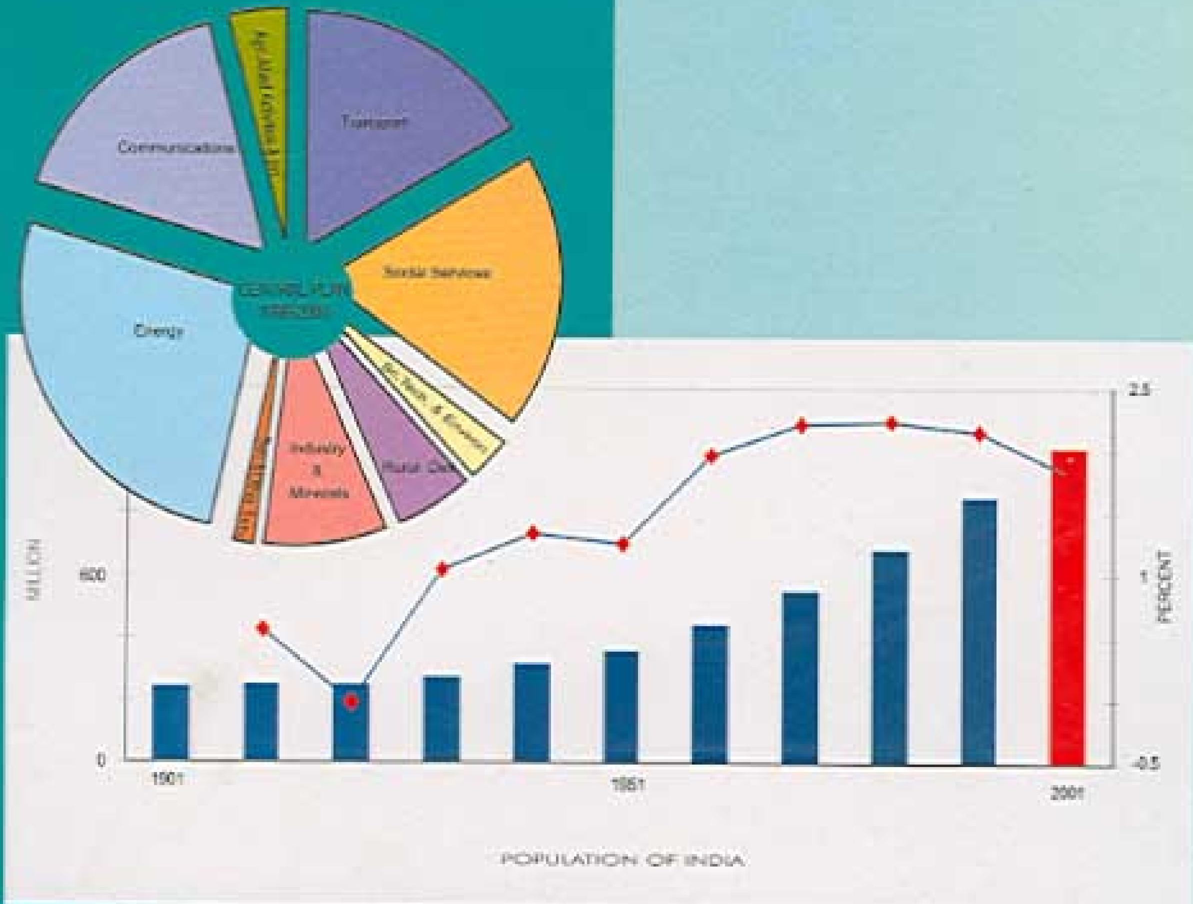
ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL PLAN
1999-2000

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

In formulating the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), the Planning Commission had indicated to the State Governments and the Union Territories to keep in view the priorities that were outlined in the Plan and in particular, to formulate action plans on some selected areas to achieve the following:

i) Doubling food production and making India hunger free in ten years,

ii) Expansion and improvement of social infrastructure - drinking water, housing, education, health care and sanitation - provision of drinking water to every settlement in the country within five years;

iii) Rapid expansion and improvement of physical infrastructure - power, oil, petroleum and renewable sources of energy, roads, transport, ports, airports, telecommunications and financial services;

iv) Unveiling a National Water Policy so that no water goes waste and the water resources are cleaned up; and

v) Make India a global Information Technology power and one of the largest generators and exporters of software in the world within ten years.

2. It was emphasised that the State Governments have prime responsibilities in all these areas and that the annual plans of the State Governments would take into account these goals appropriately. It was only in the Annual Plan 1999-2000, that while keeping in view broad priorities, these thrust areas were laid down for the Plan.

3. The Ninth Plan aims at achieving 6.5 per cent annual rate of growth in the economy and in order to achieve this growth rate in GDP and to accelerate it in the perspective period, matching infrastructure will need to be created to meet the requirement of different sectors of the economy. It is against this backdrop that an attempt is made in the following section to briefly present an overview of the economy.

Overview of the Economy

4. Although industrial production recorded a growth of only 3.8 per cent in 1998-99, with a robust growth performance in the agriculture sector, the overall GDP growth rate during 1998-99 has been estimated to be six per cent. The low growth performance in the industrial sector was partly a reflection of the adverse international economic environment primarily arising out of the East Asian economic crisis. Poor performance of our export sector was the major factor responsible for slow down in industrial growth.

5. Foodgrains production is expected to have touched a record level of about 200.9 million tonnes in 1998-99 as against the target of 204 million tonnes. Of this, rice production is expected to have been 84.5 million tonnes and wheat production 70.7 million tonnes. A continuous string of favourable monsoons has led to a gradual accumulation of food stocks which is well above the recommended buffer stock norms. Total stock

of foodgrains maintained by public agencies as on April, 1999 was 21.7 million tonnes against a prescribed level of buffer stock of 15.8 million tonnes. The problem on the food front is, therefore, one of managing the surplus rather than one of scarcity. Attempts to dispose of surplus stocks through exports may meet with only limited success as the level of food prices in the international markets is depressed. The alternative that suggests itself is to avoid a large increase in procurement prices and to increase the quantum of food supplied to poor families under the targeted Public Distribution System (PDS). The government has streamlined the PDS by issuing special cards to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and selling food grains under PDS to them at specially subsidised prices. Each poor family is entitled to 10 kg food grains at specially subsidised prices. This is likely to benefit about six crore poor families.

6. The overall growth in index of industrial production was only 3.8 per cent during 1998-99 with the manufacturing sector growing by 4.1 per cent and electricity generation recording a growth of 6.5 per cent. There are signs of improvement in growth performance of the industrial sector during 1999-2000. The improvement in the international economic scenario, triggered by a revival in economic growth rates in the East Asian Economies, is expected to lead to a better growth performance of the exports sector during 1999-2000. Moreover, with a high level of agricultural output during the previous year, leading to high level of disposable incomes with the rural population, domestic demand for industrial goods is also expected to rise. With demand factors, both domestic as well as external, being favourable, we see a comfortable growth performance in the industrial sector during 1999-2000.

7. The growth performance of an economy depends to a great extent on the trends in savings and investment. The Ninth Plan has projected domestic saving and investment rate at 26.1 per cent and 28.2 per cent of GDP at market prices respectively as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 : SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT PARAMETERS FOR THE NINTH PLAN

(percent of GDP at market prices)

	Eighth Plan		Ninth Plan	
	Projected	Realised	Projected	Realised *
Domestic				
Savings	23.8	24.3	26.1	23.1
Investment	24.9	25.7	28.2	24.8

* for 1997-98 based on Quick Estimates

Note: The projected and revised figures for the Ninth Plan are not comparable since the former is in terms of the GDP series with 1980-81 base, whereas the latter is in terms of the new GDP series with 1993-94 base.

8. Gross Domestic Savings as a proportion of GDP averaged at about 24.3 per cent during Eighth Plan which is slightly higher than the projected. Gross Domestic Investment (adjusted for errors and omissions) as a proportion of GDP averaged at 25.7 per cent during Eighth Plan which is also slightly higher than projected. A sharp and sustained increase in domestic savings and investment experienced during Eighth Plan underlines the strong fundamentals of economy.

9. The year 1998-99 came to a close with a broad money (M3) growth of 18.4 per cent and the narrow money (M1) growth was lower at 15.1 per cent (Annexure 1.2). Expansion in M3 was thus well above the target set by the Reserve Bank of India. Rapid growth in money supply during 1998-99 is partly attributed to a major accretion of Rs. 17945 crore on account of Resurgent India Bonds. Among components of M3, time deposits recorded a growth of 19.9 per cent while currency with the public recorded a growth of 16.4 per cent and deposits by 13.8 per cent. Among sources of M3 growth, the major contribution of 17.1 per cent came from net bank credit to government while bank credit to the commercial sector grew only by 13.2 per cent reflecting the recessionary trends in the industrial sector. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector showed an expansion of only 19.0 per cent which is a highly subdued level considering the large accretion on account of Resurgent India Bonds during the early part of the financial year. Mutual funds collection during fiscal year 1998-99 crossed Rs. 21,000 crore compared to Rs. 18,701 crore in the previous year. About 60 per cent of the total amount collected came through debt schemes and the remaining 40 per cent through equity schemes. UTI contribution to total collection which was 73.5 per cent during 1997-98 came down to 61.2 per cent during the first nine months of 1998-99. As the Deepak Parekh Committee has recommended, the UTI may have to shift gradually towards a NAV based pricing of its schemes in the long run which incidentally is the natural course to follow for any mutual fund operating in a competitive market determined environment.

10. The year 1998-99 came to a close with an overall inflation rate of five per cent (Annexure 1.3). During the course of the year the country had witnessed major volatility in prices with the annual rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index even exceeding 19 per cent at one stage. Even though behaviour of prices seemed to assume characteristics which could lead to social and political upheavals, the entire situation acquired a semblance of stability as the financial year came to a close. A major characteristic of the price rise witnessed during 1998-99 was that the increase in prices concentrated primarily in respect of food articles. The volatility in prices that occurred was also almost entirely due to volatility in the prices of food articles and onion being the commodity most acutely affected by rise in prices. During 1998-99, as a whole, prices of food articles increased by 11.7 per cent, that of non-food articles by 7.5 per cent and manufactured products by 3.8 per cent. The early weeks of the financial year 1999-2000 witnessed further decline in the rate of inflation and the annual rate of increase in prices as measured by the wholesale price index dipped below the three per cent level.

11. 1998-99 was an unfavourable year as far as India's exports performance was concerned. In dollar terms exports recorded a growth of only 3.9 per cent during the year as a whole while imports showed a growth of 0.9 per cent which led to widening India's trade deficit from US $ 6378 million in 1997-98 to US $ 8199 million in 1998-99. In rupee terms, the trade deficit during 1998-99 amounted to Rs. 34495 crore. Growth in exports was kept subdued as a result of the slow down in the growth performance of the world economy as a whole. However, lower petroleum prices in world markets helped contain the level of our oil imports. Thus, inspite of the subdued export growth, the widening of the trade gap was maintained within manageable limits as a result of stability in the oil import bill. The unsatiated hunger of the Indian population for gold imports was, however, a cause of concern. Gold and silver imports during 1998-99

(April-November) was 251 per cent more as compared to similar imports during the same period of the previous year.

12. During 1999-2000, an improved performance on the export front is envisaged primarily as a result of improvement in conditions in the world economy. As regards imports, the oil import bill is likely to go up both as a result of increase in oil prices as well as an increase in demand for oil resulting from improved industrial performance. Thus, both exports as well as import growth rates are expected to be better during 1999-2000 as compared to the previous year reflecting improved growth performance in both the Indian as well as the world economy. Overall the external balance position as regards the Indian economy continues to be comfortable as reflected in the continued growth in the foreign currency assets with RBI which stood at a level of US $ 29.5 billion at the end of March, 1999.

13. The fiscal deficit for the year 1999-2000 is placed at Rs. 79,955 crore in the Union Budget which is four per cent of GDP (as per the new series of GDP estimates) compared to 5.8 per cent in 1998-99 (Annexure 1.1). The fiscal deficit estimates are based on the new accounting system of loans given to States/UTs against small savings collections. The revenue deficit in the budget is estimated at Rs. 54147 crore and the revenue deficit as a percentage of GDP is estimated to decline to 2.7 per cent from 3.4 per cent in 1998-99. The government is, thus, moving towards a programme of fiscal consolidation which would require curbs on the growth of government expenditure and include programmes for the down sizing of government.

14. More than at the centre, reforms and restructuring of finances is required at the state level where the fiscal crunch is more acutely visible after the implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations. Recent studies have revealed that the present fiscal situation in most of the states is unsustainable and there is an urgent need for restoring a semblance of balance between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.

15. A need is felt for greater resource mobilisation by states and to increase user charges particularly of electricity, water, transport etc. so that resources are generated to increase investments and also improve the quality of these services. Such measures would also encourage private investment in these sectors, reduce costs for the consumers and improve quality by promoting competition. As a new initiative, agreements with the state governments are being finalised where the states agree to a programme of restructuring its finances to make them better equipped to meet the challenges and financial requirements of the future.

16. The Union Budget for 1999-2000 included important measures aimed at rationalisation of the tax structure. The eleven major ad valorem excise duty rates were reduced to three and the seven major ad valorem rates of custom duties were reduced to five. A surcharge of 10 per cent on income and corporate taxes as well as on custom duty was introduced. A very significant measure included in the budget aimed at promoting the capital market and providing a new life-line for UTI and other Mutual Funds was the decision to exempt dividends from Mutual Funds in the hands of the investors from income tax. Further, it was proposed to continue for three years the exemption for US-64 Scheme as also for all open-ended-equity oriented schemes of UTI and Mutual Funds - with more than 50 per cent investment in equity - from dividend tax. However, income distributed by Mutual Funds where the equity investment is less than 50 per cent was to

become subject to 10 per cent dividend tax. Yet another innovative move in the Union Budget was the introduction of one rupee cess on high speed diesel which would garner nearly Rs. 5000 crore in a full year of which half the amount would be earmarked for rural development and the other half transferred to the Central Road Fund, 30 per cent of which would be available to State Governments.

Public Sector Plan

17. For developing countries like India, capital accumulation or investment is the most important means for increasing the production capacity of the economy. For determining the overall rate of investment or its sectoral distribution, market forces, relative prices and incentives play much important role than direct allocation of resources by public authorities, more so when there is a steady reduction in the shares of public investment both planned and actual, in total investment as shown in Table 1.2. The ability of the government to determine the structure of the economy through its own investment behaviour has eroded significantly. A significant feature of the pattern of investment is that the share of private sector is increasing rapidly in the regime of liberalisation and economic reforms since 1991 as shown in Table 1.2. The opening of major infrastructures like power generation, telecommunications, transport etc. which had earlier been reserved for the public sector, had contributed to an increase in private investment opportunities in the country. On the face of it, the private sector has responded positively to these policy measures.

Table 1.2 : SHARE OF PUBLIC SECTOR IN TOTAL INVESTMENT
(in Percentage)

Period	Planned	Realised
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	57.6	43.3
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	52.9	47.8
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	47.8	45.7
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	45.2	34.3
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	33.4	

18. An investment of Rs. 2170600 crore at 1996-97 prices has been projected for the five year period 1997-2002. Out of this, Public Sector investment will be Rs. 726200 crore (33.4 per cent) and the Public Sector outlay Rs. 859200 crore which is divided between Centre and States (including UTs) in the ratio of 57:43 respectively.

19. The Annual Plan 1998-99 provided a public sector outlay of Rs, 185907 at current prices. At 1996-97 prices it would have been about 19 percent of the envisaged Ninth Plan Public Sector outlay of Rs. 859200 as indicated in Annexure 1.4. The overall Public Sector Plan Expenditure fell short in the first two years of the Ninth Plan due to lower resources mobilisation. Achievement of Public Sector in terms of expenditure by Centre, States and UTs during 1997-99 is summarised in table 1.3 given below:

Table 1.3 : UTILISATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY DURING 1997-99

(in percentage)

Plan	Provision	Achievement*
Centre	37	30
States	36	32
UTs.	29	27
Total	37	31

* based on RE for 1997-98 and 1998-99.

20. A disturbing feature in the recent years is the inability of the states in mobilising their own resources as targeted, leading to shortfall in the share of States in the total Public Sector Plan Outlay as shown in table 1.4 below. However, during the first two years of the Ninth Plan, States could mobilise the resources at par with what is projected on an average for Ninth Plan period, as seen reflected in terms of share in total public sector plan outlay.

Central Plan

Table 1.4 : SHARE OF STATES IN PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

(In percentage)

Fifth Plan (Actual)	50.8
Sixth Plan (Actual)	45.3
Seventh Plan (Actual)	40.0
Eighth Plan (Actual)	37.3
Ninth Plan (Projected)	40.8
1997-98 (RE)	40.0
1998-99 (RE)	42.2

21. Against the allocation of Rs. 1,05,188 crore for the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 1998-99, the Revised Estimates are Rs. 88,482 crore indicating a shortfall of 8.4 per cent. (Annexure 1.5). The shortfall is significant in sectors like Transport, Science & Technology and Social Services, etc. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 1,03,521 crore has been allocated for the Central Sector Plan.

22. In real terms, the Central Sector could utilise only 47 per cent of the Ninth Plan approved outlay during the first three years of the plan period taking into consideration Actual Expenditure for 1997-98, RE for 1998-99 and BE for 1999-2000. The sectors like communications, social services, and agriculture & allied services have utilised outlays more than 50 per cent of the Ninth Plan allocation whereas the expenditure in most of the remaining sectors is much lower.

23. Rs. 44000 crore have been provided as budgetary support for the Central Sector during 1999-2000 indicating a step up of 3.6 per cent over the previous year as indicated in Annexure 1.6. Higher budgetary support has been provided for Science and Technology (8

per cent), Social Services (7.5 per cent) Transport (7.3 per cent) and Energy (7.2 per cent) respectively. The average utilisation during the three years is slightly higher than what is envisaged for the Ninth Plan. (Table 1.5)

Table 1.5 : UTILISATION OF BUDGETARY SUPPORT DURING THE NINTH PLAN * (Per cent of outlay)

Ninth Plan 1997-2002(projected)	41.7
1997-98 (RE)	39.9
1998-99 (RE)	43.2
1999-2000 (BE)	42.5
1997-2000 (average)	41.9

24. For the year 1999-2000, the budgetary support is kept at Rs. 36601 crore (at 1996-97 price level) which is 7.5 per cent more than in the previous year's RE. The Budgetary Support for the Central Departments in the first three Annual Plans (1997-2000) is 49.7 per cent of the five year provision out of the total Budgetary Support as shown in Table 1.6. About 38 per cent share has gone to social services, followed by 14 per cent to Rural Development, about 12 per cent to Industry & Minerals and about 11 per cent to Energy (Annexure 1.6) fulfilling the main objective of Ninth Five Year Plan of growth with social justice and strengthening of infrastructure.

Table 1.6 : FINANCING OF CENTRAL PLAN IN FIRST THREE YEARS OF NINTH PLAN (At 1996-97 Prices)

(Rs. Crore)

	Budgetary Support (B.S)	Internal & Extra Budetary Resources(IEBR)	Total Outlay
Ninth Plan	203982	285379	489361
1997-98 (Actual)	30792	36694	67486
1998-99(RE)	34057	44699	78756
1999-2000(BE)	36601	49512	86113
First Three Yrs(1997-2000)	101450	130905	232355
Percent to Ninth Plan	49.7	45.9	47.5

State Plans

25. As regard the State Plans, in the Annual Plan 1998-99, only eight States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have shown good performance in terms of expenditure with Revised Estimates being in line with the Budget Estimates (Annexure 1.7). In respect of Bihar the revised estimates fell short by 51 per cent followed by Uttar Pradesh 43 per cent. In the case of West Bengal

the shortfall was 40 per cent. The remaining states experienced a shortfall ranging from 2 to 24 per cent. The shortfall in the states' own resources from Rs. 48665 crore (BE) to Rs.37861 crore (RE) in 1998-99 is a cause for concern (Annexure 1.8).

26. In the first two years (1997-99) only 35 per cent of the State Plans outlay for the Ninth Plan period is estimated to have been provided for (Annexure 1.4). The yearwise utilisation of plan outlay by states during the last two years is shown below in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 : UTILISATION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY STATES

(in percentage)

1997-98	91
1998-99	79

Agriculture & Allied Services

27. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy as it contributes 27 per cent of the national GDP and provides employment to a large rural work force. There was a record production of foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton, jute and mesta in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan (1996-97). During the first year of the Ninth Plan 1997-98, however, the agricultural sector experienced a setback due to heavy and incessant rains between October and December 1997 coinciding with the harvest of the Kharif crops and sowing/planting of Rabi crops. The unfavourable weather conditions caused the foodgrains production declining to 192.43 million tonnes (M.T.) as compared to 199.44 M.T. achieved in 1996-97.

28. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, a higher annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent has been envisaged in the agriculture sector. In order to accelerate the growth in the sector and double the food production in the coming 10 years, an Action Plan has been prepared. A regionally differentiated strategy, based on agro-climatic conditions and land water resources, is envisaged to be adopted to achieve the above objectives. Due emphasis would be given to checking land degradation, encouraging expansion of minor irrigation, increasing fertiliser consumption, improving input delivery system including rationalisation of input price-structure, effective support for farmers and marketing arrangements, wider coverage to crop insurance scheme, farm mechanisation, land reforms, increase in credit flow to agriculture and allied sectors, strengthening of cooperative structure and strengthening of agricultural research and extension. The strategy for agricultural development would be to not only achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and other agricultural commodities but also to generate some surplus for export and buffer stock so as to ensure food security. The Government would continue to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in implementing agricultural development programmes through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

29.Considering the foodgrains production target of 234 MT fixed for the terminal year of the Ninth Five Year Plan (2001-02), the production target was fixed at 210 MT comprising 194.50 MT cereals and 15.50 MT pulses for the year 1998-99. The higher production targets for oilseeds (27 MT), sugarcane (300 MT) and cotton (14 million bales) were also fixed. The year 1998-99 experienced favourable weather conditions. During 1998-99, 81 per cent of the districts in the country received normal to excess rainfall. Out of 35 meterological sub-divisions, 20 sub-divisions had normal rainfall and 13 sub-divisions experienced excess rainfall, covering 89 per cent area of the country. The rainfall was marginally deficient only in 2 sub-divisions. This was the eleventh successive year of normal monsoon which helped in achieving the record production of 200.88 MT foodgrains with a record production of rice (84.88 MT), wheat (70.63 MT), oilseeds (25.30 MT) and sugarcane (282.27 MT). For 1999-2000, the target of foodgrains production has been fixed at 218 MT.

30. The programme National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas aims at achieving an integrated farming systems development on watershed basis. During 1997-98, an area of 5.67 lakh ha. was treated with an expenditure of Rs.143.62 crore. Against the target of 8.77 lakh ha in 1998-99, an area of 3.67 lakh ha. is reported to have been treated. The target for Ninth Plan period has been fixed for treatment of 22.5 lakh ha.

31. Horticulture provides tremendous scope and opportunities for diversification of agriculture, providing gainful employment, improvement of nutritional status of the people and widening the agro-industrial base in the country. Since the country is endowed with varied agro-climatic regions, horticulture has established well-being of the farmers, especially small and marginal ones.

32. Animal husbandry has played a significant role in the socio-economic development of the rural community. The sector also contributes significantly in supplementing family incomes and in generating gainful employment in the rural sector. India has vast resources of livestock. It ranks first in the case of cattle and buffalo population. About 60 per cent of the world's buffalo population is in India. According to provisional estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation for 1998-99, the gross value of output from the livestock sector at current prices was about Rs.1,11,400 crore which is about 25 per cent of the value of the output of Rs.4,49,500 crore from the agriculture sector.

33. The Central Poultry Development Organisation is engaged in the production of high yielding egg-type chicks and fast growing meat type chicks through adoption and development of breeding programme and training in poultry farms. About one lakh high-egg producing khaki Campbell breeding stock ducklings are estimated to have been supplied to the states during 1998-99. Three Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories in three different regions at Chandigarh, Bombay and Bhubaneshwar have been assigned to analyse about 3500 feed samples during 1998-99 so as to monitor the quality of poultry feed.

34. The fishery sector plays an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country. This sector also plays a significant role in supplementing family incomes and generating gainful employment in the rural sector, besides providing cheap and nutritional food to millions of people. The sector is expected to grow at the rate of 5.7 per cent per annum during the Ninth Plan period. Fish production has been continuously increasing in the country. During the first two years of the Ninth Plan, fish production was 53.90 lakh tonnes (1997-98) and 56 lakh tonnes (1998-99 anticipated) respectively. Fish production target for the year 1999-2000 has been kept at 58 lakh tonnes.

Irrigation

35. The agricultural development strategy for the Ninth Five Year Plan is based on the policy of food security announced by the Government to double the food production and make India hunger free in ten years. Irrigation development and water management are going to be most crucial factors for increase in agricultural production. Of all the inputs that are required to boost agricultural production, assured irrigation facilities occupy a very important place. Emphasis have to be placed on expanding the area under irrigation and optimising the agricultural productivity for irrigated area. With the net sown area almost stagnant in the country at 140-141 m.ha., further expansion of irrigation, including additional irrigation becoming available from modernisation/renovation of irrigation capacities is needed as a critical input in achieving the targeted growth rate of agriculture in the Ninth Plan.

36. The Ninth Plan strategy for irrigation development, interalia, aims at completion of all the ongoing projects, particularly those which were started during pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan periods as a time bound programme to yield the benefits from the investments already made. The Planning Commission has identified 43 major irrigation projects which are continuing from pre-Fifth Plan period. An exercise has been taken up in the Planning Commission for their time bound completion in the next two years.

37. Increasing the effective irrigation area through timely renovation and modernisation of the irrigation and drainage systems, including reclamation of waterlogged and salinised irrigated lands through low-cost techniques, needs to be considered especially in the context of the present resource constraints. It is estimated that about 21 m.ha of irrigated area from major and medium projects from pre-Independence period and those completed 25 years ago and the areas which have gone out of irrigation, either partly or fully, due to deterioration in the performance of the systems require renovation/upgradation/restoration to a great extent.

38. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was launched in 1996-97 for expeditious completion of approved ongoing major medium irrigation projects. Minor irrigation schemes are not eligible for assistance under AIBP. However, from 1999-2000, Minor Surface Irrigation Schemes both new as well as ongoing belonging to North Eastern States, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and J&K) and KBK districts of Orissa which are approved by State are now eligible under the programme. Further, as per the revised guidelines, CLA for the projects is provided to the non special category States in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre:State). For the special category States, the funding is in the ratio of 3:1. The projects benefiting KBK districts of Orissa are treated at par with special category States as far as funding pattern is concerned.

39. All groundwater and surface water schemes having culturable command area upto 2000 ha individually are classified as minor irrigation schemes which are labour intensive, provide employment to rural population and check their migration to urban areas. Generally the schemes are installed in a maximum of two to three years. The ultimate irrigation potential from minor irrigation schemes has been assessed as 81.43 m. ha. comprising 17.38 m. ha from surface water schemes and 64.05 m.ha from ground water schemes. The target of potential creation in minor irrigation for the Ninth Plan has been fixed at 7.24 m.ha.

40. The present stage of overall development of minor irrigation in North-Eastern States is only 33 per cent as compared to the All India figure of 75 per cent and of about 98 per cent in the North-Western States of Punjab and Haryana. In case of Eastern States, the situation is significantly better. Keeping in view the potential available in the Indo-Gangetic belt and its easier and cheaper exploitation, it is important that minor irrigation which includes the ground water also be exploited fully. A proposal is under consideration for tapping vast unutilised ground water resource potential in the four co-terminus States of Bihar, Orissa, eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for raising agricultural productivity and for overall upliftment of weaker sections of the farmers. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has drawn up a programme to complete the survey work in the States and to accelerate exploratory drilling specially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the work has been lagging behind. A programme has also been drawn up to take ground water surveys and drilling in tribal areas on a systematic basis.

41. The Command Area Development (CAD) programme was initiated in 1974-75 with a view to bridge the gap between the potential created and its utilisation and optimising agricultural productivity through better management of land and water use in the command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. The programme presenlty covers 226 projects with a total culturalble command area of 21.95 million hectares spread over 23 States and 2 Union Territories and administered through 55 CAD authorities. The on-going programmes will be continued during 1999-2000. Greater thrust needs to be given for Land Consolidation as a prerequisite for optimal water use efficiency. Close monitoring and evaluation of the projects is being emphasised both at the Centre and State level by suitably strengthening the concerned organisations wherever necessary. In order to assess the implementation and impact of ongoing centrally sponsored CAD programme in terms of the objectives and its quantification, the Planning Commission has emphasised the need for comprehensive evaluation of the CAD programme. Accordingly, 18 CAD projects have been awarded by the Government for evaluation.

42. Agricultural productivity per unit of water needs to be progressively incresed in order to be able to compete with higher value uses of water. According to the National Water Policy (1987), water rate should be such as to convey its scarcity value to the users and motivate them in favour of efficient water uses and at the same time, adequate to cover annual maintenance and operation charges and recover a part of the fixed cost. The Water Pricing Committee set up by the Planning Commission recommended that full O&M cost should be recovered in a phased manner i.e. over a 5 year period starting from 1995-96 and subsequently the individual States might review the status to decide on appropriate action to enhance the water rates to cover one per cent of the capital cost also. In addition, the setting up of Irrigation and Water Pricing Boards by all the States and mandatory periodic revision of water rates at least every 5 years with an opportunity for users to present their views were also recommended. The Group also recommended the formation of Water users Associations and the transfer of the maintenance and management of irrigation system to them so that each system may manage its own finances both for O&M and eventually for improvement and expansion of facilities. States have also been advised to cut down the establishment costs and to improve the collection efficiency of the water rates.

Social Infrastructure

43. The Ninth Plan recognises the integral link between rapid economic growth and the quality of life of the masses of the people. It also recognises the need to combine high growth policies with the pursuit of ultimate objective of improving policies which are pro-poor and are aimed at the correction of historical inequalities. Thus, the focus of the Ninth Five Year Plan is on `Growth with social justice and equity'. Provision of social infrastructure strives to achieve the objective of growth and social development to create a supportive environment of human well being. Social development, as it should flow from adequate social infrastructure, would therefore mean literacy, education, good health and all that goes to make good health possible like food and nutrition security, safe drinking water, easy availability of medical and health facilities, both preventive and curative and hygienic environment and shelter.

44. The Indian economy has a large number of its citizens who are Below the Poverty Line in rural and urban areas. Faster economic growth is needed by creating more resources and high potential of creating more space for the involvement of the poor in the economic development of the country. For that, a large part of economic growth is required in agriculture, in rural non-agricultural activities and in productive expansion of the informal sector.

45. The rural poverty alleviation programmes were restructured, during the current year. For the upliftment of the village economy, development of rural infrastructure is crucial and this task can be best handled by village panchayats who can effectively determine their local needs and set priorities. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been strengthened and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with the primary objective of creating village infrastructure and durable assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. In addition, the multiplicity of self-employment programmes have given way to a single holistic programme of self employment with the launching of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). This programme envisages organisation of the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up and access to technology, credit and marketing. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) would continue as the single wage employment programme to be implemented at the district/block level throughout the country and its guidelines are being revised.

46. Rural housing is one of the components of the Special Action Plan for Social Infrastructure. New initiatives under the Action Plan for Rural Housing have been operationalised in the current year. In pursuance of the Government decision to bring the unification of multiplicity of Watershed Development Programmes of different Ministries/ Departments, within a framework of a 'Single National Initiative', an effort is being made to devise common guidelines for implementation of watershed projects/ programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture. In a major initiative towards empowerment of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Central Government has declared 1999-2000 as the 'Year of the Gram Sabha' to set the process of decentralised democracy in motion with human development as the core objective of planning.

47. The Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programme, launched in 1996, continued to be implemented during 1999-2000. The programme aims at ensuring provision of Seven Basic Services for all the people in the country in a time bound manner. The quantum of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) being provided under the programme to the State Governments increased from Rs.3410 crores in 1998-99 to Rs.3700 crores for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. There was a corresponding increase in the outlays earmarked for the BMS in the States Annual Plan for the year as well. The emphasis on provision of adequate outlay for the BMS and time bound utilisation of this outlay continued during the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

48. Population stabilization is an essential prerequisite for sustainability of development process. The National Family Planning Programme was launched in the year 1952 with the objective of reducing birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with requirement of national economy. The technological advances and improved quality and coverage of health care resulted in a rapid fall in crude death rate (CDR) from 27 in 1951 to 9.8 in 1991 but the crude birth rate (CBR) on the other hand declined from 40.8 in 1951 to 29.5 in 1991. As a result, the annual exponential population growth rate has been over two per cent in the last three decades. During the Eighth Plan period, there has been a rapid decline in CBR and consequently, the annual population growth rate was around 1.9 per cent.

49. In order to give a new thrust and dynamism to the ongoing Family Welfare Programmes, the National Development Council set up a sub-committee on population. The recommendation of the sub-committee was endorsed by the NDC in September 1993 and the Department of Family Welfare has started implementing the major recommendations of the NDC Committee on Population. Several programmes involving Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations have been initiated for Promotion of Family Welfare which include revamping of Mini Family Welfare Centre in areas where the couple protection rates are below 35 per cent, involvement of ISM & H practitioners; area-specific IEC activities through NGOs; establishment of Standing Committees for Voluntary Action (SCOVAs) to fund NGO projects promptly and identification of Government/NGO organisations for training of NGOs in project formulation, programme management and monitoring. These activities will be continued and intensified during the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

50. Since independence, a massive infrastructure has been created to provide primary, secondary and tertiary level health care services to urban and rural population. National programmes to combat major public health problems have been evolved and implemented. Utilisation of these services by the public have resulted in steep fall in mortality rates, but the burden due to communicable and non-communicable diseases and nutritional problems continue to be high. Inspite of the fact that the norms for creation of infrastructure and manpower are similar through-out the country, there are substantial differences between the states and between districts in the same state in the availability and utilisation of the health care services.

51. Ninth Plan and Special Action Plan have given high priority for improving the functional status and efficiency of operation of the primary health care infrastructure by:

- ensuring that the existing Sub Centres (SC), Physically Health Centres (PHC) are made fully operational,

- filling the gaps in Community Health Centres (CHCs) through re-structuring existing block level PHCs, Taluk, sub-divisional hospitals.

- providing need based manpower on the basis of distances, difficulties and work load

- providing essential equipment, consumables and drugs, and

- establishing functional referral linkages

52. High priority has to be accorded to bridge the reported large gap in the vital Community Health Centres (CHC)/ First Referral Units (FRU) by redesignating and appropriately strengthening the existing block level PHCs, sub-district/sub-divisional hospitals and sub-district post-martum centers, providing appropriate equipment and consumables and drugs required.

53. Realising the need to provide primary health care services to the growing urban population, the municipalities, State Governments and the Central Government have tried to provide funds for building up urban primary care centres. Reorganisation of urban primary health care services to provide basic health and family welfare services to the population within 1-3 km of their dwellings and establishing appropriate linkages between primary, secondary and tertiary care centres in the area so that optimal utilisation of the available health care facilities for referral services are ensured, are some of the priority areas identified during the Ninth Plan.

54. The secondary health care infrastructure at the district hospitals and urban hospitals is currently taking care of the primary health care needs of the population in the city/town in which it is located. As secondary care centres, this inevitably leads to overcrowding and underutilisation of the specialised services. To remedy the situation, four States – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Punjab – have initiated Secondary Health System Development Projects with special focus on strengthening the CHCs, District Hospitals and the referral linkages between these. This step is expected to reduce the burden on the tertiary care hospitals. Majority of the tertiary care institutions in government sector lack adequate manpower and facilities to meet the rapidly growing demand for increasingly complex diagnostic and therapeutic modalities. To recover some of the recurring costs in providing such services, several states have started levying user charges for the diagnostic and curative services offered in these institutions from people above the poverty line.

55. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in 1983 with the goal of arresting disease transmission and bringing down the prevalence of leprosy to 1/10000 by the year 2000. From 1994, the programme, which initially covered endemic districts, was extended to all districts in the country with World Bank assistance. It has been estimated that about 19 States/UTs would be able to achieve elimination of leprosy by the year 2000. A Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign (MLEC) was started in 1997-98 with an objective of creating mass awareness about leprosy in the community, giving orientation training to all general health care staff and conducting house to house search of the population to detect hidden leprosy cases.

56. The Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy (ISM&H) include Ayurveda, Sidhha, Unani, Homeopathy as well as therapies such as Yoga and Naturopathy. The Department of ISM&H has been attempting to provide attention for development and optimal utilisation of ISM&H for the health care of the population. During the Ninth Plan period, the Department of ISM&H proposes to improve the quality and extent and coverage of ISM&H services through 21730 dispensaries at primary and tertiary level in private and government sectors. Possibilities are being explored by states to provide benefit of diagnostic facilities available in district hospitals for patients opting for ISM&H treatment. The feasibility of posting ISM&H practitioners to district hospitals is being explored and efforts are being made to strengthen the institutions attached to medical colleges and national institutes to ensure improvement in the uniformity of standard of teaching in all systems of ISM&H as well as the improving the quality of care. In order to meet the growing demand for ISM&H drugs, the Department of ISM&H had initiated a scheme to augment the production of medicinal plants by providing central assistance for their cultivation and development.

57. The programme for social welfare lays down exclusive focus on strategies of empowering the persons with disabilities, reforming the social deviants and caring the other disadvantaged groups to make them active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy by ensuring them equal opportunities. Accordingly, efforts continued to ensure equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disabilities through effective implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995. Financial support was given to voluntary organisations for extending services through Vocational Training Centres, Special Schools, Counselling Centres for the Disabled, Rehabilitation Services of leprosy cured persons in the area of vocational training, economic rehabilitation and social integration.

58. To meet the requirement of huge population of disabled, six National Institutes specialized in different areas of disabilities expanded their activities in the area of education, training, professional guidance, research and development of rehabilitation aids for improving the quality of services for the disabled. Also, 11 District Rehabilitation Centres functioning in 10 different States continued to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to the disabled in rural and remote areas. Voluntary Organisations numbering about 403 offered a wide range of services benefiting about 1.26 lakh disabled in the field of education, vocational guidance, counseling, rehabilitation, etc.

59. In order to extend placement services to the disabled, 51 Special Employment Exchanges and 39 Special Cells for the disabled persons in normal Employment Exchanges continued to function during the year. Normal Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres also assisted the disabled persons in their placement services. Efforts were made to implement the policy of three per cent reservation of vacancies for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically disabled in group A, B, C & D posts in Central services and in the Public Sector Undertakings.

60. To strengthen the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and to bring about a qualitative improvement in the services provided under the scheme to both neglected as well as delinquent children, the scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Maladjustment was revised during 1998-99. To strengthen and improve the facilities for children as a part of

Action Plan, a project was launched seeking participation of corporate sector to provide additional facilities in observation/juvenile/special homes.

61. For effectively dealing with the problems of increasing incidence of alcoholism and drug addiction effectively, the existing scheme for Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse was revised and implemented through voluntary organisations by extending financial assistance. A special committee was constituted to explore the possibilities for opening of new centres for drug abuse besides identifying the service providers in the North-East. Voluntary Organisations are being financially assisted to undertake educational work in various communities and target groups.

62. In view of growing problems of the aged, the Government has announced a National Policy for Older Persons in January, 1999 to cover financial security, health care, nutrition, shelter, housing and special concessions/rebates. The Government is also setting up a Welfare Fund, a National Council and a National Association of Older Persons. To extend much needed care for aged persons, grant-in-aid was extended to NGOs to establish Old Age Homes, new Drug Care Centres and other facilities during the year 1998-99. A total number of 238 Old Age Homes, 387 Day Care Centres, 40 Mobile Medicare Units and three projects for Non-Institutional Services for Older Persons are in existence by the end of the year.

63. Empowering women and development of children who form 67 per cent of the country's population continue through formulation of need-based policies and programmes and their implementation is reviewed from time to time so as to ensure achievement of the set objectives within the time frame. Their well-being has been accorded high priority in the agenda for national development. The Ninth Plan envisages the empowerment of women as one of its major objectives and to fulfil the rights of every child. Keeping in view these objectives, some of the important initiatives that are being continued include those of National Commission for Women (NCW), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), adoption of National Nutrition Policy (NNP), universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Creche Fund (NCF) and Indira Mahila Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP) etc.

64. Since the inception of Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) in 1987 about 4,16,945 women have been covered under 72 projects launched in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. During the Ninth Plan, 11 projects benefiting about 85,000 women were put into action. Under the programme called Training-cum-Production Centre with the assistance from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), as many as 1365 projects benefiting 1.99 lakh women have been approved since the launching of the scheme in 1982-83. During 1998-99, (upto December 1998), the Department of Women and Child Development has sanctioned 81 projects to benefit 6805 women. Under the scheme called Hostels for Working Women which is in action since 1972-73, 815 hostels have been sanctioned so far to provide accommodation to 57,683 working women and during 1998-99 (upto December 1998), 5 hostels have been sanctioned to provide accommodation to 614 working women.

65. A new Centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Programme (RWDEP) was launched in 1998 for a period of five years in the

States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka and Gujarat with the objective of strengthening the process for creating an enabling environment for empowerment of women through establishing Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) between 7,400 and 12,000 with 15-20 members each, which will improve the quality of their lives, through greater access to and control over resources. Also, in order to reduce the violence against women, the Department of Women and Child Development has formulated a proposal for creation of a cell in the National Commission for Women and similar cells in the offices of State Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development. Under the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) which has gradually expanded, 4200 projects are in operation till November, 1998 with sanctioned strength of 5.92 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Apart from children below six years of age, ICDS also takes care of the essential needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers residing in socially and economically backward villages and urban slums for the most vulnerable groups. A number of new initiatives have also been taken during the recent years to strengthen the impact of ICDS. The non-governmental organisations have been participating in a big way in the implementation of various programmes for the empowerment of women and development of children.

66. As one of the thrust areas in the Ninth Plan, Planning Commission continued to lay emphasis on universalisation of Primary Education by advocating higher allocation for this sector while formulating Annual Plan for the year 1999-2000. Keeping in view this objective, States have taken due care to propose new primary schools as well as up-gradation of primary schools into upper primary schools.

67. Suggestions have been made for revision of certain schemes to ensure free flow and effective utilisation of funds invested through Centrally Sponsored Schemes and to improve school effectiveness at primary and upper primary stages. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) funded by the World Bank and other external agencies, Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi and Mahila Samakhaya Programmes have been further extended and expanded in different stages of their operation. The Joint Mission Evaluation of DPEP reports (Government of India, external agencies and State Governments) have indicated clearly that the community participation has become pro-active and there is a better performance indicators in school effectiveness viz. higher enrollment particularly of girls and SCs/STs and academic achievements. Under Mahila Samakhaya programme, empowerment of women is the major focus.

68. Non-formal education scheme is being revamped which will be more flexible and local-specific. It is hoped that by this process, State Governments will be in a position to improve upon access, retention and quality of primary education with better physical inputs, deploying para teachers and improved teachers training programme.

69. The 53rd round of NSSO Survey indicated that the literacy rate has gone up by 10-12 per cent in 1997 over 1991, particularly in case of educationally backward States. The programme of adult education at the Centre is also being restructured. Total Literacy Campaign, Post Literacy Campaign and Continuing Education Programme will be seen as one single continuum. Continuing Education Centres are being set up as a permanent institutional measure of neo-Literates.

70. After the declaration of new Education Policy in 1986 the National Literacy Mission (NLM) was set up in 1988 with the objective of making 100 million persons in the age group

of 15-35 years literate by 1995. Subsequently the goal of NLM was revised to cover 100 million persons by the year 1998-99. Apart from covering 15-35 age group, children in the 9-14 age group are also being covered under the literacy programme.

71. Access to primary education is critical for empowering people. Several States have recorded considerable success with their respective models of education guarantee schemes. It is proposed to implement an Education Guarantee Scheme at the national level. The aim will be to provide an elementary school in every habitation, which does not have one within a radius of one km. Initially for which the local community would provide the premises and select a local person as a part- time teacher. Teaching material and other assistance will be provided by the Central and State Governments, while Gram Panchayats will mobilise contribution from the local community in cash and kind for running the school for at least two years. After the school has functioned successfully for two years, it will be upgraded on a permanent basis. At least 1.8 lakh such schools will become operational during the next three years of the Ninth Plan. The resources available under the existing centrally sponsored education schemes will be mobilised to support this important initiative. This initiative will provide an opportunity to the rural poor, especially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes to secure education for their children. This is the first and most important step towards their empowerment

72. In secondary education, efforts have been made to review the scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS). Some of the States have tied up with Institutes of Computer Education on turn-key basis. These training institutes will help the senior secondary schools with a provision of hardware, software and faculty arrangement for computer training either on school campus or at the Institute's campus.

73. The University Grants Commission(UGC) continued its programmes for development of undergraduate and post-graduate level of education.. The thrust on Environment and Vocationalisation of Education at the higher level was continued.

74. In the field of technical education, there are 418 technical/engineering colleges and 1029 polytechnics, six IITs and Management Institutions in the country. As on March 1998, 442 Community Polytechnics have been functioning all over the country out of which 83 are exclusively for women. All the identified minority concentration districts (41 in number) in the country have been covered under the scheme. These polytechnics undertake training to unemployed/under-employed youth, school/college drop-outs etc. in order to provide them better earning opportunities with training exposure.

75. Another area which needs special mention is the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task force on Information Technology and Software Development which will be implemented through various agencies like National Council of Educational Research & Training, Indira Gandhi National Open University, University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education etc. The report of Task Force Committee related to education sector has been nomenclatured as 'Knowledge Operation'. Under its recommendations, some new projects/programmes are likely to be in operation during 1999-2000 particularly in IITs, University Departments and IIMs.

76. Considering that there are substantial number of physically disabled youth (about 12 million), a scheme is being proposed to up-grade a suitable number (50 to start with) of

existing polytechnics to integrate physically disabled in the main stream of technical and vocational education. The proposal is under final consideration and is likely to be launched during the year 1999-2000. This scheme, besides having reservation of seats for physically disabled, will also create provision of free text-books, uniforms, and other such support to provide financial independence to these candidates.

77. For benefiting the children of SC/ST and minorities, norms of opening primary schools have been relaxed i.e. providing primary school within one k.m. walking distance from habitations of 200 population instead of 300. Tuition fees has been abolished in all States upto middle level and in some States even up to Senior Secondary level. Various programmes of Education have specific focus on SC/ST inhabited areas such as ensuring reservation of seats and posts for SC/STs and OBCs in all the Central Government Institutions of higher education like colleges and universities, IITs, RECs, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas. Under the scheme of National scholarship at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas, out of 43 thousand scholarships, 13 thousand are provided to these students. About 50 Junior Research Fellowships, 25 scholarships, 20 Research Associateships, 50 fellowships are awarded by UGC to these students.

78. As Regional imbalances have been the real concern of the Planning Commission, the education sector of North Eastern States has been a focus of attention. A stipulation of 10 per cent allocation to these States out of the Plan funds is being closely monitored. As a result, these States are getting higher allocation of Plan funds to complete their ongoing capital works under different sub-sectors of education.

Industry and Infrastructure

79. The new industrial policy of 1991 has freed Indian industry from excessive government regulations and controls. The main thrust of new industrial policy is on substantial reduction in the scope of industrial licensing irrespective of investment level except for a short list related to health, security and strategic concerns which remains under the purview of industrial licensing and brings down the number of industries requiring industrial licenses to five. Coal, lignite and mineral oil were also removed from the list of the industries reserved for public sector. There are only four industries reserved for public sector and 812 items for small scale sector. The Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development Act), 1957 has been further amended and the Act is now called Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation Act), 1999 placing emphasis on development rather than on regulation. A new clause, namely reconnaissance permit , has been added for carrying out air-borne surveys over large areas with the objective to make mineral exploration cost effective. Several Task Forces on steel, capital goods and commercial vehicles have also been constituted for addressing the problems being faced by the State industries. To achieve better quality of infrastructure development which required a large investment and mainly provided by public sector, measures were taken to encourage the private sector participation.

80. The trend in growth rates of overall industrial production and its three major components viz., mining, manufacturing and electricity generation have shown a declining trend in 1998-99 as shown in Annexure1.9. After attaining a peak growth of 12.7 per cent in 1995-96, the industrial growth declined sharply to 5.5 per cent in 1996-97 but marginally improved to 6.6 per cent and again declined sharply to 3.8 per cent during 1998-99. During

the year, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity recorded a growth of (–) 1.7 per cent, 4.1 per cent and 6.5 per cent as compared to 5.6 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

81. An analysis of manufacturing sector at two digit level (which comprise 17 industries) with a weight of 79.36 per cent in the total IIP indicate that slow down in the industry was wide spread during the year. Out of 17 industries, 10 industries have shown negative growth with a combined weight of 51.4 per cent of the total IIP. Only seven industries with combine weight of 27.96 per cent have shown positive growth with respect to preceding year. Six industries viz. beverages, tobacco and related products, paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products and parts, except machinery and equipment and transport equipment and ports with combined weight of 21.95 per cent of IIP have shown growth of more than 10 per cent. Positive growth is shown in four out of six above stated industries viz., paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, metal products and ports. Machinery and equipment and transport equipment and ports have shown positive growth of over 10 per cent over corresponding period of previous year (Annexure 1.9).

82. The major reason for slow down in the industrial growth rate may be attributed to overall recession, in foreign competition due to industrial liberalisation and drastic reduction in import duties, falling exports, decline in rural demand due to low agricultural production and slow take-off of actual investment in infrastructure products. Inadequate availability of infrastructure like power, transportation bottlenecks and inadequate handling facilities at ports have also affected the industrial production . More importantly, the quality of infrastructure such as frequent interruption of power supply and unduly long handling time at ports has also added to the real cost of manufacture and thus affected the competitiveness of the domestic industry.

83. Better infrastructural development is the key indicator of prospering economy of any developing country. Development of infrastructure, thus, will get countinous priority. Analysis of seven important industries indicate that there was decline in 1998-99 as compared to the previous year except finished steel which has registered a growth over previous year, but still behind the production target set for 1998-99. During the year, only refinery throughput could exceed the production target and power generation target was nearly achieved. In power generation sector, hydro power has performed fairly well and exceeded the production target. The major shortfall during the year is in the production of finished steel which could achieve only 82.4 per cent of its target. The reasons of shortfall may be attributed to the overall industrial recession and mainly due to slackness in the construction activity which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the total finished steel. For remaining four industries, the achievement ranges between 94.6 per cent to 98.8 per cent of their target for the year. The yearwise performance of infrastructure industries is shown in (Annexure 1.10) .

84. In the power sector, against the target of 40245 MW capacity addition during the Ninth Plan, 7528.3 MW has been added in the first two years accounting for about 19 per cent of the capacity envisaged. The slippages were mainly due to delays in equipment supplies and construction work. An addition of 4685 MW has been targeted for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

85. The Ninth Plan envisages a power generation target of 662 billion units in its terminal year 2001-02. Generation of power during 1998-99 was 448.406 billion units which was marginally short of its target by 0.4 per cent. The electricity generation in utilities in 1999-2000 is projected at 469 billion units. Additional energy of 1.33 billion units is also expected to become available from the Chukha Hydel Project in Bhutan. There is marked improvement in the Plant Load Factor (PLF) in recent years which has increased from 55.3 per cent at the beginning of the Eighth Plan to 64.7 per cent at the end of 1997-98. An overall PLF of 64.3 per cent is envisaged for the year 1999-2000.

86. Against the target of 2000 village electrification and 2.50 lakh pump set energisation, 2019 villages were electrified and 3.15 lakh pumpsets were energised during the year 1998-99. The cumulative achievement under Rural Electrification Programme as on March 1999 consists of eletrification of around 5.05 lakh villages and energisation of 121.95 lakh pumpsets against total estimated potential of 145 lakh. For the year 1999-2000, the provisional targets set for village electrification and pump set energisation are 2000 villages and 4.45 lakh pumpsets respectively.

87. During the year 1998-99, 5.30 lakh connections were released as against the target of 4.45 lakh connections under Kutir Jyoti programme which is meant to extend single point light connection to the household of people below poverty line including Harijans and Adivasis. The cumulative achievement as on September 1999 was 31.69 lakh connections. The target of releasing 4.45 lakh Kutir Jyoti connections has been set for the year 1999-2000.

88. Energy conservation programme covers activities like energy audits, demonstration projects, studies, training, awareness compaign etc. The draft energy conservation bill formulated with the intention of making the energy conservation programme more effective with suitable legislative measures, is still pending for approval by the Parliament.

89. In the case of non-conventional energy, there is continuance in strategy of promoting the use of renewable energy sources by gradually shifting from largely R&D and subsidy based demonstration programmes to market oriented programmes. The thrust has also been on budgetary support for social and rural oriented programmes and market orientation and commercialisation of viable technologies by increased private sector participation in the field of renewable energy.

90. Under the National Project of Biogas Development (NPBD), against a target to install 1.33 lakh family size biogas plants in 1998-99, 54250 plants were set up during April-December 1998 and the target is anticipated to be achieved by the end of the year. During 1998-99, against a target of 16 lakh improved chulhas, about 5 lakh chulhas have been installed. The target was achieved in respect of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) and under the small hydro programme, 17.5 MW capacity was installed. A total of 30 MW wind power capacity was set up during 1998-99 (April-December 1998).

91. Coal demand during the Ninth Plan is projected to grow at a rate of 6.91 per cent. The growth rate of actual coal consumption during the first two years of the plan, however, was 3.8 per cent and (-) 2.8 per cent respectively. The shortfall in anticipated coal consumption during 1998-99 was mainly due to constraints in movement of coal and some imports in the cement sector. Coal demand for the year 1999 - 2000 has been assessed at

311.83 million tonnes (excluding 5.70 million tonnes of middlings) which if materialised would record a growth of 4.6 per cent over the anticipated coal consumption in 1998-99. The increase in demand is anticipated due to increase in demand by the power sector.

92. Production of coal during 1998-99 was 293.48 million tonnes against the target of 306.50 million tonnes. There was shortfall in coal production of 12.25 million tonnes from Coal India Limited against its target of 268.85 million tonnes. The decision of the Ministry of Coal not to take up coal projects yielding less than 16 per cent Internal Rate of Return (IRR) has delayed work on large number of new coal projects of the Eighth Plan leading to shortfall in the availability. Besides, these constraints, problems in land acquisition, forest clearance etc. continue to affect implementation of number of ongoing projects. Coal production target for the year 1999-2000 is set at 299.80 million tonnes. Concerted efforts are required to improve the productivity of underground mines of the coal companies since the improvement in OMS has been mainly due to opencast mines.

93. The Ninth Plan has laid emphasis on private sector participation on commercial coal mining as recommended by the committee on "Integrated Coal Policy" with a view to augment the domestic coal production which is, however, subject to legislative approval.

94. The demand for petroleum products during the Ninth Plan, according to Mid Term Appraisal, is projected to grow at the rate of 6.80 per cent. The growth rate of actual consumption during the first two years of the plan was 6.77 per cent and 7.49 per cent respectively. The petroleum products demand for 1999-2000 has been assessed at 96.44 million tonnes which, if materialised, would register a growth of 6.14 per cent over the actual consumption of 90.86 million tonnes in 1998-99.

95. The actual production of crude oil in 1998-99 (including production from joint venture and private sector companies) was 32.91 million tonnes which was 1.36 million tonnes higher than its target. The crude oil production target for 1999-2000 has been set at 32.73 million tonnes. The refining capacity has been targeted to increase to 103.15 million tonnes in 1999-2000 from 68.45 million tonnes in 1998-99. The envisaged capacity increase would be on account of commissioning of Vizag refinery expansion (3.0 million tonnes), Mathura refinery expansion (0.5 million), Barauni refinery expansion (0.9 million tonnes), Mangalore refinery expansion (6.0 million tonnes), grassroot addtion of Numaligarh refinery (3.0 million tonnes) and Reliance Petroleum Refinery (21.30 million tonnes) projects. The refinery crude throughput exceeded by 0.70 million tonnes from its target of 67.86 million tonnes in 1998-99. The crude throughput target for 1999-2000 is set at 95.60 million tonnes. The balance requirement of crude oil is expected to be met through imports. About 70.03 million tonnes of crude oil and 13.59 million tonnes of petroleum products are likely to be imported in 1999-2000 against the import of 39.81 million tonnes and 18.78 million tonnes of crude oil and petroleum product in 1998-99 respectively.

96. Against the natural gas production and despatch targets of 24.96 billion cubic metre (BCM) and 20.04 BCM for 1998-99, the actual production and despatch were 25.02 BCM and 19.93 BCM respectively. The target for natural gas production and despatch for 1999-2000 are set at 24.95 BCM and 19.92 BCM respectively.

97. Production of iron ore during 1998-99 of 70.68 million tonnes (provisional) which included export of 31.02 million tonnes, recorded a negative growth of 7.13 per cent over

previous year. The negative growth may be attributed to recession in steel industry and construction activities, causing low off-take of iron ore by steel sectors. Considering the past trend of iron ore production, consumption and exports which is highly erratic, the export for 1999-2000 is expected to fluctuate around 32-35 million tonnes. Since internal consumption and export of iron ore are expected to grow with improvement in steel consumption, a joint venture proposal of N.M.D.C. for development at Bailadila 10 /11A Iron Ore mines has been approved which is expected to be completed by August 1999. However, because of delayed clearances by the State Government and the Ministry of Environment & Forest for renewal of mining lease of deposits at 10 and 11 A, no mine development and civil excavation work could be taken up. The Bailadila 11 A is now expected to be completed by June 2001.

98. The production of finished steel was about 23.10 million tonnes during 1998-99, recording a negative growth of 1.2 per cent over previous year, and the apparent consumption of finished steel was 23.24 million tonnes during 1998-99, registering a growth of 3.54 per cent over the previous year whereas it was envisaged to grow at the rate of 8.05 per cent during the Ninth Plan period. The low growth rate can be attributed mainly to the sluggish demand in the steel consuming sectors such as construction , auto industry and infrastructure projects on account of industrial recession in the country, lack of investment in major infrastructure projects, cost escalation in input for iron and steel and increasing competition from abroad. The domestic availability of finished steel (flats and non-flats) from all sources for 1999-2000 is about 24.63 million tonnes and the demand has been projected at almost the same level. An export target of 2.79 million tonnes is set for 1999-2000 for finished steel.

99. The transport system has witnessed a rapid growth in the last fifty years and contributed significantly to the development process in the country. The Indian Railways are one of the largest railway systems in the world with a vast network of about 63,000 route kilometres and is a principal mode of transportation for long haul freight movement in bulk, long distance passenger traffic and for mass rapid transit in sub-urban areas. The total freight and passenger traffic carried by Railways increased around six times in case of both passenger and freight traffic during the last five decades. During 1998-99, Railways carried 424 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic (provisional) showing decrease of 1.26 per cent over the previous year. In case of originating passenger traffic, the growth rate was 4 per cent as compared to 1997-98. In terms of passenger kms, there was an increase of over 3.95 per cent during the same period. For the year 1999-2000, a target of 450 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic has been envisaged . The physical targets of various other programmes includes gauge conversion (541 kms), track renewals (2550 kms), electrification (500 kms) and 241 kms addition of new lines.

100. The volume of both freight and passenger traffic carried by road has been increasing continuously and the road development has lagged behind the growth in road traffic. Therefore, road system would need to be strengthened and expanded to cater to the ever growing traffic requirements. The major thrust during Annual Plan 1999-2000 will be on removal of existing deficiencies viz., construction of missing links, improvement of low grade sections, rehabilitation and reconstruction of weak/dilapidated bridges, construction of by-passes and four-laning and two laning of single lane stretches. The focus would be on improving road communication in rural/backward areas especially in the North Eastern region and also timely completion of on-going works to avoid cost and time over runs.

101. The national highway network which carries about 40 per cent of the road traffic is just over one per cent of the road network and over 20 per cent of the national highway network is single lane. Large sections of the National Highway are used well over 100 percent of their intended economic capacity. Apart from extreme congestion, a large segment ;of these corridors is also physically deficient. The National Highway Development Project has been taken up in order to address such issues. This project aims at augmenting the national highway capacity both in terms of quality and quantity. The funding of the above project is through direct investment, special purpose vehicles which may raise funds in the market and private financing through the Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) method depending upon the viability of the project. 19 projects involving an investment of around Rs.984 crore have been identified on BOT basis in the road sector. Of these, three have already been completed and the remaining are in progress.

102. Construction of rural roads under the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) Programme envisages connectivity of all villages and habitants by all weather roads by 2002. The priority during Annual 1999-2000 would be to provide connectivity to villages with population 1000 and above in the first instance, followed by villages with population less than 1000. With a view to improve the private investment in road development.

103. Ports handle over 90 per cent of foreign trade. The actual traffic handled by major ports increased from 227.26 in 1996-97 to 251.70 million tonnes in 1998-99. During the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the major thrust will be the augmentation of capacity of the major ports, achieving greater work efficiency and modernisation of port facilities. Priority is, however, being accorded to completion of on-going schemes in this sector. The private sector is expected to add significantly to the resources and technological base of the major ports. Concrete legislative measures will also be taken to facilitate joint adventure of major ports with minor ports, private sector and foreign ports so that access to financial resources and latest port technology will be easier.

104. Eleven projects for 47 MT capacity with an investment of Rs.3626 crore have been approved and construction started. One oil jetty at an estimated cost of Rs.21 crore with a capacity of 2.0 MT has already been completed. The process of corporatisation of major ports to enable them to function along commercial lines has already been initiated. The new port at Ennore under construction would be the first corporatised port. It has also been decided that the existing major ports may be corporatised starting with Jawahar Lal Nehru Port and Haldia. A new airport of international standard has been commissioned at Nedumbessary near Cochin under private sector under the name Cochin International Airports Ltd. This is a joint venture of State Government and non resident Indians. Another green field airport in the private sector is under construction in Bangalore.

105. The share of Inland Water Transport (IWT) in total freight traffic is less than one per cent. Out of the total availability of 14,544 km of navigable waterways only about 5200 km of rivers and 484 km. of canals are suitable for the operation of mechanised crafts. The basic infrastructure of waterways is still underdeveloped and there are only three waterways that have been declared as National Waterways viz., Ganga National Waterways, Brahamputra National Waterways and West Coast Canal. Several ongoing projects will continue to be executed during 1999-2000 like constriction of terminal at Gaighat (Patna), acquisition of

dredgers and allied vessels, fairway improvement on National Waterways-I, Capital repair of vessels etc.

106. Telecommunications is one of the prime movers of modern economies. Starting with about one lakh telephone connections at the time of Independence, the Indian telecom network has increased to about 216 lakh lines by end of March, 1999. About 237 lakh connections are to be provided during the Ninth Plan including 185 lakh by the public sector. As per National Telecom Policy-1999, it is envisaged to make available telephone facilities of international standard at affordable price within a definite time frame. The targets for Annual Plan 1999-2000 include amongst other things, 49 lakh net lines of switching capacity, 40.60 lakh new telephone connections, 4 lakh lines of Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) capacity and 45,000 Village Public Telephones (VPTs).

107. With an aim to bring North Eastern Region of the country in the mainstream for development during Ninth Five Year Plan, special emphasis has been given on the development of telecom facilities in such areas. It is envisaged to add 1.3 lakh lines of switching capacity, 92000 Direct Exchange Lines (DELs), 5000 VPTs and 45 earth stations during 1999-2000. To give a fillip to the economic development and growth in tribal and hilly areas, it is envisaged that during 1999-2000, 2.66 lakh lines of switching capacity, 2 lakh DELs, 15000 VPTs and 60 earth stations will be added. In addition 1548446 DELs and switching capacity of 202304 lines are also envisaged in the areas excluding Delhi that are included in the NCR Plan. Rural connectivity is another important area for telecom sector and it is proposed to provide 45000 DELs during the year. It is envisaged to cover all the villages in the remaining two years of the Ninth Plan.

108. The postal services is one of the oldest services in India operating for nearly 150 years. Since communication and information technology has developed significantly, the modernisation and upgradation of technology in postal services will be a thrust area during the Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000. The major targets envisaged for 1999-2000 include setting up of 500 Extra Departmental Post Offices (EDPOs) and 50 Departmental Sub-Offices (DSOs), providing equipment to 500 EDBOs, installation of 210 ESMOs and modernisation of 15 mail offices.

109. The government has resolved to make India a global information technology(IT) super power and a front runner in the information revolution. To achieve this objective, the country has to aim at an annual export target in excess of US $ 50 billion for computer software and a target of US $ 10 billion for computer and telecom hardware by the year 2008. The compound growth rate of more than 55% between 1992-97 is planned to be increased to 80% by 2008.In pursuance, a National Task Force of Information Technology and Software Development was set up in May, 1998 with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission as Chairperson. The recommendations of the Task Force cover a wide spectrum of issues relating to Telecom, Finance, Banking, Revenue, Commerce, Electronics, Human Resource Development (HRD), Defence and Rural Development. The Task Force has already submitted two reports. The final report concerns the citizens IT interface, content industry, IT Research Design & Development, IT HRD and strategic policies.

110. Following the recommendation of this Task Force , Ministries/Departments have been requested to earmark 1-3% of the budget for expenditure on IT application. It is expected to

generate about one million additional jobs every year. An Information Technology Venture Capital Fund has been set up by the Government of India with a provision of Rs.100 crore to give boost to software and IT industry. Various State Governments are also setting up IT Venture Capital Funds to promote IT. For the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs.300 crore has been approved for the scheme of which Rs.50 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

111. One of the immediate concerns in the IT sector relates to the issue of Y2K. Keeping in view its importance and the recommendations of Task Force, a High Level Action Force has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission. The Action Force is monitoring Y2K compliance in this country.

Science & Technology and Environment

112. Science and Technology (S&T) has made significant progress in nuclear and space technology. There has also been significant expansion in the national S&T infrastructure. New institutions have been established for Plant Genome Research and Brain Research, besides strengthening the existing institutions. One of the significant developments during the Annual Plan (1998-99) in the field of Atomic Energy was the nuclear tests which were conducted at the Pokhran range in May, 1998. Major developments in the space programmes include design, fabrication and testing of the last of second generation satellites, INSAT-2E comprising of 17 transponders, meteorological instrument, Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) with a capability of making measurements in water vapour channel and also a Charged Coupled Device (CCD) Camera. In addition, all tests were successfully completed on IRS-P4 (OCANSAT) satellite carrying sophisticated instruments like colour monitor and Multi Frequency Scanning Microwave Radiometer (MSMR) for launch on board India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C2) on May 26, 1999. In the area of Biotechnology, important developments include development and transfer of technologies for low cost nutrient supplement for malnourished children, injectable Lipsomal Amphotericin-B drug formulation for treatment of systemic fungal infection and visceral leishmaniasis and western blot test kit for detecting HIV I&II antibodies in human serum etc. Significant achievements have also been made in the area of scientific and industrial research which include completion of certification tests of the two-seater transiner aircraft – HANSA-3, development of technology for the design of supersonic combustors, development of a new anti-malarial drug derived from Artemisinin etc. In addition, technologies have also been developed for reaction bonded silicon carbide seal rings used in the manufacture of mechanical pumps, ceramic crucibles used extensively for carbon and sulphur analysis and use of natural gas/light diesel oil instead of coke in iron foundries.

113. During the Annual Plan(1999-2000), it is envisaged to carry out detailed studies related to Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) development programme, refurbishing of CIRUS research reactor, commissioning of dual head gamma camera and procurement of cyclotron and PET scanner, launch of INSAT-2E by an Ariane Launch Vehicle from Kourou in French Guyana; launch of IRS-P4 (OCEANSAT) by the indigenous launch vehicle PSLV-C2 along with a Korean satellite KItsat and a German satellite TUBSAT, fabrication, assembly, testing launch and operationalisation of INSAT-3B, lunch of first development flight of Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-D1) carrying an experimental satellite G-Sat-1, development of genetic markers, DNA vaccines, comprehensive disgnostics for blood, cleaner technology for restoration of

degraded environment, transgenic cotton, rice, mungbean and tomato and commissioning of continuous demonstration plant for processing 500 Kg/day polymetallic nodules at M/S Hindustan Zinc Ltd(HZL), Udaipur. The activities of CSIR would be focussed to develop Light Transport Aircraft (LTA) and augmentation of National Trisonic & Aerodynamic Facility at NAL, besides undertaking R&D in various areas relating to catalysts, petrochemicals, human health, electronic devices and setting up of new R&D facilities preferably in the universities. In addition, a new programme entitled Fund for improvement of S&T infrastructure in universities and related institutions (FIST) would be initiated.

114. A primary objective of planned development has been to improve the quality of life of our people. Various projects/schemes in different sectors, however, contribute to environmental pollution, thus, adversely affecting the quality of life. The consequences of environmental pollution are more damaging for vulnerable and poor sections of our society. It is, therefore, imperative that the environmental consensus are taken into account and suitable strategies to tackle these problems are built in our planning process, through implementation of various ecofriendly programmes during 1999-2000.

Annexure 1.1

Central Government Budget

(Percent of GDP)

Sl. No.		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (R.E.)	1999-2000 (B.E.)
1.	Revenue Receipts	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.1
2.	Capital Receipts	6.6	4.8	4.4	6.3	7.0	5.0
3.	Revenue Expenditure	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	12.3	11.8
4.	Capital Expenditure	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.3
5.	Total Expenditure (2+3)	15.5	14.6	14.3	14.8	15.9	14.2
6.	Plan Expenditure	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
7.	Non-Plan Exp. of which	10.9	10.8	10.5	11.1	12.0	10.3
a)	Interest Payment	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
b)	Defence	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
c)	Subsidies	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
8.	Revenue Deficit	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.7
9.	Fiscal Deficit	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.8	4.0
10.	Primary Deficit	0.4	0.0	-0.2	1.5	1.5	-0.4

Annexure-1.2

Variations in Monetary Aggregates

(Percent Change)

Sl. No.		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
I	Narrow Money	27.5	11.7	12.0	11.3	15.1
II	Broad Money (M3)	22.3	13.7	16.2	18.0	18.4
III	Components of M3					
(a)	Currency with the Public	22.3	17.3	11.7	10.2	16.4
(b)	Demand Deposits	33.7	5.7	13.0	12.7	13.8
(c)	Time Deposits	19.6	14.7	18.5	21.5	19.9
IV	Sources of M3					
(a)	Net Bank Credit to the Govt.	9.1	15.9	12.0	14.6	17.1
(b)	Bank credit to the Commercial sec.	23.1	17.7	9.2	15.1	13.2
(c)	Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	42.8	3.9	28.4	30.9	19.0

Annexure 1.3

Annual Rate of Inflation on WPI

(Base : 1981-82 = 100)

(Percent)

	Item	Weight	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	All Commodities	100.0	10.4	5.0	6.9	5.3	5.0
1)	Primary Articles	32.3	12.7	5.4	7.0	5.5	9.3
A.	Food Articles	17.4	11.9	9.8	9.6	4.0	11.7
B.	Non-Food Articles	10.1	15.5	-1.9	3.5	8.5	7.5
C.	Minerals	4.8	6.5	5.6	1.8	5.3	-3.7
2)	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	10.7	2.4	3.7	16.9	11.4	-1.2
3)	Manufactured Products	57.0	10.7	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.8

Annexure-1.4

Public Sector Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-2002)

(Rs. Crore)

	Item	Ninth Plan Outlay (At 1996-97 Prices)	Annual Plan (At Current Prices)				
			1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
			(B.E.)	Actual	(B.E.)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I	**Centre & Union Territories** (1.1 + 2.1)	509062	94619	73533	108715	91696	
1	**Central Sector**						
1.1	Outlay	489361	91839	70861	105187	88482	103521
1.2	Budgetary Support	203982	36130	32332	42464	38263	44000
1.3	I.E.B.R.	285379	55708	38529	62723	50219	59521
2.	**Union Territories**						
2.1	Outlay	19701	2780	2672	3528	3214	
2.2	Budgetary Support	5580	838	904	1011	1067	1082
2.3	Own Resources	14120	1942	1873	2517	2147	
II	**States**						
3.1	Outlay	350138	61286	56279@	77192	66902	
3.2	Central Assistance	164437	25885	26097	28527	29041	31918
3.3	Own Resources	185701	35401	29718	48665	37861	
	Total Plan Outlay for the Public Sector (1.1+2.1+3.1)	859200	155905	129812	185907	158598	

@ includes RE for the states of Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Lakshadweep.

Annexure-1.5

Central Sector Plan Outlay and Expenditure for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plans

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Ninth Plan Projected (At 1996-97 Prices)	1997-98 (At Current Prices)		1998-99		1999-2000	1997-98 (At 1996-97 Prices)		1998-99		1999-2000	1997-2000	Percent of Ninth Plan
			(B.E.)	Actual	(B.E.)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	Actual	(B.E.)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)		
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14876	2969	2205	3864	2777	3736	2828	2100	3439	2472	3108	7680	52
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2291	323	270	375	345	348	308	257	334	307	289	854	37
3	Rural Development	42278	5801	5360	5882	5564	5408	5525	5105	5235	4952	4499	14556	34
4	Energy	153807	24235	19157	30082	23979	27381	23081	18245	26775	21343	22777	62365	41
5	Industry & Minerals	51664	11200	8369	11551	7955	8672	10667	7970	10281	7081	7214	22265	43
6	Transport	81791	15016	12272	16186	14397	16850	14301	11688	14407	12814	14017	38519	47
7	Communications	47249	13361	10130	14878	13467	16811	12725	9648	13243	11987	13984	35618	75
8	Science,Technology & environment	15449	2177	1883	2766	2389	2988	2073	1793	2462	2126	2486	6405	41
9	General Economic Services	6279	773	577	1011	941	1246	736	550	900	838	1036	2424	39
10	Social Services	72284	15707	10442	18310	16412	19800	14959	9945	16297	14608	16471	41023	57
11	General Services	1393	278	196	283	256	281	265	187	252	228	234	648	47
	Total	489361	91840	70861	105188	88482	103521	87467	67487	93625	78756	86114	232356	47

Annexure-1.6

Budgetary Support by Heads of Development during Annual Plans 1997-2000 And Ninth Plan (1997-2002) - Centre

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Heads of development	1997-98 (At Current Prices) (B.E.)	1997-98 (At Current Prices) (Actual)	1998-99 (At Current Prices) (B.E.)	1998-99 (At Current Prices) (R.E.)	1999-2000 (At Current Prices) (B.E.)	1997-98 (At 1996-97 Prices) (B.E.)	1997-98 (At 1996-97 Prices) (Actual)	1998-99 (At 1996-97 Prices) (B.E.)	1998-99 (At 1996-97 Prices) (R.E.)	1999-2000 (At 1996-97 Prices) (B.E.)	Total* 1997-2000	Percent Distribution
1.	Agriculture & Allied Industries	2895	2429	3760	2702	3661	2757	2313	3347	2405	3045	7764	7.7
2.	Irrigation & Flood Control	323	258	374	345	348	308	246	333	307	289	842	0.8
3.	Rural Development	5801	5110	5883	5564	5408	5525	4867	5236	4952	4499	14318	14.1
4.	Energy	3482	3664	4491	4045	4814	3316	3490	3997	3600	4005	11094	10.9
5.	Industry & Minerals	2395	2359	2532	2879	2315	2281	2247	2254	2563	1926	6735	6.6
6.	Transport	4253	3957	5039	4315	5406	4050	3769	4485	3841	4497	12106	11.9
7.	Communications	102	81	101	91	108	97	77	90	81	90	248	0.2
8.	Science & Technolog & Environment	2177	1889	2766	2389	2988	2073	1799	2462	2126	2486	6411	6.3
9.	General Economic Services	702	655	940	871	1153	669	624	837	775	959	2358	2.3
10.	Social Services	13722	11693	16295	14806	17518	13069	11136	14504	13178	14572	38887	38.3
11.	General Services	278	237	283	256	281	265	226	252	228	234	687	0.7
	Total	36130	32332	42464	38263	44000	34410	30792	37796	34057	36601	101451	100.0

Annexure 1.7

State Plan Expenditure - Variation from Approved Outlay

(Rs. Crore)

		1997-98			1998-99		
Sl.	States	Approved	(R.E.)	Percent Variation	Approved (R.E.)	(R.E.)	Percent Variation
1	Andhra Pradesh	3580	3586	0	4679	4679	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	517	-14	625	472	-24
3	Assam	1510	1324	-12	1650	1389	-16
4	Bihar	2268	1796	-21	3769	1850	-51
5	Goa	231	186	-19	291	235	-19
6	Gujarat	4510	4510	0	5450	5450	0
7	Haryana	1576	1400	-11	2260	1800	-20
8	Himachal Pradesh	1008	1220	21	1440	1444	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1552	1630	5	1900	1750	-8
10	Karnataka	4154	4179	1	5353	5132	-4
11	Kerala	2851	2699	-5	3100	3039	-2
12	Madhya Pradesh	3718	2700	-27	3700	3426	-7
13	Maharashtra	8393	8393	0	11601	11601	0
14	Manipur	410	382	-7	425	406	-4
15	Meghalaya	382	260	-32	400	303	-24
16	Mizoram	290	305	5	333	285	-14
17	Nagaland	291	258	-11	300	300	0
18	Orissa	2529	2121	-16	3084	3084	0
19	Punjab	2100	1940	-8	2500	2500	0
20	Rajasthan	3514	4259	21	4300	4025	-6
21	Sikkim	220	222	1	237	218	-8
22	Tamil Nadu	4005	4010	0	4500	4500	0
23	Tripura	440	407	-8	440	379	-14
24	Uttar Pradesh	7246	5200	-28	10260	5887	-43
25	West Bengal	3908	2310	-41	4595	2749	-40
	Total	61286	55814	-9	77192	66903	-13

Annexure-1.8

Plan Expenditure of States During Annual Plans(1997-99)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	1997-98 (B.E.)	1997-98 (R.E.)	1998-99 (B.E.)	1998-99 (R.E.)	1997-98 (B.E.)	1997-98 (R.E.)	1998-99 (B.E.)	1998-99 (R.E.)	Total* 1997-99
		(At Current Prices)				(At 1996-97 Prices)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3580	3586	4679	4679	3410	3415	4165	3789	7204
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	517	625	472	571	492	556	382	874
3	Assam	1510	1324	1650	1389	1438	1261	1469	1125	2386
4	Bihar	2268	1796	3769	1850	2160	1711	3355	1498	3209
5	Goa	231	186	291	235	220	177	259	190	367
6	Gujarat	4510	4510	5450	5450	4295	4295	4851	4413	8708
7	Haryana	1576	1400	2260	1800	1501	1333	2012	1457	2790
8	Himachal Pradesh	1008	1220	1440	1444	960	1162	1282	1169	2331
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1552	1630	1900	1750	1478	1553	1691	1417	2970
10	Karnataka	4154	4179	5353	5132	3956	3980	4765	4155	8135
11	Kerala	2851	2699	3100	3039	2715	2571	2759	2461	5032
12	Madhya Pradesh	3718	2700	3700	3426	3541	2572	3293	2774	5346
13	Maharashtra	8393	8393	11601	11601	7993	7993	10325	9394	17387
14	Manipur	410	382	425	406	390	364	378	329	693
15	Meghalaya	382	260	400	303	364	248	356	245	493
16	Mizoram	290	305	333	285	276	290	296	231	521
17	Nagaland	291	258	300	300	277	246	267	243	489
18	Orissa	2529	2121	3084	3084	2409	2020	2745	2497	4517
19	Punjab	2100	1940	2500	2500	2000	1848	2225	2024	3872
20	Rajasthan	3514	4259	4300	4025	3347	4056	3827	3259	7315
21	Sikkim	220	222	237	218	210	211	211	177	388
22	Tamil Nadu	4005	4010	4500	4500	3814	3819	4005	3644	7463
23	Tripura	440	407	440	379	419	388	392	307	695
24	Uttar Pradesh	7246	5200	10260	5887	6901	4952	9132	4767	9719
25	West Bengal	3908	2310	4595	2749	3722	2200	4089	2226	4426
	Total	61286	55814	77192	66903	58367	53157	68705	54173	121862

*: Includes 1997-98(R.E.)and 1998-99 (B.E.) at 1996-97 Prices

Annexure-1.9

Growth Rates Of Industrial Production

(At 2 Digit Level)

(Base Year 1993-94)

(Percent)

Industry	Description	Weight	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
20-21	Food Products	90.83	21.6	6.8	3.4	1.1	1.8
22	Beverages, Tobacco and related Products	23.82	3.0	13.4	13.5	18.5	12.3
23	Cotton Textiles	55.18	-0.9	10.6	12.0	4.1	-8.6
24	Wool,silk and man-made fibre textiles (except Cotton)	22.58	14.5	14.7	10.5	13.3	3.8
25	Jute and other vegetable fibre Textiles	5.90	-4.9	7.7	-4.3	16.4	-7.2
26	Textile Products (including wearing Appeal)	25.37	-1.5	35.7	9.5	8.1	-3.3
27	Wood and Wood Products;furniture and fixtures	27.01	-0.7	24.1	7.0	-3.4	-5.8
28	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing & allied industries	26.52	8.6	15.6	9.1	6.7	15.7
29	Leather & leather and fur products	11.39	-13.3	14.2	9.4	4.2	9.0
30	Basic chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	140.02	5.3	11.3	4.7	13.9	6.2
31	Rubber, plastic,petroleum and coal products.	57.28	7.7	7.8	2.0	5.0	11.2
32	Non-metallic mineral products	43.97	8.0	21.9	7.7	19.9	10.2
33	Basic metal and alloy industries	74.53	13.1	15.8	6.7	1.0	-2.2
34	Metal products and parts, except machinery and equipment	28.10	4.7	-3.8	10.3	7.4	16.7
35-36	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment	95.65	12.8	19.5	5.2	5.8	-8.3
37	Transport equipment and parts	39.84	13.2	17.4	12.9	-1.3	15.0
38	Other manufacturing industries	25.59	4.0	13.2	5.2	-3.2	5.3
1	Mining and quarrying	104.73	7.6	9.5	-1.9	5.6	-1.7
2-3	Manufacturing	793.58	8.5	13.8	6.7	6.6	4.1
4	Electricity	101.69	8.5	8.1	3.9	6.9	6.5
	General Index	1000.00	8.4	12.7	5.5	6.6	3.8

Annexure- 1.10

Achievement of infrastructure industries from 1995-96 to 1998-99

(As percent to target)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Coal	Mn.Ton	95.77	98.96	106.08	94.63
2	Electricity generation	Mn.Kwh.	100.73	98.62	97.99	99.64
	2.1 Hydel	Mn.Kwh.	99.89	91.42	96.98	105.92
	2.2 Thermal(Incl. nuclear)	Mn.Kwh.	100.93	102.80	98.20	98.33
3	Crude Petroleum	Mn.Ton	95.04	92.46	96.71	94.77
4	Refinery crude throughput	Mn.Ton	105.66	104.09	100.11	101.03
5	Saleable steel (Integrated plants)	Mn.Ton	99.97	84.80	93.08	82.44
6	Cement	Mn.Ton	101.93	91.50	94.09	97.06
7	Fertilizers					
	7.1 Nitrogenous	Mn.Ton	101.62	95.31	89.47	98.09
	7.2 Phosphatic	Mn.Ton	95.86	95.35	89.37	101.40

Source: (1) Ministry of Industry-handbook of industrial Statistics 1997.
(2) Ministry of Planning and Programme implementation-
Capsule report on Infrastructure and Planning.

CHAPTER 2

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99

The finances of the Central Government continued to be under strain during the year 1998-99. The general economic situation was not adequately conducive enough to mobilise the targeted level of financial resources. There was a deceleration in the industrial growth rate during April – December 1998 (3.5%) compared to the growth achieved in the corresponding period in 1997 (6.7%). The negative agricultural growth in the previous year affected the demand for industrial goods with a lag. The fall in asset prices had negative effect on consumption/ demand (wealth effect) to some extent. The subdued capital market conditions affected the borrowings of Public Sector Enterprises. There was sharp decline in the Revenue Receipts of the Government. The Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises also deteriorated to a large extent. The total expenditure of the Central Government, however, increased by 26% whereas the total revenue receipts rose by only 4.7% during April-December 1998 (the Economic Survey, 1998-99).

2. The total (Tax and Non Tax) Revenue Receipts in the Revised Estimates for 1998-99 was placed at Rs. 1,57,665 crores; a shortfall of Rs. 4,329 crores compared to the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,61,994 crores. The Revised Estimates of Capital Receipts at Rs. 1,24,247 crores would be higher by Rs.18,314 crores. However, the Non Plan expenditure of the Central Government at the Revised Stage was expected to increase by Rs. 17,616 crores. The combined Revenue and Capital receipts, thus, left balance resources of Rs. 68,371 crores for financing the over all Plan expenditure. This is Rs. 3,631 crores lower than the Budget Estimates. Since there would be a marginal increase of Rs. 570 crores in the Central Assistance for States and U.T Plans, Budget Support for the Central Plan was likely to be lower by Rs. 4,201 crores, as given in Table 2.1

Table 2.1: Summary of Government Expenditure (1998-99)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Item	BE	RE
1	Total Expenditure	267927	281912
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	195925 (73.1)*	213541 (75.7)*
3	Plan Expenditure / Resources of which	72002 (26.9)*	68371 (24.3)*
	Central Assistance for State & UT's Plans	29538	30108
3.1	Budget support for Central Plan	(41.0)@ 42464	(44.0)@ 38263
3.2		(59.0)@	(56.0)@

Note: * Percentage to total expenditure
@ Percentage to total Plan expenditure

Table 2.2: Centre's Plan Outlay
ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	ITEM	1998-99 Approved Plan Outlay/ Budget Estimates	1998-98 Revised Estimates
1	Budget support - Total of which	42464	38263
1a	Budget Support to CPSEs	8675	7576
2	IEBR of CPSEs	62723	50219
3	Plan Outlay / Investment of CPSEs (1a + 2)	71398	57795
4	Central Plan Outlay (1+2)	105187	88482

RESOURCES FOR THE CENTRAL PLAN

3. Besides the shortfall in the Budget Support to the Centre's Annual Plan 1998-99, mentioned above, the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) was also expected to be less by Rs.12,504 crores in the Revised Estimates. Hence, the Centre's Annual Plan Outlay at Rs. 88,482 crores for 1998-99 as per the Revised Estimates represents a shortfall of Rs. 16,705 crores (i.e. 15.8 per cent) compared to the Budget Estimates/approved Annual Plan Outlay of Rs.1,05,187 crores, as given in Table 2.2:

4. The overall shortfall expected in the Budget Support to Central Plan according to the Revised Estimates is reflected in the substantial lower Budget Support to CPSEs also. The estimated shortfall in IEBR and Budget Support together, would result in lower Plan Outlay / Investment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises to the extent of Rs.13,603 crores (i.e. 19.05 per cent).

5. The pattern of financing of the Centre's Annual Plan 1998-99 and the corresponding changes in the Revised Estimates for that year are shown in Table 2.3. Additional details with regard to individual sources of finance are given in Annexure 2.1. The analysis of the changes in the pattern of financing the Annual Plan 1998-99, that took place subsequent to the presentation of the Budget, is given in the following paragraphs.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

6. The Budgetary Resources of the Centre including the external loans and grants amounted to Rs. 68,371 crores at the time of Revised Estimates against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 72,002 crores. This expected shortfall is reflected in the Revised Estimates of Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) also as shown in the Table 2.3 above. The impact of the deterioration in the BCR which represents the difference between the net Revenue receipts (tax and non-tax) of the Centre and its Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) (including Capital expenditure on defence and border roads), has been quite destabilising in the scheme of financing the Plan, as the expected shortfall in BCR is of the order of Rs. 14,350 crores. The relevant details of Tax and Non-Tax Revenues and Non Plan Revenue

expenditure have been presented in Table 2.4. Additional details are available in Annexure 2.2.

Table 2.3 : Revised Estimates vis-à-vis Budget Estimates of the Scheme of Financing the Annual Plan 1998-99 of the Centre

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	BE	RE	Change in RE over BE
		1998-99	1998-99	(col. 4-3)
1	BCR (Centre)	-15848	-30199	-14350.64
2	Resources of CPSEs*	45457	36925	-8532.00
3	Issue of Bonds/debentures by CPSEs	11784	8923	-2861.00
4	Borrowings of the Centre (incl. MCR)	84459	96847	12388.00
5	Net Inflow of Capital (incl. ECB of CPSEs)	8872	6094	-2778.00
6	Aggregate Resources	134724	118590	-16133.64
7	Assistance for State/UTs plans	29538	30108	570.00
8	Resources for Central Plan (5-6)	105186	88482	-16703.64

Note: * Includes Internal and Other Resources i.e. Public deposits, Inter-Corporate Transfer (Net) and Loans from Financial Institutions etc.

Table 2.4 : Central Government's Revenue Receipts and Non Plan Revenue Expenditure during 1998-99 (BE & RE)

(Rs. Crore)

ITEM	98-99 BE	98-99 RE
1	2	3
I - Revenue Receipts		
a. Tax Revenues (Net)	116857	109537
b. Non-tax Revenue	44083	47315
Total - I (Revenue Receipts)	160940	156852
II. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure		
a.Interest	75000	77248
b.Defence	41200	41200
c.Subsidies	22025	24684
d.Others	38563	43919
Total II (Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure)	176788	187051

Revenue Receipts – Tax and Non Tax

7. The Corporate income tax and taxes on income other than corporate income are the two major direct taxes. Similarly, customs and union excise duties are the two important indirect taxes. In the last four years, the receipts from the above mentioned two direct taxes together and the collections from the two important indirect taxes together were in the ranges of 27 to 29% and 63 to 69% respectively of the total revenue receipts of the Centre. In the

Revised Estimates of tax revenues for 1998-99, the receipts from the Corporation tax and Income tax were expected to increase by about 2% each over the Budget Estimates. But customs and union excise duties would decline by 11% and 8% respectively. Due to this sharp decline in customs and excise duties, the Revised Estimates of Gross Tax Revenue (before allowing for States' share of income-tax and union excise duties) in 1998-99 is less by Rs. 9,011 crores compared to the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,57,711 crores. However, the States' share of income tax and union excise duties was expected to be less by Rs.1,691 crores. Thus the net tax revenue of the Centre, in the Revised Estimates is lower by Rs. 7,320 crores (i.e. 6.3%) than the Budget Estimates.

8. As mentioned above, the low industrial growth during 1998-99 and shortfall in consumption demand resulted in lower collections from excise duties. The anticipated lower receipts from basic excise duties to the extent of Rs. 2,705.58 crores is reported to be mainly on account of less revenue collection from oil, cigarettes, iron and steel, plastics, tyres and tubes, motor vehicles, glass and glassware's, cotton and cotton yarn etc. The estimated shortfall in customs revenue is reported to be on account of lower volume and fall in unit price of imports.

9. The non-tax revenue is expected to increase by 6.6% over the Budget Estimates. Interest receipts and dividends and profits are likely to contribute substantially to the extent of Rs. 2,754 crores in the overall increase of Rs. 38,081 crores in the non-tax revenues in the Revised Estimates.

10. Interest receipts on loans advanced to public sector enterprises, port trusts and other statutory bodies, cooperatives, Government servants etc. and on capital outlay on Departmental Commercial Undertakings alone are expected to increase by about Rs. 2,030 crores. The expected interest receipts would be higher by Rs. 590 crores on loans advanced to States and U.Ts. However, dividends and profits would be higher by Rs. 160 crores only. This is mainly in respect of dividends from public sector enterprises (Rs. 120 crores) and share of profits from LIC, IDBI and other financial institutions (Rs. 87 crores). The surplus profits from Reserve Bank of India after contribution for exchange loss of FCNR account is anticipated to decrease by Rs. 50 crores.

Non Plan Revenue Expenditure

11. Along with the declining revenue receipts, the mounting non-plan revenue expenditure aggravates the resource position of the Central Government. The estimated increase in respect of interest payments liability and subsidies, over the budget estimates would be of the order of Rs. 2,248 crores and Rs. 2,660 crores respectively. Increase of Rs. 1,360 crores in subsidy for indigenous (urea) fertilisers was expected in order to offset the increase in production of urea and escalation of input costs and arrears payments. The anticipated increase of Rs. 1,396 crores in interest subsidy was mainly on account of proposed write off of interest and penal interest on Government of India's loans outstanding against Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 112.60 crores), Jessop and Co. Ltd. (Rs. 113.56 crores) and Hindustan Cables Ltd. (Rs. 122.60 crores) as part of revival package approved for PSUs.

12. Payment of revised pension and arrears to Defence retirees and Dearness relief sanctioned to Central Government pensioners w.e.f. 1.1.98 and 1.7.98 would step up the

budget provision for pension by Rs. 2700 crores. The balance of the increase in Non Plan revenue expenditure in the Revised Estimates is mainly in respect of Government administration/establishment. As a result of the deterioration in the anticipated revenue receipts and the enormous increase in Non Plan revenue expenditure, the negative balance from current revenues would increase by hundred per cent over the budget estimates.

Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) 1998-99 - Revised/ Latest Estimates

13. The total Plan outlay of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for 1998-99 was placed at Rs.71,398 crores, to be financed through budgetary support of Rs.8,675 crores, internal resources of Rs.38,167 crores and domestic and external borrowings amounting to Rs.24,556 crores. According to the revised estimates, the Plan investment during 1998-99 would be lower by Rs.13,603 crores (i.e. about 19 %) compared to the Plan/ Budget Estimates. As the Plan investment by the CPSEs constitutes about 70% of the Centre's total Plan Outlay, any shortfall in this Investment would affect the Centre's total Plan expenditure substantially.

14. The Pattern of financing of the Plans of Central PSEs for 1998-99 is given in Table 2.5. The progress of Plan investment so far by these enterprises indicates that each of the sources of financing might fall short of the Annual Plan projections. The budgetary support for the Plan outlay of CPSEs would be less by 12%. The internal resources and borrowings would be lower than the budget estimates to the extent of 12 % and 32 % respectively.

Table 2.5 :Financing of Central Public Sector Enterprises' Annual Plan 1998-99

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Source of finance	1998-99 BE	1998-99 RE	Shortfall RE / BE (%)
I.	Budget Support (i + ii)	8675.39	7576.49	12.6
i.	Equity	5991.98	5415.4	9.6
ii.	Loan	2608.41	2161.09	17.2
II.	Internal Resources	38167.23	33514.04	12.2
III.	Borrowings (I + ii + iii)	24555.66	16704.96	31.9
i.	Bonds /Debentures	11784.11	8923.44	24.3
ii.	ECB/Suppliers' Credit	5482.02	4370.98	20.3
iii.	Others*	7289.53	3410.54	53.2
IV.	Total Plan Outlay (I + II + III)	71398.28	57795.49	19.0

*Public Deposits, Inter-Corporate Transfers etc.

15. The unstable conditions in the capital market during 1998-99 and the subdued market conditions during most of the year severely affected equity issues and to a lesser extent the debt market also. External commercial borrowings also has been substantially lower. Thus the expected shortfall of 32% in borrowings was likely to curtail the Plan investment severely, unless some substantial improvements had taken place in the last quarter of 1998-99. The composition of financing the lower level of Plan investment is also expected to

change in comparison to the Plan/ Budget Projections. The Revised Estimates of internal resources is likely to finance an higher proportion of the total investment by the enterprises at 58% compared to about 54% in the Plan Estimates. Similarly, the share of Budget Support would be marginally higher in the Revised Estimates at 13% as against 12% in the Budget Estimates.

16. As in the previous years, the Central Public Sector Enterprises were permitted to raise resources through **tax-free bonds** also. Within the targeted amount of Rs. 11,784 crores to be raised through bonds and debentures, the CPSEs in the Power sector including Atomic Energy and Non Conventional Energy, Road Transport, Railways, Urban Development sectors were allowed to raise resources through tax-free bonds to the extent of Rs. 1,400 crores. These bonds carried interest rate in the band of 9.5–10.5 per cent as against the taxable bonds moving in the range of 12–15 per cent rate of interest. As per the latest information obtained from the PSEs concerned, they could mobilise resources through this instrument to the tune of Rs. 1,347 crores during the year.

17. The details of the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1998-99 in respect of different sources of financing of Plan investment by CPSEs are given in Annexure 2.3 `A' and 2.3 `B'. The details with regard to Public Sector bonds are given in the Annexure- 2.4.

Debt –Creating Capital Receipts

18. The Central Government Budget for 1998-99 envisaged that the projected revenue receipts (tax and non-tax revenue) and non-debt creating capital receipts (recoveries of loans, receipts through disinvestment) amounting to Rs. 1,76,902 crores would finance about 66% of the estimated total expenditure (Plan and Non Plan) of Rs. 2,67,927 crores of the Government. According to the Revised Estimates, the total expenditure of the Central Government (Plan and Non Plan) in 1998-99 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2,81,912 crores; 5.2 per cent higher than the Budget Estimates. Since, the Revised Estimates of the revenue receipts and non-debt creating capital receipts are expected to increase to Rs. 1,78,175 crores i.e. by less than one per cent and ould finance about 63% of the total expenditure, there would be increase in the debt creating receipts viz. Market Borrowings, Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. required to finance the Government expenditure.

MARKET BORROWINGS, SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.

19. The Revised Estimates of **market borrowings** placed at Rs. 64,911 crores is 34 per cent higher than the Budget Estimates of Rs. 48,326 crores. It would be 99.7 per cent higher than the actual market borrowings during 1997-98. The share of market borrowings in the total debt creating Capital Receipts is 62.6 per cent according to the Revised Estimates whereas in the Budget Estimates it was only 53 per cent.

20. As in the case of market borrowings, recourse to small **savings, public provident funds and deposits schemes for retiring Government employees/ employees of public sector companies** has also risen.

21. Three-fourth of the net collections under Small savings and the Public Provident Fund (PPF) in each State is advanced to the State Governments as long term loans. Loans are sanctioned to U.Ts with Legislature, viz. Delhi and Pondichery, as in the case of the States against the net Small Savings Collections from 1.1.94. As an incentive and encouragement,

additional loan is given to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the net collection in a State for every five per cent increase in the State's percentage over the all India percentage. The total amount of small savings taken credit for financing Government expenditure has gone up to Rs. 29,000 crores in the Revised Estimates from Rs. 21,640 crores in the Budget Estimates; an increase of 34 per cent. The share of States and U.Ts therefore increased from Rs. 14200 crores in the Budget Estimate to Rs. 23788 crores at the time of Revised Estimate. The balance of the collections after such transfers to States and UTs is availed by the Centre to finance its Plan. It may be mentioned that the share of small savings in the gross fiscal deficit has also gone up to 28 per cent in the Revised Estimates from 24 per cent in the Budget Estimates.

22. The contribution of State Provident Fund to the finances of the Central Government is expected to remain at the Budget Estimates of Rs. 5,350 crores. The dependence on Special Deposits is likely to be lower by about Rs. 260 crores. The anticipated lower receipts from External Assistance have been discussed under the head 'Net Inflow from Abroad'.

23. Besides the above-mentioned Capital Receipts, certain other sundry Other Capital Receipts such as Relief Bonds, Gold Bonds, Railway Reserve Funds, Telecommunications Reserve Funds, etc. and draw-down of cash balance also constitute the gross fiscal deficit. There would be net debit of Rs. 8,905 crores in respect of such sundry Capital Receipts and draw-down of cash balance is expected to be Rs. 3,233 crores.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL RECEIPT (NET)

24. Capital Receipts other than those covered under Market Borrowing, saving instruments such as Small savings and Provident Fund are classified as Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR). These include Recovery of Loans and Advances to government servants, receipts through Disinvestment of equity in Public Sector Enterprises, Special Deposits, and other sundry receipts. Miscellaneous Capital expenditure comprises of disbursements by way of Non Plan Loans and Non Plan Capital Outlay in terms of financial investment and construction of buildings. Disbursements by the Centre include Non-Plan Loans to States and UTs, Foreign governments, Public enterprises and Government servants. Non-Plan Capital outlay consists of Government investment in PSEs, International Financial institutions and expenditure on Construction of office buildings and Government residential accommodation. The surplus of miscellaneous receipts over miscellaneous capital expenditure, termed as MCR (net), is a resource for financing the Plan. In the scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1998-99, the accruals from MCR (net) was estimated at Rs. 9,143 crores, against which the Revised Estimates has been placed at Rs. – 2,414 crores. The sharp decline in MCR (net) is on account of expected shortfall of Rs. 12,782 crores in respect of the Sundry Capital Receipts mentioned above. Besides this deterioration in receipt, Non Plan loans (mostly under small savings) to States and U.T Governments increased by Rs. 9,600 crores in the Revised Estimates. The Non Plan Capital outlay is expected to be lower to the extent of Rs.2,563 crores in the Revised Estimates. However, receipt from disinvestment of equity holdings in public sector enterprises/ undertakings is expected to increase by Rs. 4,000 crores. There would be draw down of cash balance of Rs. 3,233 crores mentioned in paragraph 2.23 and a further expected improvement in respect of special deposits to the extent of Rs. 250 crores.

Net Inflow from Abroad

25. While the External Commercial Borrowings and Suppliers' Credit contribute to the Plan Investment of the CPSEs, External Assistance in terms of External Grants and Loans from abroad contribute towards financing the Plan Projects and schemes implemented directly by the Central Ministries and Departments.

26. For financing the Centre's Annual Plan 1998-99, inflow of External Grants and Loans (net of repayments) was estimated at Rs. 3,390 crores. As against this, the Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 1,723 crores, reflecting substantial shortfall of Rs. 1,667 crores. The Gross receipts from External Loans was lower by Rs. 1,227 crores compared to the Budget/ Plan Estimates of Rs. 9,994 crores. The repayment liability on loans is expected to be higher than the Budget Estimates by Rs. 199 crores. Thus, the net availability of external loans for Plan investment is likely to fall short by Rs.1,426 crores. Besides, External Grants would be lower than the Budget/ Plan Estimates to the extent of Rs. 241 crores. The details of these changes taken into account in the Revised Estimates for 1998-99 are given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 : Net Inflow from Abroad during 1998-99 (Govt. Sector)

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	BE 98-99	RE 98-99	Expected Shortfall
1.	External Loans	9994.09	8767.03	1227.06
2.	Repayment of Loans	7657.53	7856.59	199.06
3.	Net Receipts of Loans	2336.56	910.44	1426.12
4.	External Grants	1053.92	812.62	241.30
5.	Total Inflow from abroad	3390.48	1723.06	1667.42

27. It is pertinent to note that 73 per cent of the expected shortfall in the gross receipts of the External Loans is accounted for by loans from IBRD; lower inflows of bilateral loans constituting the balance of total shortfall in gross receipts.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE REVISED ESTIMATES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99

28. The total expenditure (Plan and Non Plan), according to the Revised Estimates is expected to increase by Rs. 13,985 crores. However, the Revised Estimate of Revenue Receipts and Non Debt creating Capital Receipts together would increase by Rs. 1,273 crores only. Thus, the increase in fiscal deficit will be to the extent of Rs. 12,712 crores. This level of fiscal deficit will be 6.5 per cent of GDP as against the Budget target of 5.6. This is in spite of the higher receipts expected from disinvestment (increase of Rs. 4000 crores over the Budget Estimates). Thus, the process of fiscal correction is yet to start an encouraging trend.

29. The Non Plan Expenditure of the Central Government is expected to increase by Rs. 17,616 crores during 1998-99 an increase of 9 per cent. There would be marginal increase of Rs. 57 crores in the Central Assistance for States and U.T Plans but the Budget Support in the Revised Estimates for the Central Plan would be lower by Rs. 4201 crores compared to the Budget Estimates. In addition, the resources of the Public Enterprises is also likely to be

lower by Rs. 12,504 crores. Overall the Central Plan Outlay in the Revised Estimates of 1998-99 at Rs. 88,482 crores will be lower by Rs. 16,705 crores i.e. a shortfall of 16 per cent in the Plan size.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

30. The Annual Plan for 1999-2000 was formulated in the context of shortfalls in Plan expenditure during the preceding two years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan 1997-2002. The need to maintain reasonable level of Plan investment in 1999-2000 and the commitment to contain fiscal deficit were to be reconciled. The Budget Support for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 and the fiscal measures envisaged in this year's Budget reflect the above-mentioned approach.

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

31. The Budget Estimates of total expenditure of the Central Government during 1999-2000 is Rs. 2,84,004 crores including Plan expenditure of Rs. 77,000 crores and Non Plan expenditure of Rs. 2,07,004 crores. This implies that the Non Plan expenditure in 1999-2000 would decrease to 97 per cent of the Revised Estimates for 1998-99, whereas the Plan expenditure would increase by 12.6 per cent over the Revised Estimates of the previous year. The Central Assistance to States and U.Ts' Plans and the Budget Support to the Central Plan have been raised to Rs. 33,000 crores and Rs. 44,000 crores as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 30,108 crores and Rs. 38,263 crores for 1998-99, implying the increase of 9.6 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. This substantial increase in Budget Support to the Central Plan reflects the fact that the Centre's Annual Plan for 1999-2000 focuses on basic human development needs including education, health care, social welfare, housing and water supply. The Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises are placed at Rs. 59,521 crores. Thus, the total Plan Outlay of the Centre for the year 1999-2000 would be Rs. 1,03,521 crores; an increase of 17 per cent over the Revised Estimates but only 98 per cent of the Plan/ Budget Estimates for 1998-99. The Table 2.7 contains the details.

Table 2.7 : Centre's Plan Outlay - Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Item	1999-2000 Approved Plan Outlay/ Budget Estimates	1998-99 Revised Estimates
1	Budget support - Total of which	44000	38263
1a	Budget Support to CPSEs	8637	7576
2	IEBR of CPSEs	59521	50219
3	Plan Outlay / Investment of CPSEs (1a + 2)	68158	57795
4	Central Plan Outlay (1+2)	103521	88482

32. The scheme of financing the Centre's Annual Plan 1999-2000 is explained below.

Balance from Current Revenues

33. The budgetary resources estimated at Rs. 77,000 crores for financing the Plan outlay for 1999-2000 implies 12.6 per cent increase over the Revised Estimates for 1998-99.This improvement is also reflected in the estimated Balance from Current Revenues of the Centre which is placed at Rs.(-) 20,656 crores against Rs.(-) 30,199 crores. The details of revenue receipts and non-plan revenue expenditure constituting the BCR for 1999-2000 are given below:

Revenue Receipts – Tax and Non-Tax

34. The tax and non-tax measures included in the Budget for 1999-2000 are based on the following strategy viz.

a) Begin a medium-term process of revenue and fiscal deficit reduction, along the lines indicated in the Ninth Plan, which will free more resources for productive investment and growth and contain inflation.

b) Undertake a major reform of indirect taxes to promote productivity and employment.

c) Deepen and widen economic reforms in all major sectors and accelerate internal liberalization to release the productive energies and creativity of our farmers, manufacturers, traders and service providers.

d) Safeguard the economy from external shocks, revive exports and stimulate the domestic engines for growth revival.

The summary of fiscal measures introduced in this year's Budget is given in Annexure 2.5.

35. The tax revenue (gross) of the Central Government for 1999-2000 is estimated at Rs. 1,76,860 crores (including the expected receipts from Additional Resource Mobilisation measures introduced in the Budget). The new tax measures proposed are expected to yield an amount of Rs. 9,334 crores as shown below:

Table 2.8 : Additional Resource Mobilisation during 1999-2000

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Tax Measures	Estimated Revenue
1.	Corporation-tax	1100
2.	Personal Income Tax	2000
3.	Union Excise Duties	4765
4.	Customs	1469
	TOTAL	9334

36. The gross tax revenue of the Centre mentioned above implies an increase of 18.9 per cent over the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. After allowing for the States' share in Central taxes, the net tax revenue for the Centre is Rs. 1,32,365 crores.

37. The non-tax receipt excluding external grant of Rs. 715 crores have been estimated to be Rs. 49,760 crores, an increase of Rs. 2,445 crores (5%) over the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. The improvement anticipated is mainly accounted for by a higher transfer of surplus from the RBI to the extent of Rs. 1,550 crores and increase of Rs. 415 crores from dividend from public sector enterprises. The interest receipts are expected to increase by Rs. 2,490 crores. However, other non-tax revenues will be lower to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crores, mainly accounted for Economic Services.

Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure

38. The non-plan revenue expenditure including defence capital and outlay on border roads is expected to grow at 8.4 per cent during 1999-2000 over the Revised Estimates of 1998-99. In absolute terms this increase amounts to Rs. 15,730 crores. The interest payments liability alone would be higher to the extent of Rs. 10,750 crores. There will be increase of Rs. 4,500 crores in respect of defence outlay and Rs. 3,625 crores in respect of grants to States and U.Ts. However, other non-plan expenditure would be less by Rs. 2,350 crores. This decrease is likely to take place mainly in Economic Services to the extent of Rs. 1820 crores; by Rs. 220 crores in postal deficit and Rs. 100 crores in Social Services. It is proposed to reduce the outlay on subsidy by Rs. 840 crores Overall, there will an improvement to the extent of Rs. 9,543 crores in the Balance from Current Revenues compared to the Revised Estimates of 1998-99. The details are given in Annexure 2.2.

Resources for Plan investment by Central Public Sector Enterprises– Annual Plan / Budget Estimates (1999-2000)

39. The Centre's Annual Plan for 1999-2000 envisages Plan investment of Rs.68,158 crores, by the CPSEs. This is about 4.5 % lower than the investment proposed for the year 1998-99 (BE) but about 18 per cent higher compared to the Revised Estimates for that year. The Budget Support (13% of the Plan investment by the enterprises) to the CPSEs during 1999-2000, in proportionate term, would be almost the same as provided in the Budget Estimates and expected in the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. As regards Internal Resources, the share at 57% of the total investment is only one per cent less than the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. In other words, in the scheme of financing of CPSEs during 1999-2000, Budget Support and Internal Resources will have the same weightage/share as in the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. However, the enterprises may have to improve their operational efficiency, aiming at substantial operating surplus to achieve the projected internal resources of Rs. 38614 crores, in view of the fact that the Revised Estimates of this resource for 1998-99 is placed at Rs. 33,514 crores only.

40. Total borrowings constitute 31% of the investment by the CPSEs during 1999-2000, whereas in the Revised Estimates of 1998-99 the corresponding share was 29%. In absolute terms, the CPSEs need to increase their borrowings by about Rs. 4,200 crores; the increase from domestic borrowings through bonds and debentures would be Rs. 2,056 crores compared to Revised Estimates for the year 1998-99. Out of the total domestic borrowings of Rs. 10,980 crores, the enterprises have been permitted to mobilise Rs. 800 crores through tax-free bonds.

41. The pattern of financing of the Annual Plan of CPSEs for the year 1999-2000 is given in Table 2.9.

DEBT-CREATING CAPITAL RECEIPTS

42. In the scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1999-2000, substantial improvement is proposed to be effected by restricting the recourse to debt-creating capital receipts and by a change in the accounting procedure relating to small savings. As a result, the estimated capital receipts of this nature aggregating to Rs. 79,955 crores will be lower to the extent of Rs. 23,782 crores compared to the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,03,737 crores. Though, the reliance on **market borrowings, special deposits, and States' Provident Funds** is reduced to the extent of only Rs. 7,450 crores, Rs. 1200 crores and Rs. 650 crores respectively, the major reduction is due to **a change introduced in this year's Budget in the accounting procedure regarding the draft from small savings.**

Table- 2.9 : Financing of Central Public Sector Enterprises' Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Source of finance	1999-2000 BE	Percentage Share
I.	Budget Support (i + ii)	8637.05	12.7
i.	Equity	5753.64	8.44
Ii.	Loan	2883.41	4.23
II.	Internal Resources	38613.62	56.65
III.	Borrowings	20907.31	30.67
i.	Bonds /Debentures	10979.63	16.11
ii.	ECB/Suppliers' Credit	5446.38	7.99
iii.	Others (Public Deposits, inter-corporate Transfers etc.)	4481.30	6.57
IV	Total Plan Outlay (I + II + III)	68157.98	100

43. Under the new accounting procedure, the small savings collections would be credited to "Nationals Small Savings Funds" (NSSF) in the Public Account. The amount available from this Fund, after meeting withdrawals from depositors, will be invested in Central and State Government securities on the basis of the respective shares of the Centre and the States. This is in contrast to the previous arrangement in which the whole of the balance from small savings was to be credited to the Central Government; implying that the whole amount would be a receipt to the Central Government at the first instance and then there would be transfer to the States as their share in the form of non plan loan (expenditure to the Central Government). Thus, under the new system, only the portion of small savings accruing to the Central Government to meet its own expenditure is shown against the item small savings in the scheme of financing the Centre's Plan. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, such draft from small savings would be only Rs. 8,000 crores, accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL RECEIPT (NET)

44. The composition of Miscellaneous Capital Receipt has been explained in para 2.24 above. In the scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the accrual from Miscellaneous Capital Receipt (Net) has been placed at Rs. 24,635 crores as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. (-) 2,414 crores. This level of improvement to the extent of Rs. 27,000 crores is mainly on account of the fact that due to the change in accounting system explained in para 2.42 above regarding accrual of small savings for financing the Plan, the transfer of resources to States in respect of small savings will not be considered as non-Plan expenditure of the Centre in terms of loans to States and U.Ts. To that extent the Capital disbursement of the Central Government is reduced. Reduction in capital disbursement in 1999-2000 will be Rs. 23,776 crores compared to the Revised Estimates of 1998-99. Further, there will be improvement in Capital Receipts accounted for under the heading "Miscellaneous Capital Receipts". The Government expects to receive Rs. 10,000 crores from disinvestment of equity holdings (improvement of Rs. 1000 crores over RE of 1998-99). Besides, improvements in respect of special deposits and other sundry items will be of the order of Rs. 1220 crores and Rs. 6100 crores respectively. However, recoveries of loans would be less by Rs. 427 crores compared to RE of 1998-99. The Budget Estimates for 1999-2000 do not include draw down of cash balance.

45. The other Non Plan Capital Outlay is estimated to increase by about Rs. 1500 crores but loans to public enterprises will be brought down marginally by about Rs. 120 crores. Thus, adjusting for this marginal increase in expenditure, the MCR (Net) is an improvement of Rs. 27,000 in the BE for 1999-2000 over RE for 1998-99 as mentioned above.

Net Inflow from abroad 1999-2000

46. The net inflow during the year 1999-2000 of External Loans and Grants for financing the Centre's Annual Plan is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1560 crores which is Rs. 163 crores lower than the anticipated inflow taken into account in the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. The details are presented in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 : Net Inflow from Abroad during 1999-2000 (Govt. Sector)

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	RE 1998-99	BE 1999-2000
1.	External Loans	8767.03	9000.70
2.	Repayment of Loans	7856.59	8155.59
3.	Net Receipts of Loans	910.44	845.11
4.	External Grants	812.62	715.40
5.	Total Inflow from abroad	1723.06	1560.51

47. Gross receipts from Multilateral Loans during the year 1999-2000 are expected to be of the order of Rs. 6,188 crores which would be marginally lower by Rs. 72 crores than the Revised Estimates of Rs. 6,260 crores for 1998-99. The Bilateral Loans (gross) are however expected to be Rs. 30 crores more than the Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,813 crores for 1998-

99. Since the repayment liability during 1999-2000 is likely to increase by about Rs. 300 crores, the net receipt of loans will be less by Rs. 65 crores when compared with the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. Grants and commodity assistance have been projected to be Rs. 715 crores during 1999-2000. This is lower by Rs. 97 crores than the Revised Estimates for 1998-99 mainly on account of the shortfall expected in Grants from U.K.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

48. The Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 1,03,521 crores for 1999-2000 is lower even in nominal terms to the extent of Rs. 1,665 crores compared to the Annual Plan 1998-99. The Revised Estimates of 1998-99 shows that there was a shortfall of about Rs. 9,000 crores in Plan expenditure compared to the Budget Estimates of that year. In view of this, it is essential to ensure the projected Plan outlay during 1999-2000. Two areas of resource mobilisation need special emphasis. As discussed above, the negative balance from Current Revenues increased almost by hundred per cent during 1998-99. Similarly, the Revised Estimates of the internal resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises and that internal and external borrowings were substantially lower than the Budget Estimates during 1998-99, as discussed in the relevant parts of this Chapter. Shortfalls in respect of these items aggregated to Rs. 12,502 crores i.e. 20 per cent of the projected estimates. Therefore, realisation of the projected revenue receipts during 1999-2000 as well as the efforts to avoid any shortfall in the resources of the Public Sector Enterprises are critical for the successful implementation of the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

TABLE 2.11 : Financing of Annual Plan 1998-99

(Rs. crore)

States	SOR		Central Assistance		Total	
	AP	LE	AP	LE	AP	LE
Special Category States	31.59	-2069.04	7718.41	7731.55	7750.00	5662.51
Non-Spl. Category States	43528.50	32250.03	25913.54	23993.01	69442.04	56243.04
Total	43560.09	30180.99	33631.95	31724.56	77192.04	61905.55

Annual Plan 1998-99 : Review

49. The approved Plan Outlay for the year 1998-99 of all the States was fixed at Rs.77,192 crores (Annex.2.8).This included States Own Resources (SOR) of Rs.43,560 crores including an opening balance of Rs.2184 crores and Central Assistance of Rs.33,632 crores.In addition to this, central assistance of the order of Rs.2,210 crores (Annex.2.7) was provided to the States for HADP,BADP,NEC plan,Tribal Sub Plan etc. As against this the latest estimate of the resources for States' Annual Plan stood at Rs.61,906 crores (Annex.2.8) indicating a shortfall of almost 20 percent compared to the approved plan outlay,

while States Own Resources (SOR) fall short of the target by 30 percent. The fall in States Own Resources is due mainly to deterioration in BCR,decline in the contribution of State Public Enterprises and failure to realise ARM committed at Dy.Chairman-CMs Meetings. As regards Central Assistance,formula based Central Assistance improved slightly while there has been huge shortfall in additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs).

50. The main reasons for the downward revision of the plan outlay by most of the states were:(a)the inability of the States to raise their own resources through Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) measures, both the budgetary and non-budgetary, and to contain the non-plan revenue expenditure to the minimum (b) the worsening of the working of their public enterprises leading to a shortfall in their net contribution to States' plan. The additional central assistance for EAPs fell short of the target because of slow implementation of these projects by some states resulting in low absorption of the external assistance.It is necessary for the states to avoid such serious shortfalls in their plan outlays through appropriate measures like realisation of the level of ARM as committed by them, improvement in the working of their enterprises, particularly, SEBs and RTCs.It is desirable for every state to realise atleast a reasonable return on the capital invested in infrastructure like power, irrigation etc.Besides,the states are expected to adopt innovative financing in a big way and resort to raising resources through bonds/debentures and also from infrastructure leasing and financial services. The States are expected to rely increasingly on the capital market for financing their infrastructure development. In doing so, states need to ensure that resources so raised at market rates of interest, are put to profitable use to ensure returns enough to service the debt liabilities and leave sufficient funds to create tangible assets. On the expenditure side it is high time for the States to critically examine each and every component of non-Plan Revenue Expenditure with a view to contain such expenditure and protect their Plan size.

Balance from Current Revenues

51. The approved funding pattern of all the 25 States together, for their Annual Plan 1998-99 included BCR of Rs.(-)20392 crores comprising Rs.(-)3,475 crores (Annex.2.10) for special category States and Rs.(-)16,917 crores for non-Special category States. The BCR of all States together provided for an ARM of Rs.6,612 crores (Annex.2.11) which include the ARM committed by States Chief Ministers. The latest estimate of resources for the Annual Plan 1998-99 indicated an deterioration in BCR to the extent of Rs.14,206 crores. An analysis of the BCR statement for the non-special category states indicates revenue receipts shortfall on the one hand and expenditure overshoot on the other. The details of BCR (revenue receipts and non-plan revenue expenditure) of 15 non-special category states have been presented in Annexure 2.9. Annexure 2.10 indicates Statewise BCR estimates of all the 25 States.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

52. The total ARM of all States for the Annual Plan 1998-99 was estimated at Rs.8,524 crores of which ARM of Non-Special Category States was projected at Rs.7543 crores (Annex.2.11). The ARM realised as per the latest estimate of resources by the Non-Special Category States would be only around Rs.3,925 crores, while the special category states could mobilised Rs.562 crores. Statewise details of ARM are provided in the Annexure 2.11. One of the reasons for the short-fall in plan resources of the States is their inability to raise

the additional resources as committed by them during the discussion between Planning Commission and State Governments leading to deterioration of BCR.

State Level Public Enterprises

53. The contribution of State Electricity Board and State Transport Corporations (excluding Departmental Undertakings) had been estimated at Rs.(-)5320 crores for the Annual Plan 1998-99 (Annex.2.12&2.13). This included a contribution of Rs.(-)4542 crores from State Electricity Boards and an amount of Rs.(-)778 crores from State Road Transport Corporations.The performance of these two main State Govts'. Undertakings further worsen in the latest estimate with the negative contribution of Rs.(-)5658. This reveals substantial deterioration in the resource generation by SEBs and RTCs. However, few States like Karnataka,Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have benefited from the positive contribution of State Electricity Boards to the plan resources at the latest estimate stage.

54. A realistic view on the latest estimate of SOR, BCR and Contribution of SLPEs can be taken only after combining the same with ARM. At the time of official level discussion on resource forecast the State Governments indicate their projection of ARM separately for both budgetary ARM and non-budgetary ARM. Subsequently, during finalisation of the Annual Plan size in the meeting between Deputy Chairman and the States' Chief Ministers, most often, ARM is committed by Chief Ministers over and above whatever is indicated at official level. The ARM committed by the Chief Ministers include both budgetary ARM and ARM by SLPEs. However, the latest resource estimates integrate the ARM with the respective heads like BCR and contribution of SLPEs. The table below presents a comparable picture of the resources forecast vis-a-vis latest estimate of the resource mobilisation for Annual Plan 1998-99 under BCR and contribution from SLPEs & ARM committed by Chief Ministers.

TABLE - 2.12 : Estimates of BCR & SLPEs contribution during Annual Plan 1998-99

(Rs.crore)

	Annual Plan	Latest Estimate
1. B.C.R	-20391.80	-34597.74
2. Contribution from SLPEs	-4647.35	-5164.31
3. ARM agreed by CM	3841.50	684.80
Total	-21197.65	-39077.25

Small Savings

55. Loans against net collections from small savings constitute an important component of States Own Resources. The projection for Annual Plan 1998-99 under this head was Rs.19,141 crores (Annex.2.8). This constituted about 44 percent of the total States Own Resources of Rs.43,560 crores. As against this projection the latest estimate of resources by the States indicated an amount of Rs.20,272 crores as the net loans against small

savings. Thus loans against small savings accounted for over 67% of the latest estimate of States Own Resources of Rs.30,181 in the year 1998-99. The over dependence on this source as a major source of plan resource by some States is not very prudent, as it is highly volatile to money market conditions and the interest burden is quite high.

Bonds/Debentures issued by State Level Public Enterprises for Plan Finance

56. For the Annual Plan 1998-99 many State Governments proposed issuance of bonds & debentures by the State Enterprises for raising resources for financing their Plan activities. In the funding pattern of Annual Plan 1998-99 credit was taken on this basis for a sum of Rs.11,018 crores through issue of bonds/debentures. As per the latest estimate of resources indicated by the State Governments, the resources likely to be raised through bonds / debentures amounted to Rs.10,319 crores which is slightly lower than the original projection.

Central Assistance

57. As per the Budget Estimate (B.E.) 1998-99 (of Central Government), an amount of Rs.25,867 crores (Annex.2.7) was provided as Central Assistance to States Plan. In addition, an amount of Rs.2,210 crores was provided under Area Programmes. The Central Assistance for States included Rs.15,037 crores as normal Central Assistance to States, Rs.5,000 crores as Additional Central Assistance for EAPs, Rs.3,410 crores as Central Assistance under Basic Minimum Services, Rs.350 crores for Slum Development, Rs.1500 crores as AIBP, Rs.120 crores as Additional Central Assistance for other projects. This Central Assistance for States Plan increased to Rs.26,346 crores as per the RE of 1998-99 mainly due to the Special and Additional Central Assistances to Jammu & Kashmir and N.E States given in the RE stage. The details of Central Assistance for the States and Union Territory Plans are presented in Annexure 2.7.

58. Two programmes, namely, Basic Minimum Services and Slum Development were introduced in 1996-97. The allocation for Basic Minimum Services was done on the basis of Adjusted Gadgil Formula, wherein the weights for performance and Special Problems under Gadgil Formula were added on to per capita income criterion. The allocation for the Slum Development Scheme was done on the basis of pro-rata slum population in each State in 1991. However, the loan-grant ratio continued to follow the normal pattern.

TABLE - 2.13 : Financing of Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs.crore)

	SOR	Central Assistance	Plan Outlay
Special Category States	-220.29	8325.29	8105.00
Non-Special Category States	46737.64	29807.55	76545.19
Total	46517.35	38132.84	84650.19

Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects

59. Additional Central Assistance of Rs.10,780 crores (Annex.2.8) was allocated to all the states to finance the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) during 1998-99. However, Central budget provided only Rs.5,000 crores as ACA for EAPs at BE level which was further revised downward to Rs.4,750 crores (Annex.2.7) at the RE stage in the Central budget. Against this, the latest estimate of States' plan resources for 1998-99 indicated an amount of Rs.8,692 crores under Assistance for EAPs.

Special Category States

60. Funding pattern of all Special Category States (7 North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir) was formulated on the same pattern as that of non-Special Category States (i.e. inclusive of a negative States Own Resources). The approved Annual Plan allocation for these States for the year 1998-99 was estimated at Rs.7,750 crores (Table 2.11) including Rs.31.59 crores as States own Resources and Rs.7,718 crores as Central Assistance. Central Support accounted for over 99% of the states Plan Resources for the Special Category States. Although four of these States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,Himachal Pradesh,Meghalaya) had projected positive SOR for Annual Plan 1998-99, in the latest estimate only Himachal Pradesh indicated positive SOR. The latest estimate of SOR for all these 10 States came down to Rs.(-)2069 crores resulting in substantial shortfall in aggregate plan resources to Rs.5663 crores for the year 1998-99. The latest estimates of resources indicated short fall in BCR, contribution of public enterprises, MCR etc. vis-a-vis the projection.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 : States

61. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 of all the States together was approved at Rs.84,650 crores (Table 2.13) which is a step up of almost 10 percent over the approved plan outlay for Annual Plan 1998-99.The break up between special and non-special category States and also between States Own Resources and Central assistance is given in Table 2.13.

62. The Annual Plan Outlay for 1999-2000 as indicated above includes Central Assistance for Area Programmes amounting to Rs.1025 crores (Annex.2.7) (excluding NEC Plan and MPs Local Area Development Programme) as it was decided that Area Programmes should form a part of the plan resources of the States without any change in the pattern of assistance or in the nature of project and their implementation. However, for practical reasons, allocation for North Eastern Council and MPs Local Area Development Programmes retained separate identity. The estimates of resources under each head of financing the approved plan outlay are given in Annexure 2.8. The outlay for the Annual Plan of the States was arrived at keeping in view their development requirements, the resources that the States can generate through (a) improvement in BCR, contribution from SLPEs, State Provident Funds, Small Savings, Debentures, Bonds and ARM measures etc. (b) Central Support that can be extended to them in the form of Open Market Borrowings, Negotiated Loans and other Advances etc. and (c) Central Assistance (formula based and that for Externally Aided Projects). The States Own Resources accounted for 55 percent of the total Plan Resources.This is marginally lower than the share of States Own Resources in the Annual Plan 1998-99 projections.

63. In the case of Special Category States as most states projected negative States Own Resources, Central Assistance accounted for almost the entire Plan resources. Infact, a look at individual state plan indicated that six states viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have their Plan size lower than the Central Assistance for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

64. Statewise figures of ARM to be realised in 1999-2000 as projected in the scheme of financing of their Annual Plans are presented in Annexure 2.11. The States have projected additional resource mobilisation of the order of Rs.13,378 crores for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.This included both budgetary ARM and non-budgetary ARM comprising of additional resources mobilisation by State Level Public Enterprises. In the past, non realisation of committed ARM had been attributed as the reason for deterioration in the SOR resulting in smaller than originally projected States plan size.

Balance from Current Revenues

65. The overall BCR for Special and Non-Special Category States for the year 1999-2000 has been estimated at Rs.(-)30359 crores. The BCR of Special Category States was projected at Rs.(-)5043 crores while that of the non-Special Category States was projected at Rs.(-)25,316 crores. Of the entire 25 states only Gujarat,Haryana and Karnataka have projected positive BCR. Annexure 2.10 indicates Statewise BCR estimates of all the 25 States.

State Level Public Enterprises

66. The contribution of State Electricity Boards, State Transport Corporation and other Enterprises (excluding Departmental Undertakings) to the resources for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 have been estimated at Rs.(-)2648 crores. The total contribution of both SEBs and SRTCs to the States Plan Resources included an ARM projection of Rs.4288 crores. The details of the contribution projected for SEBs and RTCs including ARM are indicated in Annexure 2.12 and 2.13 respectively.

Small Savings

67. The resources for Annual Plan 1999-2000 included a sum of Rs.25,699 crores as loans against net collections from small savings constituting over 55 percent of the states own resources and 30 percent of the approved Plan Outlay of all the States together. Loans against small savings continue to remain a major source of financing States plan. Some States like West Bengal and Punjab meet about 77 & 63 percent of their plan finance respectively from small savings. The net collection of small savings by all the States during the financial year 1998-99 has been recorded at Rs.26,037 crores (Annex.2.15). It is observed that there has been a quantum jump in small savings collection from the financial year 1997-98 which could be due to lower bank rates for deposits.

Market Borrowings & Negotiated Loans

68. Allocation of Rs.10,357 crores was made in the Annual Plan 1998-99 under Open Market Borrowings (SLR based). The amount actually raised through this source as per the latest estimates, was Rs.10,757 crores. The amount of negotiated loans and other finances which forms integral part of State Plan financing was placed at Rs.9,685 crores for the year 1998-99 which include loans from LIC/GIC, NABARD, REC and IDBI. The LIC/ GIC loans are meant for socially oriented programmes to be implemented by State Governments and Undertakings. These loans are project tied and negotiated by the State Governments. The amount likely to be realised against negotiated loans during 1998-99 was Rs.9,385 crores which is slightly lower than the original projection. The approved funding pattern of the Annual Plan 1999-2000 included an amount of Rs.12177 crores under negotiated loans and other finances while Open Market Borrowings accounted for Rs.10,966 crores as its share in the funding pattern of 1999-2000.

Central Assistance for States Plan

69. The total Central Assistance for States Plan 1999-2000 was budgeted at Rs.28,403 crores (Annex.2.7). In addition to this an amount of Rs.3055 crores was provided for the Area Programmes. The total Central Assistance for State Plan also included an amount of Rs.5500 crores for EAP,Rs.1600 crores for Central Assistance to States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. Prior to 1997-98, assistance under AIBP formed a part of Central Plan. From 1997-98 onwards it was decided that it would form an integral part of States' Plan outlay. The nature of assistance under this, however, will continue to be 100 percent loan. Central Assistance under Basic Minimum Services and Slum Development Programmes which was introduced in the year 1996-97 continued during the year 1999-2000 with a budgetary provision of Rs.3,678 crores and Rs.366 crores respectively.

Central Assistance for EAPs

70. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 of the states provided an amount of Rs.12,861 crores (Annex.2.7) for Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects. However, the Central Budget provided an amount of Rs.5,500 crores (BE) for the purpose, keeping in view the micro-scenario of the external assistance which are already firmed up as well as those in the pipeline. While it is necessary for the States to expedite better utilisation of the funds under EAPs, so as to attract more funds under the head, it is also necessary to provide sufficient budgetary provision to meet local cost of the EAPs.

Area Programmes

71. The total budget provision for Area Programmes in 1999-2000 is Rs.3055 crores (Annex.3.7) which is an increased of over 38% compared to 1998-99 budget estimate. This large increased is mainly due to the doubling of funds for the MP's Local Area Development Programmes from Rs.790 crores to Rs.1580. Central assistance for area programmes also include assistance for North Eastern Council (NEC) plan amounting to Rs.450 crores for the year 1999-2000.

Bonds/debentures by State Level Public Enterprises

72. The amount of Rs.12,481 crores (Annex.2.8) was provided in the funding pattern for Annual Plan 1999-2000 of all States under head `bonds and debentures' to be raised by their Corporations. The states relying mostly on bonds and debentures as a source of Plan financing are Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and Punjab. Since State Governments are providing guarantee to these instruments, the contingent liability of the State is fast rising. As these Corporations are often unable to make profits to pay off interest and instalments, the debt service liability may ultimately fall upon the states. This may further exacerbate the stress on fiscal position of States. This is a matter of serious concern, and it is necessary to look into the overall contingent liability of the States and regulate their concentration in a few States.

Plan Funding of Union Territories

73. Plans of the Union Territories without legislatures are being fully funded through Central Plan Assistance. In case of NCT of Delhi, BCR and loans against Small Savings form a major portion of their Plan resources. In case of Pondicherry,ARM and loans against small savings contribute to the Plan resources of the UT. The Plan outlay of UTs with legislatures for 1998-99 was fixed at Rs.2941 crores. The total Central Assistance for UT Plans during 1998-99 was Rs.1011 crores, including Rs.468 crores worth of assistance to Delhi and Pondicherry. The revised estimate of Central assistance for same year was little higher at Rs.1067 crores. The Annual Plan outlay of UTs with legislatures for 1999-2000 is projected at Rs.484 crores which is over 13% higher than the approved plan outlay for the year 1998-99. The total Central Assistance for UTs plan as per budget 1999-2000 estimate is Rs.1082 crores (Annex.2.7).

North Eastern Council Plan

74. The North Eastern Council (NEC) Plan is funded mainly from three sources: Central Assistance, Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans. For the Annual Plan 1998-99, NEC plan is estimated at Rs.471 crores comprising of Rs.440 crores as central assistance and Rs.31 crores under market borrowing. Central Assistance which constitute a major source of financing the NEC Plan has been increased to Rs.450 in the budget 1999-2000.

Areas of Concern`

75. The major areas of concern in financing the Plans are (a) continuous existence of wide gap between resource projection committed for funding the Plan and the actual realisation;(b) the growing revenue deficit and deterioration in the BCR of a number of States;(c) deterioration in the functioning of State Level Enterprises (d) increasing and over dependance on loan against small savings for Plan finance and (e) slow implementation of Externally Aided Projects resulting in low absorption and failure to attract more external assistance.The additional resource mobilisation through innovative budgetary measures have mostly fallen short of the original commitment resulting in deterioration in the BCRs. Most of the States are financing their Plan through borrowings which has resulted in increasing burden of debt services which may reach an alarming proportion in future. It is necessary for most of the States to raise their own resources through innovative tax and non-tax measures.

The States are expected to increase the mobilisation of their own resources through tax reform measures, rationalisation of power tariff and water rates, improvement in the functioning of SLPEs and curtailing the wasteful public expenditure. While it is imperative that funding of capital investment are to be resourced by borrowing, State Governments should take utmost care in making the investment decision so that capital so created earns enough returns to service the debt. Last but not the least, States should ensure expeditious implementation of EAPs and make efforts to attract more external funding which are forthcoming with the advent of economic liberalisation.

Annexure 2.1

Financing of the Plan Outlay of the Centre

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No	Resources	1998-99 BE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 BE
	1	4.	5	6
I	**Domestic Resources**			
1	**Balance from current Revenues (BCR)**	**-15848**	**-30199**	**-20656**
2	**Internal Resources of CPSEs and Other Resources Mobilised by them**	**45457**	**36925**	**43095**
3	**Bonds/Debentures issued by CPSEs**	**11784**	**8923**	**10980**
4	**Borrowings and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR)**	**84459**	**96847**	**96096**
4.1	Long & Medium Term Borrowings	48326	64911	57461
4.2	Small Savings (net)	21640	29000	8000
4.3	Provident Funds (net)	5350	5350	6000
4.4	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	9143	-2414	24635
	Total Domestic Resources (1 to 4)	**125852**	**112496**	**129515**
II	**Net Inflow from Abroad**	**8872**	**6094**	**7007**
a)	Grants & Loans to Govt.(net)	3390	1723	1561
b)	External Commercial Borrowings & Suppliers Credit of CPSEs	5482	4371	5446
III	**Deficit Financing**	**0**	**0**	**0**
IV	**Aggregate Resources, I to III**	**134724**	**118590**	**136521**
V	**Assistance for State & UT's Plans**	-29538	-30108	-33000
VI	**Plan Revenue Deficit Grants to States [under Art 275 (1)]**	**0**	**0**	**0**
VII	**Plan Outlay of the Centre (IV-V-VI)**	**105186**	**88482**	**103521**

Annexure-2.2

Balance From Current Revenues (BCR of the Centre (including UTs)
(1997-98 to 1999-2000)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl No.	Items	1997-98 BE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 BE
	1	4	5	6
I	**Revenue Receipts**			
	1 Tax Revenues (Gross) *	157711	148700	176860
	2 Less: States' share in Central Taxes	40854	39163	44495
	3 Tax Revenues (net)(1-2)	116857	109537	132365
	4 Non-Tax Revenues**	44083	47315	49760
	Total I - Revenue Receipts (3+4)	**160940**	**156852**	**182125**
II.	**Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure**			
	1 Interest Payments	75000	77248	88000
	2 Defence	41200	41200	45694
	3 Subsidies	22025	24684	23837
	4 Grants to States and UTs.	6753	4534	8159
	5 Grants to Foreign Governments	410	421	429
	6 Border Roads	162	173	220
	7 Other Non-Plan Revenue expenditure	31238	38791	36442
	Total II - Non-Plan Revenue expenditure	176788	187051	202781
III	**BCR (I- II)**	**-15848**	**-30199**	**-20656**

* Including ARM and net of assignment of Union Terotories' taxes to local bodies

** Excludes receipts of the Departmental Commercial Undertakings which have been netted out on the expenditure side

Annexure-2.3

Allocation of Tax-Free Bonds to Central Ministries/ CPSEs/ Financial Institutions during 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	**Parent Ministry / Organisation**	***Central Public Sector Entreprise***	**1998-99 BE**	**1998-99 RE**	**1999-2000 BE**
1	Atomic Energy	*NPC*	125	125	100
2	DNES	*IREDA*	90	90	50
3	Power	@	350	350	200
4	Railways	*IRFC*	200	257	200
5	Railways	*KRC*	160	160	100
6	URBAN DEV	*HUDCO*	165	165	150
7	URBAN DEV	*NCRB*	60	0	0
8	RBI	*NABARD*	50	0	0
9	RBI	*NHB*	200	200	150
	Total		1400	1347	950

@ CPSE wise allocation among REC, PFC, DVC and NEEPCO to be done by the Ministry of Power.

Annexure- 2.3A

Plan Investment and Resources of Central Public Sector Enterprises

Budget Estimates - 1998-99 (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	Major Entreprises	Budget Support			Internal Resources	Other Resources				Total Plan Outlay
		Equity	Loan	Total (3+4)		Bonds/ Debentures	ECB / Suppliers credit	Others	Total (7 to 9)	(5+6+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Coal India Ltd.	0.00	89.86	89.86	1557.81	0.00	0.00	869.33	869.33	2517.00
2	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.Ltd.	0.00	163.83	163.83	210.24	271.57	267.84	198.57	737.98	1112.05
3	Singareni Collieries Co Ltd	0.00	101.28	101.28	111.76	0.00	35.00	83.53	118.53	331.57
4	MTNL	0.00	0.00	0.00	2042.00	730.00	0.00	0.00	730.00	2772.00
5	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1004.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1004.65
6	Telecommunication	0.00	0.00	0.00	8709.00	2291.00	0.00	0.00	2291.00	11000.00
7	Air India	5.00	0.00	5.00	597.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	602.53
8	Indian Airlines	125.00	0.00	125.00	464.50	0.00	0.00	40.50	40.50	630.00
9	IFFCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.91	0.00	0.00	260.00	260.00	441.91
10	KRIBHCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	967.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	967.15
11	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.25
12	IPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	1436.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1436.00
13	GAIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	623.54	0.00	0.00	298.50	298.50	922.04
14	ONGC	0.00	0.00	0.00	4766.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4766.00
15	Indian Oil Corpn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	2437.87	0.00	682.61	0.00	682.61	3120.48
16	NTPC	166.77	0.00	166.77	550.11	508.00	1571.84	0.00	2079.84	2796.72
17	Nuclear Power Corpn.	771.91	111.00	882.91	139.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1021.91
18	Power Grid Corpn.	12.00	169.27	181.27	153.44	600.00	1657.64	0.00	2257.64	2592.35
19	SAIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	1213.00	438.00	23.00	701.00	1162.00	2375.00
20	Indian Railways	2900.00	0.00	2900.00	4400.00	2900.00	0.00	0.00	2900.00	10200.00
21	Shipping Corp.of India	0.00	20.00	20.00	443.72	0.00	703.89	0.00	703.89	1167.61
	Sub-Total (1 to 21)	3980.68	655.24	4635.92	32081.48	7738.57	4941.82	2451.43	15131.82	51849.22
22	Other Entreprises	2011.30	1953.17	3964.47	6085.75	4045.54	540.20	4838.10	9423.84	19474.06
	Grand Total	5991.98	2608.41	8600.39	38167.23	11784.11	5482.02	7289.53	24555.66	71323.28

Note:* - Internal Resources(IR) do not include "carry forward surpluses",if any,during the year and are restricted to IR which form part of the Plan Outlay.

Annexure-2.3B

Revised Estimates - 1998-99

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Major Entreprises	Budget Support			Internal Resources	Other Resources				Total Plan Outlay
		Equity	Loan	Total (3+4)		Bonds/ Debentures	ECB/ Suppliers credit	Others	Total (7 to 9)	(5+6+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Coal India Ltd.**	0.00	58.50	58.50	783.34	0.00	455.35	402.81	858.16	1700.00
2	**Neyveli Lignite Corpn.Ltd.**	0.00	45.00	45.00	120.29	0.00	314.28	270.43	584.71	750.00
3	**Singareni Collieries Co Ltd**	0.00	84.05	84.05	77.42	0.00	0.00	118.53	118.53	280.00
4	**MTNL**	0.00	0.00	0.00	2160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2160.00
5	**Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.**	0.00	0.00	0.00	1191.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1191.34
6	**Telecommunication**	0.00	0.00	0.00	9305.35	719.40	0.00	0.00	719.40	10024.75
7	**Air India**	0.00	0.00	0.00	657.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	657.17
8	**Indian Airlines**	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.60	0.00	0.00	439.85	439.85	557.45
9	**IFFCO**	0.00	0.00	0.00	331.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	331.56
10	**KRIBHCO**	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.20
11	**National Fertilizers Ltd.**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.00	75.00	77.33	77.33
12	**IPCL**	0.00	0.00	0.00	862.00	196.00	0.00	0.00	196.00	1058.00
13	**GAIL**	0.00	0.00	0.00	725.16	0.00	0.00	19.84	19.84	745.00
14	**ONGC**	0.00	0.00	0.00	4582.69	0.00	0.00	17.31	17.31	4600.00
15	**Indian Oil Corpn.**	0.00	0.00	0.00	2599.00	0.00	125.67	0.00	125.67	2724.67
16	**NTPC**	166.77	0.00	166.77	470.70	0.00	1438.40	0.00	1438.40	2075.87
17	**Nuclear Power Corpn.**	771.91	28.00	799.91	222.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.00
18	**Power Grid Corpn.**	5.00	176.27	181.27	153.44	750.00	493.49	0.00	1243.49	1578.20
19	**SAIL**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570.00	402.00	468.00	1440.00	1440.00
20	**Indian Railways**	2200.00	0.00	2200.00	3475.00	3080.00	0.00	0.00	3080.00	8755.00
21	**Shipping Corp.of India**	0.00	20.00	20.00	333.67	0.00	670.79	0.00	670.79	1024.46
	Sub-Total (1 to 21)	3143.68	411.82	3555.50	28186.02	5317.73	3899.98	1811.77	11029.48	42771.00
22	**Other Entreprises**	2271.72	1749.27	4020.99	5328.02	3605.71	471.00	1598.77	5675.48	15024.49
	Grand Total	5415.40	2161.09	7576.49	33514.04	8923.44	4370.98	3410.54	16704.96	57795.49

Note:* - Internal Resources(IR) do not include "carry forward surpluses",if any,during the year and are restricted to IR which form part of the Plan Outlay.

Annexure-2.4

Budget Estimates - 1999-2000

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	Major Entreprises	Budget Support			Internal Resources	Other Resources				Total Plan Outlay
		Equity	Loan	Total (3+4)		Bonds/ Debentures	ECB/ Suppliers credit	Others	Total (7 to 9)	(5+6+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Coal India Ltd.	0.00	54.50	54.50	718.39	200.00	1723.69	685.06	2608.75	3381.64
2	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.Ltd.	0.00	202.37	202.37	35.00	200.00	268.09	167.16	670.25	907.62
3	Singareni Collieries Co Ltd	0.00	71.80	71.80	83.39	0.00	0.00	72.00	155.39	310.58
4	MTNL	0.00	0.00	0.00	1773.00	1180.00	0.00	0.00	1180.00	2953.00
5	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.05
6	Telecommunication	0.00	0.00	0.00	11672.37	977.63	0.00	0.00	977.63	12650.00
7	Air India	0.01	0.00	0.01	433.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	433.46
8	Indian Airlines	0.01	0.00	0.01	360.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	180.00	540.01
9	IFFCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	242.00	0.00	36.00	0.00	36.00	278.00
10	KRIBHCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	691.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	702.00
11	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.00	0.00	175.00	0.00	175.00	282.00
12	IPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.00	296.00	0.00	0.00	296.00	425.00
13	GAIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	859.94	0.00	0.00	125.20	985.14	1845.08
14	ONGC	0.00	0.00	0.00	4434.39	0.00	0.00	368.61	368.61	4803.00
15	Indian Oil Corpn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	2491.54	72.53	0.00	0.00	2564.07	5055.61
16	NTPC	100.00	162.36	262.36	753.77	600.00	897.13	0.00	1497.13	2513.26
17	Nuclear Power Corpn.	795.00	102.00	897.00	222.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1119.09
18	Power Grid Corpn.	5.00	293.44	298.44	428.86	600.00	892.70	0.00	1492.70	2220.00
19	SAIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.00	29.00	1000.00	1107.00	1107.00
20	Indian Railways	2540.00	0.00	2540.00	4160.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	9700.00
21	Shipping Corp.of India	3.65	3.65	7.30	350.00	0.00	1128.86	0.00	1128.86	1486.16
	Sub-Total (1 to 21)	3443.67	890.12	4333.79	31045.24	7204.16	5150.47	2609.03	14963.66	50342.69
22	Other Entreprises	2309.97	1993.29	4303.26	7568.38	3775.47	295.91	1872.27	5943.65	17815.29
	Grand Total	5753.64	2883.41	8637.05	38613.62	10979.63	5446.38	4481.30	20907.31	68157.98

Note:* - Internal Resources(IR) do not include "carry forward surpluses",if any,during the year and are restricted to IR which form part of the Plan Outlay.

Annexure 2.5

Fiscal Measures introduced in the Central Budget for 1999-2000 – Summary

The fiscal measures introduced in the Central Budget for 1999-2000 are a part of a medium term strategy of revenue and fiscal deficit reduction along the lines indicated in the Ninth Plan in order to free more resources for productive investment and growth and to contain inflation. Important measures with regard to direct and indirect taxes envisaged in the Central Budget 1999-2000 are as under:

I. **Direct Taxes**:

(a) The 'one by six' scheme was made applicable to 35 cities in 1998-99 with a view to enlarging the tax base. Given the scope for further registration of tax assesses, the scheme has been extended to 19 more cities in the country having a population or more than 5 lakhs.

(b) The rates of income tax in respect of all categories of tax payers (corporate as well as non-corporate) have been retained at the same level applicable during the previous year. But in view of the need to contain the revenue and fiscal deficits and meeting the growing requirement of development expenditure, an across the board surcharge of 10% on Corporate tax and 10% surcharge on all other categories of assessees has been levied in the budget for 1999-2000. In respect of individuals and Hindu Undivided families, the applicability of the surcharge would be limited to those having a total income of Rs.60, 000 or more.

(c) Further concessions have been granted to undertakings engaged in providing/maintaining infrastructure facilities. Under the existing provisions, such undertakings are entitled to a tax holiday for five years and a deduction of 30 per cent of profits for the next five years. In view the capital-intensive nature of these activities and higher allowances of depreciation in the initial years in such enterprises, it has been proposed that these undertakings may avail of the benefits in any ten consecutive years out of the initial fifteen years in which they commence operation.

The five year tax holiday and deduction of 25-30 per cent of profits in subsequent five years allowed to undertakings engaged in the business of generation/distribution of power, has been extended to undertakings setting up new transmission lines on or after 1.4.1999.

(d) The liberalization of economy has made it incumbent on the corporate sector to carry out restructuring/rearrangement of Companies through amalgamations, de-mergers etc. The budget 1999-2000 has proposed a comprehensive set of amendments to the Income-Tax Act to make such business re-organizations fully tax-neutral. The benefits available in respect of demergers are also to be extended to Authorities or Boards set by the Centre/State governments. This is expected to help unbundling of State Electricity Boards and such other authorities and help them in corporatisation.

(e) The Budget for 1999-2000 contains measures for development of the Capital markets and incentives for promoting Venture capital. Based on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri Deepak Parikh, a substantial fiscal package to restore confidence of investors in UTI was announced. All income from UTI and other mutual funds received in the hands of the investors would stand exempt from income tax. The US - 64 scheme and open-ended equity oriented scheme of UTI and mutual funds would be exempt from dividend tax for 3 years. Income by way of dividends or long-term capital gains of a venture capital fund, or a venture capital company from investments made by way of equity shares in a venture capital undertaking will not be included in computing the total income.

(f) The Budget 1999-2000 included a package of fiscal incentives focussed at encouraging investment in the housing sector. Interest on loans for self-occupied property would stand exempt from tax up to a ceiling of Rs.75, 000/- (in place of earlier ceiling of Rs.30, 000/-). In order to ensure that housing finance companies stay viable, it has been proposed that income on housing loans will be taxable on actual basis rather than accrual basis. In order to encourage the business sector to invest in housing for their employees, the depreciation rate on new dwelling rates has been increased from 20 % to 40%.

As a result of the various proposals in Budget with regard to direct taxes, the net additional resource mobilization is expected to be of the order of Rs.3100 Crores.

II. Customs Duties:

Special Customs duty is abolished. Peak rate of customs duty has been reduced from 45% (Basic + Special) to 40% (Basic). An exercise towards rationalizing the customs duty rate structure has been carried out by reducing seven major ad-valorem rates of basic customs duty to five rates. To garner revenue to meet the irreducible needs, a uniform surcharge of 10% of the basic duty has been imposed across the board. The surcharge would exclude Crude oil and Petroleum products, GATT bound items, Gold and Silver and items attracting 40% rates of basic duty. The entire list of commodities hitherto attracting zero customs duty has been reviewed and a minimum rate of 5% has been imposed on some of these commodities.

Overall, the proposals relating to changes in the customs duty are estimated to result in a net gain of Rs.1469 Crores in a financial year.

III. Excise Duties:

The existing 11 ad-valorem rates of excise duties (ranging from 5% to 40%) prevalent hitherto have been rationalized and replaced by only 3 ad-valorem rates namely 8%, 16% and 24%. However, on account of considerations of revenue, the Budget 1999-2000 has proposed levy of a special excise duty in two slabs, 6% and 16% over the rate of 24% on commodities presently carrying rate of duty of 30% and 40%.

An important measure proposed in the budget for 1999-2000 is a levy of additional duty of Rs.1/- per litre on the imported and domestic High Speed Diesel (HSD), the revenue from which would accrue to the Centre. Half of the proceeds from this duty are to be allocated to support initiatives in rural development and social sector. The other half (50 paise) as also the duty of Re.1/- per litre levied with effect from 2.6.1998 would be converted into a statutory cess and would be transferred to a Central Road Fund. 30% of this fund would be transferred to the State Governments for the development of the State roads. The balance would be utilized for maintenance of National Highways and Expressways and by the Ministry of Railways for construction of railway over bridges and safety works.

It is estimated that through the changes proposed in the area of excise duties, additional revenue of Rs.4765 crores would be realised.

Annexure-2.6

Fiscal Deficit (GFD) and Tax Revenue of the Centre as a percentage of the GDP

Plan/ Years	GFD / GDP Ratio	Tax / GDP Ratio
VIII th Plan		
1992-93	5.69	10.57
1993-94	7.43	9.34
1994-95	5.99	9.58
1995-96	5.38	9.94
1996-97	5.23	10.08
Average for the VIII th Plan	**5.94**	**9.90**
IX th Plan projections for the Terminal Year 2001-02	**4.10**	**11.50**
1997-98	6.30	9.86
1998-99 (RE)	6.50	9.32
99-2000 (BE)	4.40	9.22

Annexure 2.7

Central Assistance For State and Union Territory Plans, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. crores)

Items	1998-99 Budget Estimates	1998-99 Revised Estimates	1999-2000 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4
A. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATES			
I. State Plans			
1. Normal Central Assistance	15037.00	14120.00	16540.00
2. Basic Minimum services@	3410.00	3358.63	3677.60
3. Slum Development@	350.00	325.81	365.81
4. Acc. Irrigation Benefit Prog.	1500.00	1200.00	1600.00
5. Addl. Central Assistance for EAPs	5000.00	4750.00	5500.00
6. Special			
1. Hill Areas & Western Ghat Area	390.00	490.00	400.00
2. Tribal Sub-Plan	380.00	380.00	400.00
3. North Eastern Council (NEC) Plan	440.00	370.00	450.00
4. Border Area Dev. Programmes	195.00	200.00	210.00
5. Other Area Programmes	15.00	15.00	15.00
6. MPs Local Area Dev. Programmes	790.00	790.00	1580.00
Sub Total -II	**2210.00**	**2245.00**	**3055.00**
III. R.E.C.	450.00	450.00	460.00
TOTAL - A (I TO III)	**28527.00**	**29040.86**	**31918.41**
B. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR UT PLANS	1011.01	1067.45	1081.59
1. UT with Legislature	467.71	480.18	483.96
2. UT without without Legislature	543.30	587.27	597.63
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	**29538.01**	**30108.31**	**33000.00**

@ The provision is for both States and Union Territories.

• Includes Special Central Assistance of Rs.850.00 crores to Jammu&Kashmir and Rs.93.10 crores of Assistance from Central Pool of Resources for NE Region.

Annexure 2.8

Financing Pattern of the States' Plan Outlay for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Items	1998-99 Annual Plan	1998-99 Latest Estimate	1999-2000 Annual Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. States' Resources			
1. Balance from Current Revenues	-20391.80	-34597.74	-30359.11
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises	-4647.35	-5164.31	-2647.65
3. State Provident Funds	14705.40	17643.80	17379.32
4. Misc.Capital Receipts (Net)	-4574.14	-3462.74	-6888.76
5. Special grants under TFC	2241.62	1905.42	3067.68
6. Loan against Net Small Savings	19140.59	20272.39	25698.75
7. Market Borrowings (net)	10357.21	10757.20	10966.03
8. Negotiated Loans and Other Finance	9685.12	9384.94	12177.33
9. Bonds/Loans by other Enterprises	11018.37	10319.01	12480.55
10. ARM agreed by C.M.	3841.50	684.80	3570.21
11. States' Total Resources	41376.52	27742.77	45444.35
12. Adjustment of Opening Balance	2183.57	2438.22	1073.00
Total A	**43560.09**	**30180.99**	**46517.35**
B. Central Assistance			
13. Central Assistance-Formula Based(net)	14120.47	14265.38	15573.64
14. C.A. for EAPs	10779.98	8692.45	12860.74
15. Others *	8731.50	8766.73	9698.46
Total B	**33631.95**	**31724.56**	**38132.84**
C. Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	**77192.04**	**61905.55**	**84650.19**

* Other includes BMS, Slum Development,Area Programmes, Special Plan Loans etc.

Annexure - 2.9

Balance from Current Revenues of the Non- Special Category States for 1998-99

(Rs. crore)

Items	1998-99 A.P.	1998-99 L.E.
1	2	3
I.Revenue Receipts at current rates		
1. Share in Central Taxes	38172.74	33874.23
2. States' own Tax Revenues	90942.52	86483.73
3. Non-Tax Revenue	14819.62	13495.69
4. Transfer from Funds	284.40	284.40
5. Grants (non-plan) from the Centre	2085.99	3009.63
Total - I	146305.27	137147.68
II.Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure		
1. Interest payments	33112.17	33236.91
2. Appropriation for reduction/ avoidance of debt	757.14	757.15
3. Other non-development expenditure	39002.03	41125.83
4. Non-plan development expenditure	73320.48	77543.01
5. Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Scheme	0.00	1023.09
6. Transfer to Funds	1641.75	1766.86
7. Revision of Pay, D.A. etc.	15388.39	12594.24
Total - II	163221.96	168047.09
III.Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)	**-16916.69**	**-30899.41**
IV.Budgetary ARM	*****	**2082.28**
V.B.C.R With Budgetary ARM	**-16916.69**	**-28817.13**

* Budgetary ARM already included above.

Annexure - 2.10

State-wise Balance From Current Revenues (BCR) for 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	1998-99 Annual Plan	1998-99 Latest Estimate	1999-2000 Annual Plan
1	2	3	4	5
A SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.67	-95.55	-84.89
2.	Assam	-395.24	-1664.89	-832.28
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-714.42	-943.77	-925.76
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	-1019.59	-1247.81	-1325.29
5.	Manipur	-251.72	-528.20	-317.42
6.	Meghalaya	-189.57	-251.87	-224.78
7.	Mizoram	-113.92	-190.64	-374.10
8.	Nagaland	-184.35	-230.60	-257.62
9.	Sikkim	-208.39	-206.90	-187.73
10.	Tripura	-419.58	-420.38	-513.43
Total (A)		**-3475.11**	**-5780.61**	**-5043.30**
B NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.25	53.14	-298.93
2.	Bihar	-1421.00	-2934.32	-4038.49
3.	Goa	-107.53	-93.82	-146.99
4.	Gujarat	826.58	555.58	1079.29
5.	Haryana	-593.91	-1118.72	119.03
6.	Karnataka	719.88	255.98	50.61
7.	Kerala	-712.57	-1072.39	-1660.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-1825.60	-1966.95	-499.69
9.	Maharashtra	-762.05	-1057.03	-1795.39
10.	Orissa	-1207.47	-1289.03	-1384.59
11.	Punjab	-757.60	-2242.95	-1385.97
12.	Rajasthan	-1508.35	-1962.82	-2003.54
13.	Tamil Nadu	-2304.20	-1466.50	-1015.13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-4997.03	-7672.31	-5532.93
15.	West Bengal	-2310.09	-6804.99	-6803.09
TOTAL (B)		**-16916.69**	**-28817.13**	**-25315.81**
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		**-20391.80**	**-34597.74**	**-30359.11**

Note: This excludes ARM committed by CMs.

Annexure - 2.11

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION DURING 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. crore)

S.No	States	1998-99								1999-2000
		BUDGETARY		SEB's		RTC's		TOTAL		Total
		A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Non-Special Cat.States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1918.27	1700.00	0.00	0.00	159.69	159.69	2077.96	1859.69	3086.84
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	796.52
3.	Goa	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	65.44
4.	Gujrat	99.78	99.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.60	99.78	114.38	0.00
5.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnatka	354.11	0.00	447.54	0.00	75.63	0.00	877.28	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	347.28	347.28	83.17	103.59	57.64	5.21	488.09	456.08	1014.15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	716.00
9.	Maharashtra	677.07	347.28	447.98	448.09	180.00	40.00	1305.05	835.37	3223.92
10.	Orissa	212.89	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	212.89	10.00	0.00
11.	Punjab	324.34	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	324.34	8.00	944.18
12.	Rajasthan	150.00	257.50	168.46	164.50	150.00	67.30	468.46	489.30	1020.18
13.	Tamil Nadu	248.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	248.53	0.00	0.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1420.40	127.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1420.40	127.00	1550.00
15.	West Bengal	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	94.00
	Sub Total I	5772.67	2921.84	1147.15	716.18	622.96	286.80	7542.78	3924.82	12511.23
	Sub-Total II (Special Cat. States)	839.06	500.12	134.17	59.57	7.55	2.07	980.78	561.76	866.33
	Grand Total (I+II)	6611.73	3421.96	1281.32	775.75	630.51	288.87	8523.56	4486.58	13377.56

Note: ARM agreed to at Dy. Chairman - C.M. level discussions is included in Budgetary ARM as no details were made available about its bifurcation.

Annexure 2.12

Contribution of State Electricity Boards in 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No. SEBs	1998-99						1999-2000		
	Annual Plan			Latest Estimate			Annual Plan		
	At 1997-98 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1997-98 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1998-99 rates	ARM	Total at current rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	-1738.11	0.00	-1738.11	-1520.11	0.00	-1520.11	-2887.96	430.00	-457.96
2. Arunachal Pradesh*									
3. Assam	-258.18	124.34	-133.84	-64.38	59.57	-4.81	-303.12	180.00	-123.12
4. Bihar	-311.07	0.00	-311.07	-398.63	0.00	-398.63	-328.12	0.00	-328.12
5. Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Gujarat	-497.00	0.00	-497.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Haryana	-163.77	0.00	-163.77	-204.94	0.00	-204.94	-180.16	0.00	0.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	-3.23	0.00	-3.23	-36.71	0.00	-36.71	1.50	0.00	1.50
9. Jammu & Kashmir	-452.91	0.00	-452.91	-606.93	0.00	-606.93	-175.19	0.00	-175.19
10. Karnataka	-157.74	447.54	289.80	282.16	0.00	282.16	288.79	0.00	288.79
11. Kerala	-358.92	83.17	-275.75	-336.83	103.59	-233.24	-398.22	617.60	219.38
12. Madhya Pradesh	-578.37	0.00	-578.37	-578.37	0.00	-578.37	-1075.79	566.00	-509.79
13. Maharashtra	-325.82	447.98	122.16	-419.40	448.09	28.69	-320.59	1184.20	863.61
15. Meghalaya	-9.83	9.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Orissa	-81.04	0.00	-81.04	-220.85	0.00	-220.85	-18.93	0.00	-18.93
19. Punjab	-355.35	0.00	-355.35	-406.51	0.00	-406.51	-342.84	342.84	0.00
20. Rajasthan	-442.08	164.50	-277.58	-640.05	164.50	-475.55	-916.02	175.13	-740.89
22. Tamil nadu	-120.11	0.00	-120.11	-328.28	0.00	-328.28	125.24	0.00	125.24
24. Uttar Pradesh	33.92	0.00	33.92	33.92	0.00	33.92	100.00	500.00	600.00
25. West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	-5823.57	1281.32	-4542.25	-5445.91	775.75	-4670.16	-6431.41	3995.77	-2435.64

Note: The contribution on the basis of funding patterns adopted in DC/CM level meeting.

* Departmental undertaking, ARMs already included in BCRs.

Annexure 2.13

Contribution of State Road Transport Corporations in 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.		1998-99 RTCs			1998-99 Annual Plan Latest Estimate			1999-2000 Annual Plan		
		At 1997-98 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1997-98 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1997-98 rates	ARM	Total at current rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-128.65	159.69	31.04	-128.65	159.69	31.04	-278.80	176.85	-101.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*									
3.	Assam	-19.02	5.77	-13.25	-9.57	2.07	-7.50	-17.35	9.85	-7.50
4.	Bihar	-66.00	0.00	-66.00	-46.85	0.00	-46.85	-55.00	0.00	-55.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.00	0.00	-3.00
6.	Gujarat	-126.27	0.00	-126.27	-160.04	14.60	-145.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-49.91	0.00	-49.91	-33.28	0.00	-33.28	-35.20	0.00	-35.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-31.59	0.00	-31.59	-31.59	0.00	-31.59	-38.14	6.55	-31.59
10.	Karnataka	-114.11	75.63	-38.48	36.88	0.00	36.88	-2.19	0.00	-2.19
11.	Kerala	-26.00	57.64	31.64	-68.76	5.21	-63.55	-54.70	0.00	-54.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-1.98	0.00	-1.98	-59.25	0.00	-59.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	-138.99	180.00	41.01	-118.64	40.00	-78.64	-35.77	0.00	-35.77
14.	Manipur	-2.55	0.35	-2.20	-2.20	0.00	-2.20	-2.51	0.00	-2.51
15.	Meghalaya	-4.94	1.40	-3.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram*									
17.	Nagaland*									
18.	Orissa	-5.99	0.00	-5.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.00	1.77
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	-34.32	0.00	-34.32	-36.34	36.34	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	-114.62	150.00	35.38	-92.83	67.30	-25.53	-102.93	62.80	-40.13
21.	Sikkim*									
22.	Tamil Nadu	-391.16	0.00	-391.16	-341.07	0.00	-341.07	-422.97	0.00	-422.97
23.	Tripura	-8.05	0.03	-8.02	-4.81	0.00	-4.81	-4.81	0.00	-4.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-17.67	0.00	-17.67	-4.58	0.00	-4.58	42.46	0.00	42.46
25.	West Bengal	-161.03	0.00	-161.03	-176.75	0.00	-176.75	-139.59	0.00	-139.59
Total		-1408.53	630.51	-778.02	-1276.31	288.87	-987.44	-1185.07	292.39	-892.68

Note: As agreed to by the States in the DC-CM discussions.
* Departmental undertaking, ARMs already included in BCRs.

Annexure- 2.14

OVERALL FINANCING PATTERN OF PLAN OUTLAY OF THE CENTRE (INCL.UTs) AND THE STATES FOR 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	1998-99 Annual Plan Estimates Centre	States	UTs	Total	1998-99 Latest Estimates Centre	States	UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	DOMESTIC RESOURCES								
	(a) Balance from Current Revenues (BCR incl.ARM)	-15848	-16550	2084@	-30314	-30199	-33913	2260	-61852
	(b) Resources of/Contribution from Public Sector Enterprises	45457	-4647	-314	40496	36925	-5164	-629	31132
	(c) Issue of Bonds/Debentures by PSEs	11784	11018	0	22802	8923	10319	0	19242
	(d) Market Loans	0	10357	0	10357	0	10757	0	10757
	(e) Long and Medium-term Borrowings	48326	0	0	48326	64911	0	0	64911
	(f) Small Savings *	21640	19141	610	21640	29000	20272	765	29000
	(g) Provident Funds	5350	14705	0	20055	5350	17644	0	22994
	(h) Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations	0	9685	0	9685	0	9385	0	9385
	(i) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	9143	-4574	16	4585	-2414	-3463	-249	-6126
	(j) Opening Balance and Other Resources	0	2183	0	2183	0	2438	654	3092
	Total Domestic Resources	125852	41318	2396	149815	112496	28275	2801	122535
II.	Net Inflow from Abroad	8872	0	0	8872	6094	0	0	6094
III.	Budgetary Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV.	Aggregate Resources (I to III)	134724	41318	2396	158687	118590	28275	2801	128629
V.	Central Assistance to States and Uts	-29538	28527	1011	0	-30108	29041	1067	0
VI.	Grants from TFC	0	2242	0	2242	0	1905	0	1905
VII.	Resources for the Plan	105186	72087	3407	160929	88482	59221	3868	130534

@ Including surplus opening balance

* Three-fourths of the net collections under small savings are disbursed to the states, as such, while the Full amount is shown under centre, these have been netted out in the MCR (Centre).

Annexure- 2.14 Concld.

OVERALL FINANCING PATTERN OF PLAN OUTLAY OF THE CENTRE (INCL.UTs) AND THE STATES FOR 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

(Rs.Crore)

		1999-2000			
		Annual Plan Estimates			
Sl. No.	Items	Centre	States	UTs	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14
I.	DOMESTIC RESOURCES				
(a)	Balance from Current Revenues (BCR incl.ARM)	-20656	-26789	2135	-45310
(b)	Resources of/Contribution from Public Sector Enterprises	43095	2648	-244	40203
(c)	Issue of Bonds/Debentures by PSEs	10980	12481	0	23461
(d)	Market Loans	0	10966	0	10966
(e)	Long and Medium-term Borrowings	57461	0	0	57461
(f)	Small Savings *	8000	25699	710	34409
(g)	Provident Funds	6000	17379	0	23379
(h)	Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations	0	12177	0	12177
(i)	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	24635	-6889	101	17847
(j)	Opening Balance and Other Resources	0	1073	0	1073
	Total Domestic Resources	129515	43449	2702	175666
II.	Net Inflow from Abroad	7007	0	0	7007
IV.	Aggregate Resources (I to III)	136521	43449	2702	175666
V.	Central Assistance to States and UTs	-33000	31918	1082	0
VI.	Grants from TFC	0	3068	0	3068
VII.	Resources for the Plan (IV to VI)	103521	78435	3784	185741

@ Including Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

Annexure - 2.15

State-wise Gross and Net Small Saving Collections

(Rs. Crore)

States /Year		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A SPECIAL CATEGORY									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.28	5.32	13.11	5.84	20.04	12.53	23.13	14.40
2.	Assam	661.,27	243.55	746.81	223.40	855.68	282.40	991.77	105.38
3.	Himachal Pradesh	899.66	391.18	816.12	175.75	1962.34	946.22	1951.33	64.49
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	306.88	162.47	304.80	129.07	433.52	208.93	437.46	233.43
5.	Manipur	22.65	12.12	27.05	14.58	34.43	19.40	34.42	17.18
6.	Meghalaya	36.91	-6.90	40.24	11.45	50.18	16.70	58.48	22.04
7.	Mizoram	16.11	5.38	15.65	0.53	23.14	4.81	22.16	7.90
8.	Nagaland	9.23	2.52	15.28	9.07	15.94	7.87	16.06	7.81
9.	Sikkim	8.57	6.02	7.33	3.94	11.37	7.72	14.00	9.43
10.	Tripura	97.67	33.48	93.32	27.86	144.88	71.05	1555.55	71.89
Total (I)		2071.23	855.14	2079.71	601.49	3551.53	1577.63	3704.36	553.94
B NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005.77	618.53	1644.22	212.36	2144.70	677.41	2843.54	1139.26
2.	Bihar	1960.17	451.00	2128.41	679.21	2892.65	1334.71	3290.81	1701.99
3.	Goa	69.70	9.04	70.13	12.84	98.78	38.51	133.35	74.66
4.	Gujarat	2650.44	1060.58	2773.09	982.47	3954.80	1826.01	4688.71	2762.40
5.	Haryana	959.89	327.41	1061.41	403.66	1397.53	678.59	1698.62	931.17
6.	Karnataka	1365.30	303.84	1322.18	364.34	1789.69	340.69	2494.43	1193.26
7.	Kerala	942.37	300.39	916.73	181.23	1147.14@	268.75@	1442.67	561.51
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1225.38	405.27	1274.67	484.74	1665.42	768.78	2017.92	1048.17
9.	Maharashtra	3299.83	509.50	3494.29	3067.37	5275.48	2508.90	6063.81	3130.33
10.	Orissa	726.32	276.98	700.93	140.01	871.38	368.80	976.99	438.98
11.	Punjab	1702.81	1487.53	605.80	1596.71	762.39	2276.75	1260.65	2822.14
12.	Rajasthan	1499.08	543.06	1702.87	623.91	2341.38	1108.02	3051.24	1661.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	1988.23	400.32	2081.75	390.10	2241.32	426.94	2614.79	914.73
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5073.85	2021.36	4971.89	1608.62	6634.71	2822.67	7305.50	3759.85
15.	West Bengal	4405.78	1959.63	4573.82	2170.39	6417.34	3835.22	7110.19	4462.92
TOTAL (II)		29659.64	9792.71	30313.10	12083.64	41149.07	18264.65	48554.69	25483.55
GRAND TOTAL (I+II)		31730.87	10647.85	32392.81	12685.13	44700.60	19842.28	52259.05	26037.49

@ Including Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

Annexure-2.16 Concld.

External Aid-Sanction and Utilization

(Rs. Crores)

Implementing Authority-	Amount Sanctioned			Amount Utillized			Percentage Utillization to Sanction			Undrawn Balance		
	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 ***Centre***												
1992	5919	670	6589	6011	485	6496	102	72	99	39498	3570	43068
1993	5561	664	6225	6143	531	6674	110	80	107	36851	4069	40920
1994	5319	694	6013	4986	710	5696	94	102	95	22391	4226	26617
1995	4567	748	5315	4161	710	4871	91	95	92	22011	4354	26365
1996-97	4593	709	5302	4040	760	4800	88	107	91	18163	2773	20936
1997-98	3090	601	3691	2825	577	3402	91	96	92	17095	3943	21038
1998-99 p	3746	431	4177	3153	496	3650	84	115	87	17189	3127	20316
2 ***States***												
1992	2708	318	3026	2798	265	3063	103	83	101	16489	1931	18420
1993	2692	466	3158	2448	271	2719	91	58	86	15462	1755	17217
1994	3181	251	3432	2645	172	2817	83	69	82	14900	2283	17183
1995	2987	314	3301	2581	320	2901	86	102	88	19900	2033	21933
1996-97	4459	330	4789	2580	261	2842	58	79	59	21190	3153	24343
1997-98	4227	306	4533	3735	307	4042	88	100	89	25339	3459	28798
1998-99 p	3831	276	4107	4777	384	5161	125	139	126	29047	3775	32822
3 ***Multistates***												
1992	547	17	564	650	27	677	119	159	120	4222	230	4452
1993	755	8	763	714	14	728	95	175	95	4811	197	5008
1994	927	2	929	960	3	963	104	150	104	4839	199	5038
1995	1055	13	1068	963	8	971	91	62	91	5244	70	5314
1996-97	506	12	517	1084	17	1101	214	146	213	5403	118	5522
1997-98	1392	12	1404	1068	9	1077	77	79	77	4598	153	4751

Annexure-2.16 Concld.

External Aid-Sanction and Utilization

(Rs. Crores)

Implementing Authority-	Amount Sanctioned			Amount Utillized			Percentage Utillization to Sanction			Undrawn Balance		
	Loan	*Grant*	*Total*	*Loan*	*Grant*	*Total*	*Loan*	*Grant*	*Total*	*Loan*	*Grant*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1998-99 p	1190	6	1196	1185	10	1195	100	158	100	3921	85	4005
4 ***Total***												
1992	9174	1005	10179	9459	777	10236	103	77	101	60209	5731	65940
1993	9008	1138	10146	9305	816	10121	103	72	100	57124	6021	63145
1994	9427	947	10374	8591	885	9476	91	93	91	42130	6708	48838
1995	8609	1075	9684	7705	1038	8743	89	97	90	47155	6457	53612
1996-97	9558	1050	10608	7705	1038	8743	81	99	82	44757	6044	50801
1997-98	8709	919	9627	7628	893	8521	88	97	89	47031	7555	54587
1998-99 p	8767	713	9480	9116	890	10005	104	125	106	50157	6987	57144

p: Provisional

Annexure 2.17

Selected Critical Ratios (percentage) of Plan Financing, 1985-90,1992-97,1997-98,1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Percent)

Items		VII Plan	VIII Plan		
		1985-90 (Actuals)	1992-93 (Actuals)	1993-94 (Actuals)	1994-95 (Average) (Actuals)
1		2	3	4	5
A	Sources of Plan Financing				
1.	Centre's BCR/Outlay	-9.20	-4.89	-25.16	-19.37
2.	Centre's borrowings & other Capital Receipts/Outlay	70.50	64.25	85.65	83.94
3.	Centre's Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure/Outlay	155.00	156.23	143.03	146.31
4.	Net Foreign Inflow/Total Public Sector Outlay	9.20	12.16	10.12	9.61
5.	States' Borrowings & Other Capital Receipts/Outlay	43.30	45.97	48.88	52.40
6.	Internal Resources of CPSEs/Outlay of CPSEs	42.10	54.68	59.39	57.98
7.	Budgetary Support/Outlay of CPSEs	40.20	17.94	17.00	14.80
8.	Bonds/Outlay of CPSEs	11.30	17.16	14.21	4.89
9.	Deficit Financing/Outlay of the Centre	27.10	14.11	14.51	8.69
B	Central Assistance (CA) for State Plans				
1.	Allocation of CA to Special Category States/ Total formula-based CA	31.40	33.86	33.54	32.07
2.	Additional CA for EAPs/ Total CA for State Plans	7.50	22.36	20.81	22.23
3.	Plan Revenue Deficit	0.00	12.00	12.64	13.28

Note:The figures given for 1992-95 for certain items relate to Revised Estimates.

Annexure 2.17 Concld

Selected Critical Ratios (percentage) of Plan Financing, 1985-90,1992-97,1997-98,1998-99 and 1999-2000.

(Percent)

Items				IX Plan	
	1995-96 RE	1996-97 RE	1997-98 RE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 BE
1	6	7	8	9	10
A Sources of Plan Financing					
1. Centre's BCR/Outlay	-16.21	-7.25	-22.36	-34.13	-19.95
2. Centre's borrowings & other Capital Receipts/Outlay	76.86	64.28	94.25	122.27	79.64
3. Centre's Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure/Outlay	160.82	174.42	191.85	211.40	195.88
4. Net Foreign Inflow/Total Public Sector Outlay	6.38	16.72	8.21	6.88	6.77
5. States' Borrowing & Other Capital Receipts/Outlay	52.85	71.49	70.03	110.45	92.97
6. Internal Resources of CPSEs/Outlay of CPSEs	64.74	54.92	50.89	57.98	56.65
7. Budgetary Support/Outlay of CPSEs	12.30	12.60	13.75	13.10	12.67
8. Bonds/Outlay of CPSEs	14.93	15.57	17.27	15.44	16.10
9. Deficit Financing/Outlay of the Centre	10.08	8.90	@		
B Central Assistance (CA) for State Plans					
1. Allocation of CA to Special Category States/ Total formula-based CA	33.31	32.12	30.47	32.28	31.99
2. Additional CA for EAPs/ Total CA for State Plans	15.70	23.13	25.51	18.03	19.36
3. Plan Revenue Deficit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHAPTER 3

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS

3.1 Programme Evaluation by Planning Commission

1. The Programme Evaluation Organisation(PEO), Planning Commission undertakes evaluation of central and centrally sponsored schemes to assess their physical and financial performance, the efficacy of the implementation/delivery mechanisms and impact on the beneficiaries. The findings of the evaluation studies are made available to the implementing ministries and the concerned subject divisions of Planning Commission for mid-course corrections in design and implementation, to the researchers and general public through publications, seminars and the print media for generating informed debate on the nature and efficiency of public spending.

2. The Planning Commission undertook a review of the past PEO studies to derive lessons from experience in the execution of development programmes and emphasised in the Ninth Plan document (Vol.I) on putting these lessons to practice. Realising the importance of these lessons in programme formulation and implementation, Planning Commission have decided to make the findings of PEO studies available in the INTERNET so as to ensure easy access to all concerned.

Recent Activities

3. Accordingly, an attempt is being made to improve the infrastructure of PEO so as to enable it to respond to the increasing demand for evaluation and to discharge other related responsibilities. In recent times, apart from conducting evaluation studies, PEO have undertaken other activities which, inter alia, include: organising training programmes for its staff members in reputed institutions (IIPA, NIRD), increased interaction with the state level evaluation organizations and providing computer to PEO field units to increase the speed of transmission and processing of data. These activities are at different stages of completion.

4. The publications brought out by PEO in the last few years include training manual, compendium, the list of evaluation reports of State Evaluation Organisations (SEOs), background materials for plan documents and a number of evaluation reports. The important programmes evaluated by PEO during the last few years are: Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY), Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Non-formal Education (NFE) and Short Stay Home for Women and Girls. The findings of these evaluation studies are reported in brief in the following paras.

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in Maharastra

5. The hill areas of the country, particularly the Himalayan and the Western Ghats Regions have been recognised as areas in need of special attention for the restoration of ecological balance. In pursuance of the policy of accelerating the development of hill areas, the Centrally Sponsored Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was introduced in 1974-75 for integrated development of Western Ghats Region. The Programme Evaluation

Organisation and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra undertook a Joint Evaluation Study of this Programme in 1993 to assess the physical and financial performance and impact of the programme with reference to the four core activities viz. soil conservation, irrigation, forestry and social forestry. The report was submitted in January, 1996.

6. It was observed that while the performance of the programme against targets for all the major activities appeared satisfactory at the aggregate level, the analysis of sub sectoral indicators at the micro level indicated that in most of the sample water-sheds, only one or two activities had been taken up, whereas, the central guidelines warranted adoption of an integrated approach at the watershed level. The performance of the scheme was not satisfactory due to lack of coordination between the various departments involved in the implementation of the scheme. The scheme was able to reduce the cultivable waste lands in the area, increase irrigated area, cropping intensity and well being of beneficiaries. It holds the potential for sustainable development, if implemented in the spirit of the Central guidelines. The monitoring mechanism was not satisfactory for the scheme.

7. The study suggested that in order to realise the full potential of sustainable development, the integrated watershed approach would need to be adopted. Instead of concentrating on one or two sectors, balanced development in all the sectors would need to be attended to. The beneficiaries should be provided with support services like marketing facilities or buy back arrangements through cooperatives. The monitoring process also needed to be strengthened. The Western Ghat Secretariat of the Planning Commission have initiated steps to effect the necessary modification in the implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)

8. The Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 with the objective of empowering the rural women through building thrift habit, self-reliance and confidence. During the first two years of its operation the performance of the scheme, as measured by achievement against the all India target and the amount of the money deposited in MSY accounts was not encouraging, and the cost of the scheme was also on the higher side. Programme Evaluation Organisation was asked to evaluate the performance, implementation and impact of the scheme, to identify the gaps, if any, and suggest measures that would improve the performance of the scheme. The report was submitted in April, 1996.

9. It was observed in the PEO study that the factors that had adversely affected the performance of MSY related primarily to the method of implementation and complexity/ambiguity in the rules for operating MSY accounts. The operational cost of MSY was on the higher side and far outweighed the benefits received by the beneficiaries. The high cost of operation might not have affected performance, but it certainly raised the question of sustainability of the scheme. There was wide variation in performance across various states and districts due to interaction of a large number of factors such as the levels of socio-economic development, the effectiveness of the publicity media and implementing agencies. The operational rules of MSY were complex and the Branch Post Masters, the key persons for operation of the schemes, lacked their understanding due to poor quality of training and educational background. There was poor monitoring and supervision of the scheme also. The

scheme, in general, had not been successful in developing thrift habit among the rural women.

10. It was observed that the fundamental problem in the implementation of the scheme was adoption of the target oriented and top-down approach without actual participation of the rural women in the programme. Therefore, it was suggested that the task of popularising the scheme be entrusted to the grass-root level women, Self Help Groups, Mahila Mandals, DWCRA, NGOs etc. There was an urgent need for drastic simplification of the operational rules for MSY accounts and reducing the operational costs to ensure sustainability of the scheme. There was also need to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for the scheme. It is learnt that Department of Women & Child Development have taken follow-up actions on the findings of the evaluation study of PEO.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

11. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is being implemented by the Central Government since 1972-73 with the objective of supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in providing adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The Programme Evaluation Organisation undertook the study of this programme in 1995 to evaluate the performance, implementation and impact of the programme. The study was also required to address the issues relating to: people's awareness about safe drinking water and sanitation, their participation in implementation, operation and maintenance of facilities, sustainability and dependability of water sources and the re-emergence of no source villages. The report was released in 1996-97.

12. It was observed that though the rural water supply programme had brought nearly 75% of the rural population under their cover, nearly 12% of the households were still using drinking water from private and natural sources. The important reasons for not using public sources were: inconvenient location, chemical contamination, bad smell and discoloured water, longer waiting time, irregularity in supply due to frequent breakdowns and the like. As a result of these, the impact of this programme on the drudgery of women and water borne diseases had not been very significant.

13. In order to address the inadequacies in the implementation of the programme, it was observed in the evaluation study that it would not be possible for the Govt. agencies alone to look after the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the huge network of drinking water facilities without active participation of the villagers. Therefore, the villagers should be motivated to take over routine O & M activities and contribute funds for repair and maintenance. It was also observed that the drinking water sources were becoming unsustainable due to exploitation of ground water for irrigation. In order to avoid such a situation it would be preferable if the State took regular measures for controlling over-exploitation and ground water for irrigation. It was suggested to explore if the lessons learnt from the model of integrated watershed development in Ralegan Siddhi under the leadership of Shri Anna Hazare in Maharashtra could be transferred to other areas. To replicate this model on a wider scale would require the active involvement of the Panchayats and the people in implementation, operation and maintenance.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP)

14. The Programme on Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is being implemented since the Fifth Five Year Plan with specific objectives of reducing poverty, improving educational status and eliminating exploitation of the tribal families. The programme was evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) in 1996 to assess the effectiveness and performance of planning and monitoring arrangements, and impact of the programmes on the well being of the Scheduled Tribes. The report was released in July, 1997.

15. The findings of the study indicate that a large majority of the tribals feel that they are better off now in terms of possession of productive and utility assets and access to food, clothing, transport facilities, electricity, schools etc. than they were 10 years ago. Though, the administrative arrangements to execute this programme existed in all the states as per Central guidelines, the system of decentralised planning, implementation and monitoring as envisaged in the guidelines for the scheme were not operational in most of the states. The delivery system of the programme was not effective and a very large number of tribal farmers were found to use irrigation water, High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, fertilisers and other inputs from private sources, even though a significant proportion of funds is being spent on free delivery of such inputs. Inadequate facilities for primary education and health were also observed.

16. In order to improve the situation it has been suggested that ITDP Project Officer should be made more effective in planning and implementation of Tribal Development Programmes. It is also necessary to assess the deprivation of tribals in all the areas of social concern for adoption of an appropriate principle for determining the size of Tribal Sub-Plan and allocation of funds across various sectors. This must be backed by a strong monitoring mechanism.

Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls (SSH)

17. The scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls was launched in 1969 to provide temporary shelter to women and Girls, who are in moral danger due to family problems, violence at homes, mental strain and other causes. The scheme is designed to provide a package of services with the facilities of medical care, psychiatric treatment, case work services, occupational therapy, educational-cum-vocational training, recreational facilities and social and economic rehabilitation of inmates. At the instance of the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resources Development, PEO undertook the study to evaluate the performance and functioning of Short Stay Homes. The interim report was submitted in March, 1999.

18. The study observed that the Homes at present were being run by a few all – India level NGOs, some of whom were not directly involved in the operation of the Homes. The schemes would need to be well publicised through electronic and print media to attract local organisations. It was noted that there was need for evolving a set of criteria to ensure an even geographical spread and facilitate, better utilisation of facilities being made available. Since the cost of delivery of services was found to be very high, it was suggested that there was a need for rationalising the staff structure and establishing better linkage with organisations providing complementary services and facilities. Most of the Homes were not found to be

adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry. Widespread deviations from norms were observed with regard to admission procedures/practices, medical examination/treatment, board and lodging facilities and other norms specified in the guidelines. The Home Committees were not found to be effective. These need to be reconstituted to include State government officers from a few Departments. According to the existing guidelines, the State governments had no major role to play. It was suggested in the evaluation study that more active involvement of State Governments was required for better control, supervision and inter-Department co-ordination so as to improve the functioning of the Homes.

Non-Formal Education (NFE)

19. The Non-Formal Education (NFE) Scheme was introduced during the Sixth Five Year Plan in a few states as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to meet the educational needs of children who do not enroll themselves in formal schools because of poverty and illiteracy of parents and other socio-cultural factors. Though the scheme was originally conceived as a complementary mode of delivery of educational services for elementary school-age children, the number of NFE centres grew manifold over the years. Its phenomenal growth during the last two plan periods indicated that the NFE was being used as a major instrument to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE). The Programme Evaluation Organisation undertook the study to evaluate the performance, methods of implementation and impact of the scheme. The report was finalised in May, 1998.

The main findings of study were as follows:

i. The financial needs of NFE centres are not being met, as both the Centre and states are not releasing their shares of allocation for NFE fully. Inadequate financial resources and their untimely release have affected the performance of the centres adversely.

ii. In addition to inadequate resources, the performance of NFE centres is affected by non-availability of Teaching Learning Material (TLM), unqualified instructors, and inadequate supervision and monitoring.

iii. The NFE system has not made any significant contribution towards the realisation of the goal of UEE. Only a small fraction of out-of school children have been benefited by it.

20. The findings of the study tend to suggest that the NFE scheme cannot be a major instrument for achieving the goal of UEE. The goal has to be achieved primarily through the Formal Education (FE) system, which would need to be made more efficient by bridging gaps in resources, administrative planning and delivery system. Till these shortcomings can be attended to, NFE would need to continue especially for those children who, because of economic compulsions, can not enroll themselves in the FE system. The NFE system would need to be modified with regard to the quality of instructors, improvement in resource allocation, implementation and monitoring methodology. Since the performance of NGO run centres was found to be better than state run centres, it was felt that the responsibility of running the existing state-run centres could be transferred to NGOs and the organisational set up of the State Governments could be used for monitoring, supervision and control of the scheme.

3.2 Public Sector Outlays

1. The exercise for Annual Plan, 1999-2000 was undertaken against the backdrop of significant shortfalls in Plan expenditure during the preceding two years (1997-98 & 1998-99) of the Ninth Plan and the need to pursue fiscal consolidation at both Centre and State level. Thus, the necessity of maintaining a reasonable level and the desired sectoral pattern of allocations in Annual Plan 1999-2000, had to be reconciled with the priorities of the Government as reflected in the Prime Minister's Special Action Plans (SAP), as also the commitment to contain fiscal deficit. The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 was fixed at Rs.77,000 crores, of which Rs.44,000 crores were allocated to the Annual Plan of Central Sector, the remaining Rs.33,000 crores being the Central assistance to State and UT Plans.

2. The allocation of GBS for Annual Plan 1999-2000 was made on the basis of assessment of Plan programmes/schemes of each Ministry/Department and keeping in view their expenditure performance as reflected in the Revised Estimates for 1998-99. Thus, from within the available resources of Centre Sector, priority was given to the SAP covering 18 Ministries/Departments. Accordingly, the outlay of the SAP Ministries/Departments has been increased by about 12 per cent. This includes an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the GBS. For the remaining Ministries/Depts., every effort has been made to provide an increase in their revised GBS for 1998-99.

3. In pursuing Prime Minister's Special Action Plan, a Task Force on Information and Technology Software Development was set up in May, 1998 under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Out of the allocation of Rs.300 crore for Information Technology Development in the Ninth Five Year Plan, Rs.50 crore have been provided in the year 1999-2000 for the promotion and development of IT. This amount would be available to the Central Ministries/Departments.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

4. In the revised estimates (RE) the outlay for the Annual Plan 1998-99 came down to Rs.158598.36 crore, a decrease of 14.7 per cent over the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs.185907.47 crore. The Central sector outlay of Rs.105187.16 crore in the BE has come down to Rs.88481.75 crore in the RE, a shortfall of 15.9 per cent. This has been mainly on account of reduced Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of various ministries/departments by 20 per cent. Nearly 59.6 per cent of the Central Sector Outlay (BE) was to be funded from resources to be raised by the CPSUs of the Ministries/Departments through IEBR and the remaining Rs.42464.29 crore was to be met from the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). In the RE while the Central sector GBS at Rs.38262.65 crore was lower by Rs.4201.00 crore the IEBR at Rs.50219.10 crore was less by Rs.12503.79 crore than that in the BE.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

5. The total outlay for the Central sectors in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 at Rs.103520.93 crore, amounts to a decrease of 1.6 per cent over the budget estimates of Rs.105187.16 crore for Annual Plan 1998-99 and an increase of 17% over revised estimates of Rs.88481.75 crore for Annual Plan 1998-99.

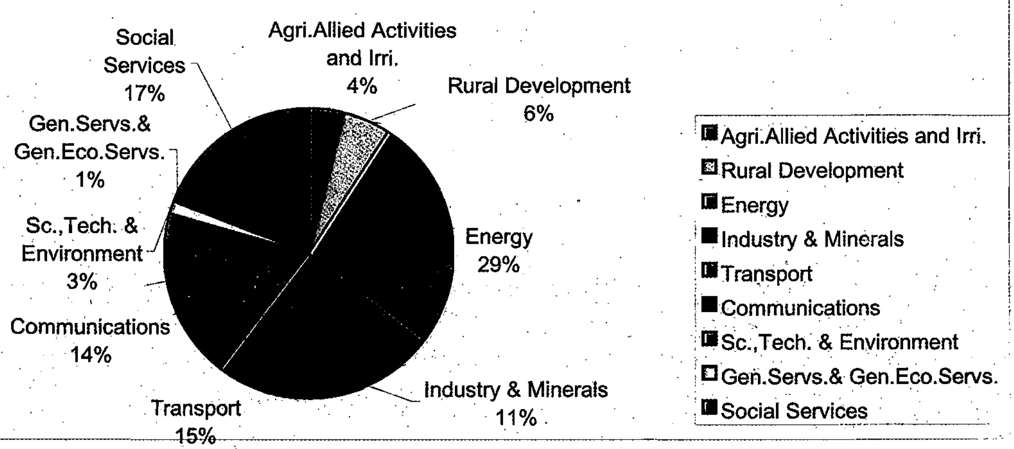
6. This outlay for Central sector 1999-2000 is proposed to be financed by Budget Support of Rs.44000 crore (42.5 per cent) and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises of Rs.59520.93 crore (57.4 per cent). The amount to be raised through IEBR for financing the Central sector plan for 1999-2000 is lower by 12.59 per cent over the corresponding figure of Rs.62722.89 crore in the Annual Plan 1998-99.

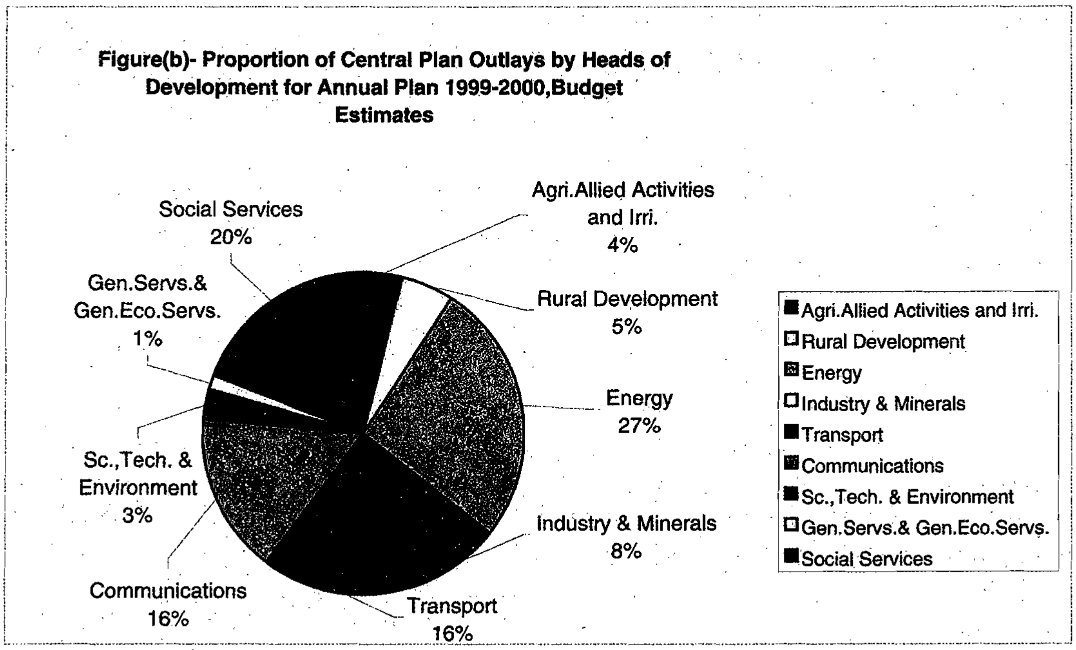
7. The Gross Budget Support (GBS) for the plan of Central sector 1999-2000 at Rs.44000 crore is higher by 3.8 per cent over budget estimates of Rs.42464.27 crore provided in the Annual Plan 1998-99 and 15 per cent higher over revised estimates of Rs.38262.65 crores in the revised estimates of Annual Plan 1998-99.

8. The details of approved outlays and revised estimates for 1998-99 (Heads of development-wise) are given in Table 3.2.1. It would be seen from Table 3.2.2 that there has been a major increase in outlays for Communications and General Economic Services. The increase in Transport, Science & Technology and Social Services sectors is relatively less. An important head of development which is primarily financed from IEBR is Energy Sector as against Communications in the previous year. Communications, Transport and Industry & Minerals account for a major component of the IEBR.

9. The sectoral proportion of outlays by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (Budget Estimates) is given in figure (a) and (b), respectively.

Figure(a)- Proportion of Central Plan Outlay by Heads of development for Annual Plan 1998-99- Budget Estimates





10. The Ministry /Department-wise outlays for the Annual Plan (1999-2000) for Centre is given in Annexure 3.2.1. The State and UT Annual Plan 1998-99, Revised Estimates by Heads of Development are given in Annexure 3.2.2. The Plan Outlay in 1999-2000 for the Centre by heads of development is given in Annexure 3.2.3. The Actual Expenditure by heads of development for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for the Centre are given in Annexure 3.2.4. The Annexure 3.2.5 gives details of Revised Plan outlay for 1998-99, for the Centre, State and Union Territories by heads of development. The figures for States/Uts for Annual Plan 1998-99, Revised Estimates and Annual Plan 1999-2000, Budget Estimates have not been included as the latter are not yet available.

TABLE 3.2.1

Approved Outlay and Revised Estimates 1998-99

(Rs. Crore)

Head of Development	Approved Outlays 1998-99: Centre Budget Support	Centre IEBR	Centre Outlay	States & UTs	Total	Revised Estimates 1998-99: Centre Budget Support	Centre IEBR	Centre Outlay	States & UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	3759.88	104.20	3864.08	4823.02	8687.10	2702.00	74.55	2776.55	4155.76	6932.31
2 Rural Development	5881.69	0.00	5881.69	6321.34	12203.03	5563.51	0.00	5563.51	5430.94	10994.45
3 Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1535.03	1535.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1214.03	1214.03
4 Irrigation & Flood Control	374.61	0.00	374.61	13069.65	13444.26	344.63	0.00	344.63	11896.74	12241.37
5 Energy	4491.32	25590.58	30081.90	15052.18	45134.08	4045.26	19933.70	23978.96	13317.27	37296.23
6 Industry & Minerals	2531.62	9019.30	11550.92	2350.30	13901.22	2879.11	5076.06	7955.17	1868.44	9823.61
7 Transport	5039.06	11146.80	16185.86	9236.66	25422.52	4315.09	10082.40	14397.49	7604.16	22001.65
8 Communications	101.10	14776.65	14877.75	9.07	14886.82	90.71	13376.09	13466.80	8.97	13475.77
9 Science, Technology & Environment	2766.22	0.00	2766.22	523.09	3289.31	2388.99	0.00	2388.99	205.14	2594.13
10 General Economic Services	939.93	71.00	1010.93	2576.89	3587.82	871.47	70.00	941.47	1440.65	2382.12
11 Social Services	16295.74	2014.36	18310.10	23048.44	41358.54	14806.06	1606.30	16412.36	20997.53	37409.89
12 General Services	283.10	0.00	283.10	2174.65	2457.75	255.82	0.00	255.82	1976.98	2232.80
TOTAL	42464.27	62722.89	105187.16	80720.31	185907.47	38262.65	50219.10	88481.75	70116.61	158598.36

TABLE 3.2.2

Annual Plan Outlays for 1998-99 & 1999-2000 - Budget Estimates

(Rs. Crore)

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1998-99					Annual Plan 1999-2000		
	Centre			States & UTs	Total	Centre		
	Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay			Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Agriculture & Allied Activit	3759.88	104.20	3864.08	4823.02	8687.10	3661.29	74.34	3735.63
2 Rural Development	5881.69	0.00	5881.69	6321.34	12203.03	5408.25	0	5408.25
3 Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1535.03	1535.03	0	0	0.00
4 Irrigation & Flood Control	374.61	0.00	374.61	13069.65	13444.26	348.11	0	348.11
5 Energy	4491.32	25590.58	30081.90	15052.18	45134.08	4813.96	22567.08	27381.04
6 Industry & Minerals	2531.62	9019.30	11550.92	2350.30	13901.22	2314.64	6356.97	8671.61
7 Transport	5039.06	11146.80	16185.86	9236.66	25422.52	5405.55	11444.49	16850.04
8 Communications	101.10	14776.65	14877.75	9.07	14886.82	108.1	16703.05	16811.15
9 Science, Technology & Enviornment	2766.22	0.00	2766.22	523.09	3289.31	2988.2	0	2988.20
10 General Economic Services	939.93	71.00	1010.93	2576.89	3587.82	1153.32	92.76	1246.08
11 Social Services	16295.74	2014.36	18310.10	23048.44	41358.54	17517.63	2282.24	19799.87
12 General Services	283.10	0.00	283.10	2174.65	2457.75	280.95	0	280.95
TOTAL	42464.27	62722.89	105187.16	80720.31	185907.47	44000.00	59520.93	103520.93

The figures for States/Uts not available

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1999-2000) : CENTRE

Annexure-3.2.1

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR): Internal Resources (IR) &	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): Bonds	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): ECBs/ Suppliers Credits	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): other	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): Total EBR	Total IEBR	TOTAL OUTLAY
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	2896.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2896.40
	a) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1941.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1941.00
	b) Department of Agricultural Research & Education	573.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	573.50
	c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	381.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	381.90
2.	MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	203.00	1358.60	296.00	211.00	269.05	776.05	1627.65	1830.65
	a) Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	38.00	162.60	296.00	211.00	13.05	520.05	175.65	213.65
	b) Department of Fertilisers	165.00	1196.00	0.00	0.00	256.00	256.00	1452.00	1617.00
3.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION	55.00	1339.20	0.00	0.00	412.73	412.73	1751.93	#REF!
4.	MINISTRY OF FOOD & CONSUMER AFFAIRS	73.50	64.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.44	137.94
	a) Department of Consumer Affairs	16.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.50
	b) Department of Food and Civil Supplies	48	64.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.44	112.44
	c Department of Sugar and Edible Oils	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
5.	MINISTRY OF COAL	571.21	718.39	200.00	1723.69	685.06	2608.75	1403.45	1974.66
6.	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	353.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.66	32.66	40.54	385.66
	a) Department of Commerce	348.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.66	32.66	40.54	380.66
	b) Department of Supply	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
7.	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	108.10	14551.93	2231.63	0.00	9.61	2241.24	14561.54	14669.64

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1999-2000) : CENTRE

Annexure-3.2.1 Contd.

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR): Internal Resources (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): Bonds	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): ECBs/ Suppliers Credits	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): other	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): Total EBR	Total IEBR	TOTAL OUTLAY
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	a) Department of Post	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	b) Department of Telecommunications	8.10	14551.93	2231.63	0.00	9.61	2241.24	14561.54	14569.64
8.	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
9.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	453.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	453.00
	a) Dept. of Economic Affairs	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.00
	b) Department of Expenditure	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	c) Department of Revenue	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
11.	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	47.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00
12.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	4139.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4139.13
	a) Department of Health	1160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1160.00
	b) ISM & H	59.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.13
	c) Department of Family Welfare	2920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2920.00
13.	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	138.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.00
14.	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	6375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6375.00
	a) Department of Education	4700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4700.00
	b) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	190.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	190.00
	c) Department of Culture	165.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.00
	d) Department of Women and Child Development	1320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1320.00
15.	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	1068.75	266.03	35.00	10.00	30.28	75.28	296.31	1365.06

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1999-2000) : CENTRE

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR): Internal Resources (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): Bonds	ECBs/ Suppliers Credits	other	Total EBR	Total IEBR	TOTAL OUTLAY
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	a) Department of Industrial Development and Industrial Policy and Promotion	318.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	318.00
	b) Dept. of Heavy Industry	120.00	216.31	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	226.31	346.31
	c) Dept. of Small Scale Industries and Agro-Rural Industries	630.75	49.72	35.00	10.00	20.28	65.28	70.00	700.75
16.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING	145.00	424.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	424.38	569.38
17.	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	131.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.25
18.	MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
20.	MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES	355.00	213.41	100.00	57.00	40.70	197.70	254.11	609.11
21.	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
22.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	0.00	10758.84	477.19	0.00	887.77	1364.96	11646.61	11646.61
23.	MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.00
	a) Planning	210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00
	b) Department of Statistics	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
24.	MINISTRY OF POWER	2940.00	1202.63	2961.81	2286.83	209.00	5457.64	1411.63	4351.63
25.	MIN. OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT	9751.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9751.00
	a) Deptt. of Rural Development	2750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2750.00
	b) Dept. of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation	6900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6900.00

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1999-2000) : CENTRE

Annexure-3.2.1 concld.

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR): Internal Resources (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR): Bonds	EBR: ECBs/ Suppliers Credits	EBR: other	EBR: Total EBR	Total IEBR	TOTAL OUTLAY
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	c) Department of Wastelands Development	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101
26.	MIN. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	709.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	709.00
	a) Dept. of Science & Technology	310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	310.00
	b) Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research	289.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	289.00
	c) Department of Biotechnology	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00
27.	MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES	183.76	1658.82	78.00	29.00	1489.44	1596.44	3255.26	3439.02
	a) Department of Steel	12.50	549.93	78.00	29.00	1412.97	1519.97	2069.90	2082.40
	b) Department of Mines	171.26	1108.89	0.00	0.00	76.47	76.47	1185.36	1356.62
28.	MIN. OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	2823.40	1403.70	0.00	1128.86	0.00	1128.86	2532.56	5355.96
29.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	266.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	272.00
	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	160.50	30.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	70.00	230.50
30.	MIN. OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMP.	1025.00	163.86	1384.00	0.00	310.00	1694.00	1857.86	2882.86
31.	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	370.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.00
32.	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	1400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1400.00
33.	DEPT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY	1500.00	221.00	216.00	0.00	14.00	230.00	451.00	1951.00
34.	DEPT. OF ELECTRONICS	180.00	78.39	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	123.39	303.39
35.	DEPT. OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
36.	DEPT. OF SPACE	1519.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1519.00
37.	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	2540.00	4160.00	3000.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	7160.00	9700.00
	GRAND TOTAL	44000	38613.62	10979.63	5446.38	4481.30	20907.31	59520.93	103520.93

Annexure 3.2.2

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH *	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES										
1 01 2401 0	Crop Husbandry	1972	1658	4771	1600	240	5000	730 1	3736	5524	3722 1/
2402 0	Soil and Water Conservation	40	539	373	200	35	5000	1478	970	2677	2952
2403 0	Animal Husbandry	333	475	1558	494	234	1125	1160	1716	2319	2017
2404 0	Dairy Development	0	10	310	12	30	110	82	366	116	187
2405 0	Fisheries	582	160	1000	100	133	1438	350	296	442	1786
2406 0	Forestry & Wild Life	9800	1022	3179	1100	243	17400	3624	7894	4777	12414
2407 0	Plantations	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
2408 0	Food,Storage & Warehousing	0	0	5	0	10	85	18	0	200	15
2415 0	Agricultural Research & Educati	3150	24	1710	900	15	1230	1160	1733	1660	1875
2416 0	Agricultural Financial Institut	1000	0	5	60	0	930	820	97	0	564
2435 0	Other Agricultural Programmes :										
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	279	68	0	5	0	0	1042	459	30
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
2425 0	Cooperation	200	180	1099	400	62	2730	837	487	564	2288
1 01 0000 0	Total - (I)	17077	4347	14090	4866	1007	35048	10259	18343	18738	27885
		(3.65)	(9.22)	(10.14)	(2.63)	(4.29)	(6.43)	(5.70)	(12.70)	(10.71)	(5.43)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
1 02 2501 0	Special Programmes for Rural Development :										
2501 0	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) & Allied Progra	8305	780	1987	5000	56	1914	650	756	714	3980 2/
2501 0	(b) Drought Prone Area Programm	1201	0	0	300	0	702	55	224	258	1096 3/
2501 0	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Pro	60	74	20	0	15	0	23	223	67	356
1 02 2505 0	RURAL EMPLOYMENT										
2505 0	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (	10824	112	3122	10000	111	1101	1870	1340	3146	2210
2505 6	(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	583 1	3150	5000	0	1927 1	0	96	0	2650
1 02 2506 0	Land Reforms	212	65	324	3800	52	1000	98	1693	854	169
2515 0	Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and	15790 1/	450 2	2746	46079 1	190	17664 2	3852	2622	3207	13739 4/

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH *	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
102 0000 0	TOTAL - II	36392	2064	11349	70179	424	24308	6548	6954	8246	24200
		(7.78)	(4.38)	(8.17)	(37.93)	(1.81)	(4.46)	(3.64)	(4.82)	(4.71)	(4.72)
1 03 0000 0	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	45489	900	997	6000	295	888	1725	400	8563	4116
		(9.72)	(1.91)	(0.72)	(3.24)	(1.26)	(0.16)	(0.96)	(0.28)	(4.89)	(0.80)
1 04 0000 0	IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL										
1 04 2701 0	Major and Medium Irrigation	79070	31	4591	12100	2054	134732	34279	1225	7352	135427
2702 0	Minor Irrigation	14811	1287	6861	2700	625	25182	5875	4767	3931	8628
2705 0	Command Area Development	1300	78	319	1200	182	1319	1250	30	411	1146
2711 0	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea ero	4900	416	2027	4300	116	500	2000	588	2612	700
1 04 0000 0	TOTAL - IV	100081	1812	13798	20300	2977	161733	43404	6610	14306	145901
		(21.39)	(3.84)	(9.93)	(10.97)	(12.68)	(29.68)	(24.11)	(4.58)	(8.17)	(28.43)
	V. ENERGY										
1 05 2801 0	Power	90128	6893	8754	31340	2686	80875	43000	22122	31274	87252
2810 0	Non-conventional Sources of Ene	40	138	14	200	17	828	58	563	78	360
1 05 0000	TOTAL - V	90168	7031	8768	31540	2703	81703	43058	22685	31352	87612
		(19.27)	(14.91)	(6.31)	(17.05)	(11.51)	(14.99)	(23.92)	(15.71)	(17.92)	(17.07)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS										
106 2851	Village & Small Industrie	3842	494 3	3300	1586	271	5952	8160	1378	4718	8187
2852	Industries (other than V&	4132	250	2828	50	0	20644	775	1272	1002	7773
2853	Mining	70	29	118	300	17	236	10	85	388	80
1 06 0000	TOTAL - (VI)	8044	773	6246	1936	288	26832	8945	2735	6108	16040
		(1.72)	(1.64)	(4.50)	(1.05)	(1.23)	(4.92)	(4.97)	(1.89)	(3.49)	(3.13)
	VII. TRANSPORT										

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH *	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1 07 3051	Ports and light Houses	20	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	575
3052	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3053	Civil Aviation	0	291	0	5	1	0	20	1108	0	0
3054	Roads and Bridges	34549	11745	10319	8225	1908	36900	4338	17255	17639	14675
3055	Road Transport	8747	384	809	0	477	0	4250	1281	700	14663
3056	Inland Water Transport	45	34 4	577	0	227	0	0	2	156	0
3075	Other Transport Services	235 2	0	71	0	175 1	0	0	0	1624	25
1 07 0000	TOTAL - (VII)	43596	12454	11776	8230	2792	36900	8608	19646	20119	29938
		(9.32)	(26.41)	(8.48)	(4.45)	(11.89)	(6.77)	(4.78)	(13.61)	(11.50)	(5.83)
1 08 0000	VIII. COMMUNICATION	0	0	0	0	0	785	0	26	0	0
							(0.14)		(0.02)		
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT										
1 09 3425	Scientific Research (incl	300	16	84	100	30	687	100	150 1/	78	242
3435	Ecology & Environment	424	9	20	0	15	575	80		421	275
	TOTAL - (IX)	724	25	104	100	45	1262	180	150	499	517
		(0.15)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.19)	(0.23)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.29)	(0.10)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
1 10 3451	Secretariat Economic Serv	2820	120	524	80	8	50	20	301	2576	147
3452	Tourism	2500	92	441	50	340	1300	400	1040	3478	1000
3454	Surveys & Statistics	110	84	227	35	0	120	20	52	242	120
3456	Civil Supplies	0	676	75	200	0	565	0	835	0	12
3475	Other General Economic Services :										
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. C	0	358	2760	2000	0	15100	1400	3044	2644	176
	ii) Weights & Measures	0	30	58	7	13	40	25	16	37	20
	iii) Others	10 3	9 5	173 \	0	12 2	0	0	95 2/		9535 5/

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH *	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1 10 0000	TOTAL - (X)	5440	1369	4258	2372	373	17175	1865	5383	8977	11010
		(1.16)	(2.90)	(3.06)	(1.28)	(1.59)	(3.15)	(1.04)	(3.73)	(5.13)	(2.15)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES										
	EDUCATION										
2 21 2202	General Education	24867	6165	38333	9096	1204	17243	12820	19342	16759	27277
2203	Technical Education	4194	0	2244	1100	1029	4000	6296	2162	923	2810
2204	Sports & Youth Services	4500	188	329	200	363	200	428	398	799	8033
2205	Art & Culture	200	185	647	140	221	765	121	275	218	1100
2 21 0000	Sub-Total (Education)	33761	6538	41553	10536	2817	22208	19665	22177	18699	39220
2 22 2210	Medical & Public Health	20046	3089	6987	9466	1130	23550	5085	9636	11477	20610
2 23 2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	6625	2830	7269	4100	4602	34536	6328	12656	13185	38778
2 23 2216	Housing (incl. police Hou	15987	1963	524	0	734	18088	2800	6953	550	11906
2 23 2217	Urban Development (incl.s	9259	271	1174	2725	592	16359	3615	3226	6054	17000
2 24 2220	Information & Publicity	150	77	234	0	55	683	163	305	115	655
2 25 2225	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	21112	0	4409	3300	35	24415	731	532	1370	23100
2 26 2230	Labour & Employment										
	i) Labour & Labour Welfa	291	137	633	100	346	4000	1811	134	1176	1428
	ii) Special Employment Pr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 27 2235	Social Welfare	3900	108	230	100	272	1969	12952	2250	1570	4398
2 27 2236	Nutrition	7500	224	855	0	45	5000	525	800	825	3560
2 28 2252	Other Social Services	0	50	0	0	0	7400	0	0	0	0
2 00 0000	TOTAL - (XI)	118631	15287	63868	30327	10628	158208	53675	58669	55021	160655
		(25.35)	(32.42)	(45.97)	(16.39)	(45.27)	(29.03)	(29.82)	(40.63)	(31.44)	(31.31)
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES										

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH *	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
3 42 2056	Jails	0	0	0	1260	0	0	0	12	0	102
2058	Stationery & Printing	5	74	45	0	8	0	33	165	116	220
2059	Public Works	0	876	200	7729	1848	0	1700	1671	1422	4698
2070	Other Administrative Services :										
	i) Training	0	19	0	12	0	148	0	48	0	30
	ii) Others	2248 4	127	3438 2	149 2	89 3	10	0	903 3/	1533	230 6/
3 00 0000	TOTAL - (XII)	2253	1096	3683	9150	1945	158	1733	2799	3071	5280
		(0.48)	(2.32)	(2.65)	(4.95)	(8.28)	(0 03)	(0.96)	(1.94)	(1.75)	(1.03)
9 99 9999	GRAND TOTAL	467895	47158	138937	185000	23477	545000	180000	144400	175000	513154
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA-SHTRA *	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVI							
1 01 2401 0	Crop Husbandry 1/	5000	8660	7211	642	1200	794 1/	698 1/
2402 0	Soil and Water Conservation	530	663	9302	673	670	1233	576
2403 0	Animal Husbandry	3375	2035	1240	340	510	258	345
2404 0	Dairy Development	325	722	543	35	70	27	47
2405 0	Fisheries	3450	653	720	200	90	85	165
2406 0	Forestry & Wild Life	4400	12000	9591	399	560	520	364
2407 0	Plantations	0	0	0	80	0	0	2
2408 0	Food,Storage & Warehousing	25	229	0	6	0	0	2
2415 0	Agricultural Research & Educati	1500	2163	916	28	26	9	41
2416 0	Agricultural Financial Institut	600	0	494	85	5	0	0
2435 0	Other Agricultural Programmes :							
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	1950	0	0	3	100	344	12
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2425 0	Cooperation	1525	6512	3049	114	250	151	65
1 01 0000 0	Total - (I)	22680	33637	33066	2605	3481	3421	2317
		(7.46)	(9.82)	(2.85)	(6.41)	(11.51)	(12.02)	(7.72)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1 02 2501 0	Special Programmes for Rural De							
2501 0	(a) Integrated Rural Developmen Programme(IRDP) & Allied Progra 2/	812	7270	4714	120	300	240	173
2501 0	(b) Drought Prone Area Programm 3/	0	1417	1623	0	0	0	0
2501 0	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Pro	0	233	100	20	75	6	43
1 02 2505 0	RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
2505 0	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (	2402	14460	4560	64	125	352	175
2505 6	(b) Other Programmes(like Emplo Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	48954 1/	231 1/	140	0	875
1 02 2506 0	Land Reforms	100	498	357	50	156	1753 2/	505 2/
2515 0	Other Rural Development Program (Incl.Community Development and 4/	3720	9252	17138 2/	433	1374 1/	1303 3/	2634

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA-SHTRA *	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
102 0000 0	TOTAL - II	7034	33130	77446	918	2170	3654	4405
		(2.31)	(9.67)	(6.68)	(2.26)	(7.17)	(12.84)	(14.68)
1 03 0000 0	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	1191	0	6496	400	498	23	872
		(0.39)		(0.56)	(0.99)	(1.65)	(0.08)	(2.91)
1 04 0000 0	IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTR							
1 04 2701 0	Major and Medium Irrigation	14000	42585	262799	3665	400	3	4
2702 0	Minor Irrigation	3960	20924	36626	950	645	489	427
2705 0	Command Area Development	1200	449	7240	1105 2/	30	3	10
2711 0	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea ero	2400	100	116	510	200	0	9
1 04 0000 0	TOTAL - IV	21560	64058	306781	6230	1275	495	450
		(7.09)	(18.70)	(26.44)	(15.34)	(4.21)	(1.74)	(1.50)
	V. ENERGY							
1 05 2801 0	Power	65000	54688	141389	3934	1064	2565	1500
2810 0	Non-conventional Sources of Ene	0	575	425	20	100	25	20
1 05 0000	TOTAL - V	65000	55263	141814	3954	1164	2590	1520
		(21.39)	(16.13)	(12.22)	(9.74)	(3.85)	(9.10)	(5.07)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINE							
106 2851	Village & Small Industrie	6315	800	6353	2309 3/	350 2/	675	380
2852	Industries (other than V&	15985	2825	4601	395 4/	650	74	400
2853	Mining	200	548	300	15	115	40	225
1 06 0000	TOTAL - (VI)	22500	4173	11254	2719	1115	789	1005
		(7.40)	(1.22)	(0.97)	(6.70)	(3.69)	(2.77)	(3.35)
	VII. TRANSPORT							

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA-SHTRA *	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1 07 3051	Ports and light Houses	550	0	1200	0	0	0	0
3052	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3053	Civil Aviation	0	100	700	0	0	0 4/	0
3054	Roads and Bridges	10000	9180	214202	6150	7040	2880	2003
3055	Road Transport	1000	0	6721	147	261	191	700
3056	Inland Water Transport	450	0	300	48	0	6	0
3075	Other Transport Services	500	0	4800 3/	0	220	15 5/	35 3/
1 07 0000	TOTAL - (VII)	12500	9280	227923	6345	7521	3092	2738
		(4.11)	(2.71)	(19.65)	(15.63)	(24.86)	(10.87)	(9.13)
1 08 0000	VIII. COMMUNICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & E							
1 09 3425	Scientific Research (incl	0	200	397	57	60	42	25
3435	Ecology & Environment	1700	3662	77	50	50	6	5
	TOTAL - (IX)	1700	3862	474	107	110	48	30
		(0.56)	(1.13)	(0.04)	(0.26)	(0.36)	(0.17)	(0.10)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SE							
1 10 3451	Secretariat Economic Serv	1420	0	27227 4/	970	101	44	0
3452	Tourism	3600	115	1383	75	150	63	250
3454	Surveys & Statistics	418	29	110	51	30	39	75
3456	Civil Supplies	110	0	0	54	64	100	134
3475	Other General Economic Ser							
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. C	0	5778	0	417	450	1656	3130
	ii) Weights & Measures	87	10	0	10	20	27	35
	iii) Others 5/	0	0	0	0	21 3/	46 6/	245 4/

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA-SHTRA *	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1 10 0000	TOTAL - (X)	5635	5932	28720	1577	836	1975	3869
		(1.85)	(1.73)	(2.48)	(3.88)	(2.76)	(6.94)	(12.90)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
	EDUCATION							
2 21 2202	General Education	4960	52343	28650	2515	3810	2245	1401
2203	Technical Education	4100	2773	11947	110	60	70	100
2204	Sports & Youth Services	575	391	4373	3502	450	77	380
2205	Art & Culture	1400	600	869	483	250	74	125
2 21 0000	Sub-Total (Education)	11035	56107	45839	6610	4570	2466	2006
2 22 2210	Medical & Public Health	6044	14501	22993	809	2430	1785	2128
2 23 2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	9760	16055	141959	3760	2562	2460	1975
2 23 2216	Housing (incl. police Hou	3900	13760	3333	982	450	2873	2887
2 23 2217	Urban Development (incl.s	1525	5946	33115	489	700	1473	1180
2 24 2220	Information & Publicity	300	15	456	140	85	79	210
2 25 2225	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	12530	17252	28472	852	8	0	0
2 26 2230	Labour & Employment							
	i) Labour & Labour Welfa	660	1758	5976	217	20	49	135
	ii) Special Employment Pr	0	0	0	0	90	0	65
2 27 2235	Social Welfare	480	1956	3461	134	100	210	60
2 27 2236	Nutrition	75	4700	7538	230	244	200	183
2 28 2252	Other Social Services	0	472	5000	0	0	0	0
2 00 0000	TOTAL - (XI)	46309	132522	298142	14223	11259	11595	10829
		(15.24)	(38.68)	(25.70)	(35.03)	(37.22)	(40.75)	(36.10)
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES							

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA-SHTRA *	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
3 42 2056	Jails	0	78	0	0	65	81	0
2058	Stationery & Printing	155	98	0	33	50	82	50
2059	Public Works	2645	579	5257 5/	915	400	288	832
2070	Other Administrative Servi							
	i) Training	0	0	0	0	1	25	0
	ii) Others 6/	95000 1	0	22700 6/	582 4/	305 4/	297 7/	1083 5/
3 00 0000	TOTAL - (XII)	97800	755	27957	1530	821	773	1965
		(32.18)	(0.22)	(2.41)	(3.77)	(2.71)	(2.72)	(6.55)
9 99 9999	GRAND TOTAL	303909	342612	1160073	40608	30250	28455	30000
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA *	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL NADU	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH
1.	2.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVI							
1 01 2401 0	Crop Husbandry	5623	1422	10393	658	13578	1141	12191
2402 0	Soil and Water Conservation	2074	813	1953	161	4218	269	11303
2403 0	Animal Husbandry	480	1444	1111	300	1860	446	987
2404 0	Dairy Development	440	350	10	26	26	6	1030
2405 0	Fisheries	1598	254	88	34	2715	287	279
2406 0	Forestry & Wild Life	2356	5412	12574	491	13447	441	10877
2407 0	Plantations	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
2408 0	Food,Storage & Warehousing	5	0	23	18	262	26	165
2415 0	Agricultural Research & Educati	600	890	800	45	3848	5	1416
2416 0	Agricultural Financial Institut	2	900	1700	0	1070	0	1200
2435 0	Other Agricultural Programmes :							
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	46	10	0	19	0	36	0
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1569
2425 0	Cooperation	2075	85	4500	74	1675	97	777
1 01 0000 0	Total - (I)	15299	11580	33152	1826	42699	2881	41794
		(4.96)	(4.63)	(8.24)	(8.38)	(9.49)	(7.60)	(7.10)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1 02 2501 0	Special Programmes for Rural De							
2501 0	(a) Integrated Rural Developmen Programme(IRDP) & Allied Progra	4647	514	2935	96	3634	422	13350
2501 0	(b) Drought Prone Area Programm	150	0	489	0	321	0	1295
2501 0	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Pro	25	26	44	23	2	1	310
1 02 2505 0	RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
2505 0	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (	5500	1006	6000 1/	121	5061	210	30614
2505 6	(b) Other Programmes(like Emplo Guarantee Scheme etc.)	4000	0	3320	244	35749	722 1/	1567
1 02 2506 0	Land Reforms	3385	0	544	35	25	380	7745
2515 0	Other Rural Development Program (Incl.Community Development and	5149	9007	14041 2/	256	2528	3441	23206

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA *	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL NADU	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH
1.	2.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
102 0000 0	TOTAL - II	22856	10553	27373	775	47320	5176	78087
		(7.41)	(4.22)	(6.80)	(3.56)	(10.52)	(13.66)	(13.26)
1 03 0000 0	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0	1188	2891	0	0	2334	29600
			(0.48)	(0.72)			(6.16)	(5.03)
1 04 0000 0	IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTR							
1 04 2701 0	Major and Medium Irrigation	60281	5862	43674	0	29496	758	47000
2702 0	Minor Irrigation	9296	3804	4940	85	7289	893	6815
2705 0	Command Area Development	500	1720	6918	284	2188	2	1408
2711 0	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea ero	1500	18484	453	2	80	324	4590
1 04 0000 0	TOTAL - IV	71577	29870	55985	371	39053	1977	59813
		(23.21)	(11.95)	(13.91)	(1.70)	(8.68)	(5.22)	(10.16)
	V. ENERGY							
1 05 2801 0	Power	87042	93506	84223	3255	86247	2261	104729
2810 0	Non-conventional Sources of Ene	80	1477	414	34	49	35	1132
1 05 0000	TOTAL - V	87122	94983	84637	3289	86296	2296	105861
		(28.25)	(37.99)	(21.03)	(15.09)	(19.18)	(6.06)	(17.98)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINE							
106 2851	Village & Small Industrie	2495	442	5940	303	9720	613	1751
2852	Industries (other than V&	2560	2404	9272	185	3123	518	9712
2853	Mining	437	0	3275	49	31	5	99
1 06 0000	TOTAL - (VI)	5492	2846	18487	537	12874	1136	11562
		(1.78)	(1.14)	(4.59)	(2.46)	(2.86)	(3.00)	(1.96)
	VII. TRANSPORT							

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA *	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL NADU	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH
1.	2.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1 07 3051	Ports and light Houses	650	0	0	0	0	0	0
3052	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3053	Civil Aviation	50	182	0	0	0	0	229
3054	Roads and Bridges	15245	10997	24692	1949	36727	2423	95816
3055	Road Transport	1552	337	3422	47	20311	87	3506
3056	Inland Water Transport	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
3075	Other Transport Services	0	0	15000 3/	0	0	303 2/	0
1 07 0000	TOTAL - (VII)	17562	11516	43114	1996	57038	2813	99551
		(5.69)	(4.61)	(10.71)	(9.16)	(12.68)	(7.42)	(16.91)
1 08 0000	VIII. COMMUNICATION	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
							(0.01)	
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & E							
1 09 3425	Scientific Research (incl	300	97	135	58	236	38	270
3435	Ecology & Environment	1118	25	220	24	231	0	5116
	TOTAL - (IX)	1418	122	355	82	467	38	5386
		(0.46)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.38)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.91)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SE							
1 10 3451	Secretariat Economic Serv	54	490	549	68	1180	16	382
3452	Tourism	430	268	720	261	286	55	4287
3454	Surveys & Statistics	62	111	120	49	104	22	44
3456	Civil Supplies	151	7	60	31	176	43	0
3475	Other General Economic Ser							
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. C	0	2651	0	0	3500	4	0
	ii) Weights & Measures	0	0	20	2	62	6	0
	iii) Others	6005	0	0	0	0	3	3140

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA *	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL NADU	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH
1.	2.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1 10 0000	TOTAL - (X)	6702	3527	1469	411	5308	149	7853
		(2.17)	(1.41)	(0.36)	(1.89)	(1.18)	(0.39)	(1.33)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
	EDUCATION							
2 21 2202	General Education	34233	15621	24623	4460	18806	6822	34269
2203	Technical Education	1529	5054	1675	342	5663	13	2946
2204	Sports & Youth Services	370	930	174	100	684	180	569
2205	Art & Culture	701	1391	633	223	1121	26	685
2 21 0000	Sub-Total (Education)	36833	22996	27105	5125	26274	7041	38469
2 22 2210	Medical & Public Health	7526	16605	12130	1914	12797	1515	8268
2 23 2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	9030	8729	40930	1557	44781	2499	47524
2 23 2216	Housing (incl. police Hou	1624	5399	10395	2411	13566	4289	7001
2 23 2217	Urban Development (incl.s	3115	3927	23525	318	21721	290	11589
2 24 2220	Information & Publicity	430	367	100	79	126	247	107
2 25 2225	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	10280	9348	5925	307	17572	2033	25053
2 26 2230	Labour & Employment							
	i) Labour & Labour Welfa	312	1158	1510	18	964	85	741
	ii) Special Employment Pr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 27 2235	Social Welfare	1418	11583	643	65	2441	229	7629
2 27 2236	Nutrition	7329	225	1262	195	13230	578	1956
2 28 2252	Other Social Services	0	266	0	78 1/	294	0	0
2 00 0000	TOTAL - (XI)	77897	80603	123525	12067	153766	18806	148337
		(25.25)	(32.24)	(30.69)	(55.35)	(34.17)	(49.62)	(25.20)

XII. GENERAL SERVICES

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL NADU	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH
1.	2.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
3 42 2056	Jails	209	320	162	0	350	8	0
2058	Stationery & Printing	15	87	38	35	37	8	48
2059	Public Works	2294	2419	11212	409	4792	202	840
2070	Other Administrative Servi							
	i) Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) Others	0	386	100 4/	2	0	72 2/	0
3 00 0000	TOTAL - (XII)	2518	3212	11512	446	5179	290	888
		(0.82)	(1.28)	(2.86)	(2.05)	(1.15)	(0.77)	(0.15)
9 99 9999	GRAND TOTAL	308443	250000	402500	21800	450000	37900	588732
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Annexure 3.2.2contd

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS *	CHANDI-GARH *	D & N HAVELI *	DAMAN & DIU *	DELHI
1.	2.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVI							
1 01 2401 0	Crop Husbandry	518	98682	185.00	4.30	117.07	37.00	151.98
2402 0	Soil and Water Conservation	32	48734	80.00	4.00	130.05	2.00	61.95
2403 0	Animal Husbandry	239	26401	260.00	14.00	23.40	15.00	341.07
2404 0	Dairy Development	98	4978	5.00	1/	0.60	1.00	292.00
2405 0	Fisheries	2652	19557	421.00	5.00	1.10	92.00	18.00
2406 0	Forestry & Wild Life	1687	136572	972.00	210.75	229.10	38.00	460.00
2407 0	Plantations	34	290	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2408 0	Food,Storage & Warehousing	107	1201	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2415 0	Agricultural Research & Educati	1	25745	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2416 0	Agricultural Financial Institut	278	9810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2435 0	Other Agricultural Programmes :							
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	97	4500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
	(b) Others	0	1575	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2425 0	Cooperation	0	29796	100.00	7.00	27.00	3.00	75.00
1 01 0000 0	Total - (I)	5743	407841	2023.00	245.05	528.32	188.00	1406.00
		(2.09)	(6.10)	(6.32)	(1.78)	(12.71)	(5.63)	(0.59)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1 02 2501 0	Special Programmes for Rural De							
2501 0	(a) Integrated Rural Developmen Programme(IRDP) & Allied Progra	3889	67258	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2501 0	(b) Drought Prone Area Programm	21	9152	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2501 0	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Pro	100	1846	15.00	4.75	4.25	0.00	190.00
1 02 2505 0	RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
2505 0	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (	7694	112180	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2505 6	(b) Other Programmes(like Emplo Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	109208	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 02 2506 0	Land Reforms	100	23900	60.00	0.00	3.50	21.00	15.00
2515 0	Other Rural Development Program (Incl.Community Development and	6329	206150	1090.00	215.00	75.60	13.00	10852.00

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS *	CHANDI-GARH *	D & N HAVELI *	DAMAN & DIU *	DELHI
1.	2.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
102 0000 0	TOTAL - II	18133	529694	1165.00	219.75	83.35	34.00	11057.00
		(6.60)	(7.92)	(3.64)	(1.60)	(2.00)	(1.02)	(4.67)
1 03 0000 0	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	6537	121403	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		(2.38)	(1.81)					
1 04 0000 0	IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTR							
1 04 2701 0	Major and Medium Irrigation	5812	927200	0.00	0.00	78.00	34.00	0.00
2702 0	Minor Irrigation	1865	173675	275.00	22.00	120.00	9.00	117.00
2705 0	Command Area Development	61	30353	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
2711 0	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea ero	8222	55149	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	1581.20
1 04 0000 0	TOTAL - IV	15960	1186377	275.00	22.00	205.00	71.00	1698.20
		(5.80)	(17.73)	(0.86)	(0.16)	(4.93)	(2.13)	(0.72)
	V. ENERGY							
1 05 2801 0	Power	134459	1270186	2682.00	1193.10	766.91	791.00	43850.00
2810 0	Non-conventional Sources of Ene	21	6703	0.00 1/	17.00	3.75	6.08	240.00
1 05 0000	TOTAL - V	134480	1276889	2682.00	1210.10	770.66	797.08	44090.00
		(48.91)	(19.09)	(8.38)	(8.78)	(18.53)	(23.87)	(18.64)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINE							
106 2851	Village & Small Industrie	827	77161	1554.00	35.00	43.00	28.00	1082.00
2852	Industries (other than V&	5278	96708	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	1.00
2853	Mining	53	6725	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 06 0000	TOTAL - (VI)	6158	180594	1554.00	35.00	43.00	67.00	1083.00
		(2.24)	(2.70)	(4.86)	(0.25)	(1.03)	(2.01)	(0.46)
	VII. TRANSPORT							

Annexure 3.2.2contd

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS *	CHANDI-GARH *	D & N HAVELI *	DAMAN & DIU *	DELHI
1.	2.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
1 07 3051	Ports and light Houses	0	2999	1050.00	0.00	0.00	28.50	0.00
3052	Shipping	0	0	6309.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3053	Civil Aviation	2	2688	230.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3054	Roads and Bridges	9072	605929	3286.00	40.00	482.50	385.50	16040.00
3055	Road Transport	1896	71489	1000.00	301.75	0.00	0.00	19571.80
3056	Inland Water Transport	75	1985	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3075	Other Transport Services	0	23003	0.00	18.02 2/	2.04	2.00	0.00
1 07 0000	TOTAL - (VII)	11045	708093	11875.00	359.77	484.54	416.00	35611.80
		(4.02)	(10.58)	(37.11)	(2.61)	(11.65)	(12.46)	(15.05)
1 08 0000	VIII. COMMUNICATION	0	815	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			(0.01)	(0.20)				
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & E							
1 09 3425	Scientific Research (incl	40	3742	66.00	7.95	7.00	15.00	0.00
3435	Ecology & Environment	1286	15389	0.00	211.85	0.00	0.00	937.00
	TOTAL - (IX)	1326	19131	66.00	219.80	7.00	15.00	937.00
		(0.48)	(0.29)	(0.21)	(1.60)	(0.17)	(0.45)	(0.40)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SE							
1 10 3451	Secretariat Economic Serv	6	39153	67.00	3.00	1.00	0.50	119.00
3452	Tourism	92	22676	700.00	51.00	79.00	181.00	190.00
3454	Surveys & Statistics	1	2275	14.00	1.20	3.00	11.50	93.00
3456	Civil Supplies	46	3339	220.00	69.46	17.00	5.00	670.00
3475	Other General Economic Ser							
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. C	8483	53551	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Weights & Measures	5	530	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	17.00
	iii) Others	0	19294	0.00	0.00	22.00 1/	0.00	0.00

Annexure 3.2.2contd

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS *	CHANDI-GARH *	D & N HAVELI *	DAMAN & DIU *	DELHI
1.	2.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
1 10 0000	TOTAL - (X)	8633	140818	1001.00	124.66	123.00	200.00	1089.00
		(3.14)	(2.10)	(3.13)	(0.90)	(2.96)	(5.99)	(0.46)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
	EDUCATION							
2 21 2202	General Education	10580	418444	3900.00 2/	666.51	568.33	380.00	23439.00
2203	Technical Education	3485	64625	0.00	164.08	173.00	149.00	4810.00
2204	Sports & Youth Services	175	28368	0.00	64.62	11.00	13.00	1042.00
2205	Art & Culture	109	12562	0.00	112.65	14.00	19.00	795.00
2 21 0000	Sub-Total (Education)	14349	523999	3900.00	1007.86	766.33	561.00	30086.00
2 22 2210	Medical & Public Health	12225	234746	1895.00	3548.30	252.70	173.00	15557.00
2 23 2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	10505	474995	1961.00	1186.00	416.00	294.00	33575.00
2 23 2216	Housing (incl. police Hou	1907	134282	1225.00	443.00	90.35	143.48	1352.00
2 23 2217	Urban Development (incl.s	20259	189447	1038.00	4834.00	117.00	113.00	44521.00
2 24 2220	Information & Publicity	70	5248	103.00	5.00	9.50	12.00	275.00
2 25 2225	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	2580	211216	38.00	99.00	1.00	23.44	1751.00
2 26 2230	Labour & Employment							
	i) Labour & Labour Welfa	426	24085	80.00	26.05	21.00	31.00	678.00
	ii) Special Employment Pr	0	155	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 27 2235	Social Welfare	352	58510	123.00	45.93	9.00	8.00	2433.00
2 27 2236	Nutrition	2613	59892	61.00	5.00	47.25	30.00	2000.00
2 28 2252	Other Social Services	358	13918	0.00	4.93 3/	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 00 0000	TOTAL - (XI)	65644	1930493	10424.00	11205.07	1730.13	1388.92	132228.00
		(23.88)	(28.86)	(32.58)	(81.34)	(41.61)	(41.60)	(55.89)
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES							

Annexure 3.2.2contd

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS *	CHANDI-GARH *	D & N HAVELI *	DAMAN & DIU *	DELHI
1.	2.	27	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33
3 42 2056	Jails	110	2757	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2058	Stationery & Printing	4	1406	0.00	0.00	6.00	34.00	1500.00
2059	Public Works	1123	54351	605.00	0.00	145.00	125.00	2735.00
2070	Other Administrative Servi							
	i) Training	0	283	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Others	49	129303	166.00 3/	134.80 4/	32.00 2/	3.00	3151.00
3 00 0000	TOTAL - (XII)	1286	188100	871.00	134.80	183.00	162.00	7386.00
		(0.47)	(2.81)	(2.72)	(0.98)	(4.40)	(4.85)	(3.12)
9 99 9999	GRAND TOTAL	274945	6690248	32000.00	13776.00	4158.00	3339.00	236586.00
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD-WEEP *	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	% age to Total Outlay
1.	2.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVI					
1 01 2401 0	Crop Husbandry	182.00	707.00	1384.35	100066.35	1.43
2402 0	Soil and Water Conservation	0.00	46.00	324.00	49058.00	0.70
2403 0	Animal Husbandry	200.99	799.00	1653.46	28054.46	0.40
2404 0	Dairy Development	0.00	6.31	304.91	5282.91	0.08
2405 0	Fisheries	285.63	204.00	1026.73	20583.73	0.29
2406 0	Forestry & Wild Life	36.00	108.00	2053.85	138625.85	1.98
2407 0	Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.00	0.00
2408 0	Food,Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	1201.00	0.02
2415 0	Agricultural Research & Educati	0.00	0.00	0.00	25745.00	0.37
2416 0	Agricultural Financial Institut	0.00	0.00	0.00	9810.00	0.14
2435 0	Other Agricultural Programmes :					
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0.00	0.00	6.00	4506.00	0.06
	(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	1575.00	0.02
2425 0	Cooperation	45.95	723.77	981.72	30777.72	0.44
1 01 0000 0	Total - (I)	750.57	2594.08	7735.02	415576.02	5.93
		(13.76)	(9.94)	(2.41)	(5.93)	
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
1 02 2501 0	Special Programmes for Rural De					
2501 0	(a) Integrated Rural Developmen Programme(IRDP) & Allied Progra	0.00	0.00	0.00	67258.00	0.96
2501 0	(b) Drought Prone Area Programm	0.00	0.00	0.00	9152.00	0.13
2501 0	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Pro	28.50	30.00	272.50	2118.50	0.03
1 02 2505 0	RURAL EMPLOYMENT					
2505 0	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (	0.00	0.00	0.00	112180.00	1.60
2505 6	(b) Other Programmes(like Emplo Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	109208.00	1.56
1 02 2506 0	Land Reforms	29.05	10.00	138.55	24038.55	0.34
2515 0	Other Rural Development Program (Incl.Community Development and	90.91	652.75	12989.26	219139.26	3.13

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD-WEEP *	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	% age to Total Outlay
1.	2.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
102 0000 0	TOTAL - II	148.46	692.75	13400.31	543094.31	7.75
		(2.72)	(2.65)	(4.17)	(7.75)	
1 03 0000 0	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	0.00	0.00	121403.00	1.73
					(1.73)	
1 04 0000 0	IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTR					
1 04 2701 0	Major and Medium Irrigation	263.00	0.00	375.00	927575.00	13.23
2702 0	Minor Irrigation	0.00	463.00	1006.00	174681.00	2.49
2705 0	Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	7.00	30360.00	0.43
2711 0	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea ero	0.00	300.00	1909.20	57058.20	0.81
1 04 0000 0	TOTAL - IV	263.00	763.00	3297.20	1189674.20	16.97
		(4.82)	(2.92)	(1.03)	(16.97)	
	V. ENERGY					
1 05 2801 0	Power	221.96	4670.18	54175.15	1324361.15	18.89
2810 0	Non-conventional Sources of Ene	268.74	127.57	663.14	7366.14	0.11
1 05 0000	TOTAL - V	490.70	4797.75	54838.29	1331727.29	18.99
		(9.00)	(18.38)	(17.06)	(18.99)	
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINE					
106 2851	Village & Small Industrie	179.00	1127.00	4048.00	81209.00	1.16
2852	Industries (other than V&	0.00	2162.00	2202.00	98910.00	1.41
2853	Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	6725.00	0.10
1 06 0000	TOTAL - (VI)	179.00	3289.00	6250.00	186844.00	2.66
		(3.28)	(12.60)	(1.94)	(2.66)	
	VII. TRANSPORT					

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD-WEEP *	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	% age to Total Outlay
1.	2.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
1 07 3051	Ports and light Houses	0.00	105.00	1183.50	4182.50	0.06
3052	Shipping	1846.00 1	0.00	8155.00	8155.00	0.12
3053	Civil Aviation	0.00	0.00	230.00	2918.00	0.04
3054	Roads and Bridges	123.00	1470.00	21827.00	627756.00	8.95
3055	Road Transport	1.94	30.00	20905.49	92394.49	1.32
3056	Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	1985.00	0.03
3075	Other Transport Services	0.00	0.00	22.06	23025.06	0.33
1 07 0000	TOTAL - (VII)	1970.94	1605.00	52323.05	760416.05	10.85
		(36.14)	(6.15)	(16.28)	(10.85)	
1 08 0000	VIII. COMMUNICATION	18.00	0.00	82.00	897.00	0.01
		(0.33)		(0.03)	(0.01)	
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & E					
1 09 3425	Scientific Research (incl	82.00 2	20.00	197.95	3939.95	0.06
3435	Ecology & Environment	0.00	36.00	1184.85	16573.85	0.24
	TOTAL - (IX)	82.00	56.00	1382.80	20513.80	0.29
		(1.50)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.29)	
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SE					
1 10 3451	Secretariat Economic Serv	7.00	17.00	214.50	39367.50	0.56
3452	Tourism	49.00	275.00	1525.00	24201.00	0.35
3454	Surveys & Statistics	6.00	6.50	135.20	2410.20	0.03
3456	Civil Supplies	128.65	157.00	1267.11	4606.11	0.07
3475	Other General Economic Ser					
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. C	0.00	0.00	0.00	53551.00	0.76
	ii) Weights & Measures	0.00	4.00	24.00	554.00	0.01
	iii) Others	12.00 3	47.00 1/	81.00	19375.00	0.28

Annexure 3.2.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD-WEEP *	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	% age to Total Outlay
1.	2.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
1 10 0000	TOTAL - (X)	202.65	506.50	3246.81	144064.81	2.05
		(3.72)	(1.94)	(1.01)	(2.05)	
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES					
	EDUCATION					
2 21 2202	General Education	267.00	1808.08	31028.92	449472.92	6.41
2203	Technical Education	0.00	1112.55	6408.63	71033.63	1.01
2204	Sports & Youth Services	44.10	128.00	1302.72	29670.72	0.42
2205	Art & Culture	46.05	391.37	1378.07	13940.07	0.20
2 21 0000	Sub-Total (Education)	357.15	3440.00	40118.34	564117.34	8.05
2 22 2210	Medical & Public Health	333.00	1920.00	23679.00	258425.00	3.69
2 23 2215	Water Supply & Sanitation	150.43	1128.00	38710.43	513705.43	7.33
2 23 2216	Housing (incl. police Hou	180.00	1240.92	4674.75	138956.75	1.98
2 23 2217	Urban Development (incl.s	122.00	993.00	51738.00	241185.00	3.44
2 24 2220	Information & Publicity	32.00	55.00	491.50	5739.50	0.08
2 25 2225	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	0.00	580.15	2492.59	213708.59	3.05
2 26 2230	Labour & Employment					
	i) Labour & Labour Welfa	24.90	147.00	1007.95	25092.95	0.36
	ii) Special Employment Pr	0.00	0.00	0.00	155.00	0.00
2 27 2235	Social Welfare	34.50	1008.85	3662.28	62172.28	0.89
2 27 2236	Nutrition	19.00	518.00	2680.25	62572.25	0.89
2 28 2252	Other Social Services	0.00	0.00	4.93	13922.93	0.20
2 00 0000	TOTAL - (XI)	1252.98	11030.92	169260.02	2099753.02	29.95
		(22.97)	(42.26)	(52.66)	(29.95)	
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES					

Annexure 3.2.2 concld.

ANNUAL PLAN-1998-99-REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY
STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD-WEEP *	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	% age to Total Outlay
1.	2.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
3 42 2056	Jails	0.00	0.00	100.00	2857.00	0.04
2058	Stationery & Printing	67.23	100.00	1707.23	3113.23	0.04
2059	Public Works	0.00	529.00	4139.00	58490.00	0.83
2070	Other Administrative Servi					
	i) Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	283.00	0.00
	ii) Others	28.47 4	136.00	3651.27	132954.27	1.90
3 00 0000	TOTAL - (XII)	95.70	765.00	9597.50	197697.50	2.82
		(1.75)	(2.93)	(2.99)	(2.82)	
9 99 9999	GRAND TOTAL	5454.00	26100.00	321413.00	7011661.00	100.00
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	

Annexure 3.2.3

Plan Outlays by heads of Development: 1999-2000
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		3735.63
	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	1393.00
	2. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	190.00
	3. Animal Husbandry	12403	160.08
	4. Dairy Development	12404	73.90
	5. Fisheries	12405	158.42
	6. Forestry & Wildlife	12406	318.50
	7. Plantations	12407	150.27
	8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	125.96
	9. Agricultural Research & Educatio	12415	573.50
	10. Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	236.00
	11. Cooperation	12425	336.00
	12. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	20.00
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		5408.25
	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	1282.25
	2. Rural Employment	12505	3795.00
	3. Land Reforms	12506	43.00
	4. Other Rural Development Programm	12515	288.00
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES		0.00
	1. Hill Areas	12551	0.00
	2. North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00
	3. Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00
	(d) Others		0.00
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		348.11
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	52.51
	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	55.81

Annexure 3.2.3 contd.

Plan Outlays by heads of Development: 1999-2000
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
3.	Command Area Development	12705	178.00
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	61.79
V.	ENERGY		27381.04
1.	Power	12801	11230.91
2.	Petroleum	12802	11784.56
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	3601.71
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Ener	12810	763.86
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		8671.61
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	972.75
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	2082.40
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	1356.62
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	37.00
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	1828.00
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	652.20
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Indust	12857	80.64
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	400.48
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	434.08
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	111.61
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	248.03
12.	Other Industries	12875	168.77
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	299.03
VII.	TRANSPORT		16850.04
1.	Railways	13002	9700.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1613.79
3.	Shipping	13052	1511.20
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1806.93
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	2163.08

Annexure 3.2.3 contd.

Plan Outlays by heads of Development: 1999-2000
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
6.	Road Transport	13055	9.00
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	26.04
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	20.00
VIII.	COMMUNICATION		16811.15
1.	Postal Services	13201	100.00
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	15603.00
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	1108.15
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		2988.20
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	325.00
2.	Space Research	13402	1519.00
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	90.00
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	662.70
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	391.50
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		1246.08
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	136.15
2.	Tourism	13452	230.50
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	222.29
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	45.00
5.	Meteorology	13455	49.00
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	37.05
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	1.00
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	400.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	125.09
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES		19799.87
1.	General Education	22202	4247.24
2.	Technical Education	22203	452.18

Annexure 3.2.3 concld.

Plan Outlays by heads of Development: 1999-2000
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	190.00
4.	Art & Culture	22205	163.00
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	1218.13
6.	Family Welfare	22211	2920.00
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	2045.15
8.	Housing	22216	3153.71
9.	Urban Development	22217	1274.75
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	55.86
11.	Broadcasting	22221	513.52
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	1095.98
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	130.07
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	2331.25
15.	Nutrition	22236	3.25
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	4.78
17.	Other Social Services	22250	1.00
18.	North Eastern Areas	22552	0.00
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES		280.95
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	71.00
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	33.00
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	1.83
5.	Police	32055	117.00
6.	Jails	32056	7.00
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.20
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.25
9.	Public Works	32059	29.00
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	21.67
	GRAND TOTAL		103520.93

The Budget Estimates for States/Uts has not been updated.

Annexure-3.2.4

Actual Expenditure by heads of development:1997-98
- Centre,States and Union Territories

(Rs, in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		2204.66
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	816.89
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	149.07
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	94.22
4.	Dairy Development	12404	29.05
5.	Fisheries	12405	108.38
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	192.32
7.	Plantations	12407	129.83
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	93.20
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	323.31
10.	Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	36.12
11.	Cooperation	12425	225.02
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes @	12435	7.25
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		5359.96
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	955.90
2.	Rural Employment	12505	3919.88
3.	Land Reforms	12506	39.64
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	444.54
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES		0.00
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00
	(d) Others		0.00
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		269.94
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	56.29
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	53.23
3.	Command Area Development	12705	129.95
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	30.47
V.	ENERGY		19156.61
1.	Power	12801	6843.99
2.	Petroleum	12802	9682.72
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	2212.67
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	417.23
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		8368.92
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	935.64

Annexure-3.2.4 contd.

Actual Expenditure by heads of development:1997-98
- Centre,States and Union Territories

(Rs, in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	2327.12
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	400.83
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	3.95
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	1324.38
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	1868.79
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industri	12857	67.26
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	253.23
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	257.26
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	124.82
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	98.70
12.	Other Industries	12875	324.67
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	382.27
VII	TRANSPORT		12271.99
1.	Railways *	13002	8239.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	710.13
3.	Shipping	13052	322.81
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1344.68
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	1565.31
6.	Road Transport	13055	8.46
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	32.90
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	48.70
VII	COMMUNICATION		10130.47
1.	Postal Services	13201	72.27
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	9646.12
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	412.08
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		1883.15
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	173.94
2.	Space Research	13402	845.66
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	83.85
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	565.50
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	214.20
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		577.27
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	100.87
2.	Tourism	13452	113.61
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	203.20
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	18.75
5.	Meteorology	13455	19.35

Annexure-3.2.4 concld.

Actual Expenditure by heads of development:1997-98
- Centre,States and Union Territories

(Rs, in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	21.83
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions @	13465	1.57
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries @	13605	60.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	38.09
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES		10442.17
1.	General Education	22202	2641.22
2.	Technical Education	22203	290.23
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	117.50
4.	Art & Culture	22205	111.24
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	746.50
6.	Family Welfare	22211	1822.15
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	1493.65
8.	Housing	22216	976.39
9.	Urban Development	22217	768.91
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	49.73
11.	Broadcasting	22221	434.63
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	714.52
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	47.43
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	215.83
15.	Nutrition	22236	0.92
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	9.06
17.	Other Social Services	22250	2.26
18.	North Eastern Areas	22552	0.00
XII	GENERAL SERVICES		196.27
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	64.00
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	22.01
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services @	32052	1.60
5.	Police	32055	63.46
6.	Jails	32056	7.00
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.16
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.21
9.	Public Works	32059	19.47
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	18.36
	GRAND TOTAL		70861.41

* Anticipated figure given for Centre
@ Revised Estimate for Centre
Note: The Figures for State/Uts is not yet available

Annexure-3.2.5

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1998-99
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		2776.55	4078.41	77.35	6932.31
	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	954.26	986.82	13.84	1954.92
	2. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	166.80	487.34	3.24	657.38
	3. Animal Husbandry	12403	68.00	264.01	16.53	348.54
	4. Dairy Development	12404	33.60	49.78	3.05	86.43
	5. Fisheries	12405	116.60	195.57	10.27	322.44
	6. Forestry & Wildlife	12406	244.54	1365.72	20.54	1630.80
	7. Plantations	12407	119.99	2.90	0.00	122.89
	8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	107.97	12.01	0.00	119.98
	9. Agricultural Research & Educ	12415	400.00	257.45	0.00	657.45
	10. Agricultural Fin. Institutio	12416	307.94	98.10	0.00	406.04
	11. Cooperation	12425	249.60	297.96	9.82	557.38
	12. Other Agricultural Programme	12435	7.25	60.75	0.06	68.06
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		5563.51	5296.94	134.00	10994.45
	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	980.76	782.56	2.73	1766.05
	2. Rural Employment	12505	4050.00	2213.88	0.00	6263.88
	3. Land Reforms	12506	34.50	239.00	1.39	274.89
	4. Other Rural Development Prog	12515	498.25	2061.50	129.89	2689.64
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES #		0.00	1214.03	0.00	1214.03
	1. Hill Areas	12551	0.00	-	0.00	-
	2. North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	-	0.00	-
	3. Other Special Area Programme	12575	0.00	-	0.00	-
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	-	0.00	-
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	-	0.00	-
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	-	0.00	-
	(d) Others		0.00	-	0.00	-
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		344.63	11863.77	32.97	12241.37
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	52.82	9272.00	3.75	9328.57
	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	56.05	1736.75	10.06	1802.86
	3. Command Area Development	12705	176.76	303.53	0.07	480.36
	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	59.00	551.49	19.09	629.58
V.	ENERGY		23978.96	12768.89	548.38	37296.23

Annexure-3.2.5 contd.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1998-99
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
1.	Power	12801	8822.19	12701.86	541.75	22065.80
2.	Petroleum	12802	11938.01	0.00	0.00	11938.01
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	2624.76	0.00	0.00	2624.76
4.	Non Conventional Sources of	12810	594.00	67.03	6.63	667.66
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		7955.17	1805.94	62.50	9823.61
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	907.56	771.61	40.48	1719.65
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	1839.93	0.00	0.00	1839.93
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	566.88	0.00	0.00	566.88
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	21.63	0.00	0.00	21.63
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	989.90	0.00	0.00	989.90
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	1423.33	0.00	0.00	1423.33
7.	Chemical & Pharmacutical Ind	12857	80.38	0.00	0.00	80.38
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	801.54	0.00	0.00	801.54
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	339.55	0.00	0.00	339.55
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	115.73	0.00	0.00	115.73
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	127.52	0.00	0.00	127.52
12.	Other Industries	12875	421.54	967.08	22.02	1410.64
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	319.68	67.25	0.00	386.93
VII.	TRANSPORT		14397.49	7080.93	523.23	22001.65
1.	Railways	13002	8755.00	0.00	0.00	8755.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1002.23	29.99	11.84	1044.06
3.	Shipping	13052	1120.92	0.00	81.55	1202.47
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1801.82	26.88	2.30	1831.00
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	1648.29	6059.29	218.27	7925.85
6.	Road Transport	13055	7.10	714.89	209.05	931.04
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	41.21	19.85	0.00	61.06
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	20.92	230.03	0.22	251.17
VIII.	COMMUNICATION #		13466.80	8.15	0.82	13475.77
1.	Postal Services	13201	84.11	-	-	-
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	12184.75	-	-	-
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	1197.94	-	-	-

Annexure-3.2.5 contd.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1998-99
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIORNMENT		2388.99	191.31	13.83	2594.13
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	237.48	0.00	0.00	237.48
2.	Space Research	13402	1281.00	0.00	0.00	1281.00
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	88.00	0.00	0.00	88.00
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	559.05	37.42	1.98	598.45
5.	Ecology & Enviornment	13435	223.46	153.89	11.85	389.20
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		941.47	1408.18	32.47	2382.12
1.	Secretariat Economic Service	13451	121.37	391.53	2.15	515.05
2.	Tourism	13452	180.00	226.76	15.25	422.01
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promo	13453	188.70	0.00	0.00	188.70
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	36.57	22.75	1.35	60.67
5.	Meteorology	13455	28.19	0.00	0.00	28.19
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	30.48	33.39	12.67	76.54
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
9.	Other General Economic Servi	13475	55.16	733.75	1.05	789.96
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES		16412.36	19304.93	1692.60	37409.89
1.	General Education	22202	3700.14	4184.44	310.29	8194.87
2.	Technical Education	22203	344.02	646.25	64.09	1054.36
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	159.80	283.68	13.03	456.51
4.	Art & Culture	22205	141.29	125.62	13.78	280.69
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	979.84	2347.46	236.79	3564.09
6.	Family Welfare	22211	2253.00	0.00	0.00	2253.00
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	1774.01	4749.95	387.10	6911.06
8.	Housing	22216	2597.10	1342.82	46.75	3986.67
9.	Urban Development	22217	931.27	1894.47	517.38	3343.12
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	51.89	52.48	4.92	109.29
11.	Broadcasting	22221	435.74	0.00	0.00	435.74
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	965.35	2112.16	24.93	3102.44
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	120.09	242.40	10.08	372.57
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	1952.30	585.10	36.62	2574.02
15.	Nutrition	22236	2.51	598.92	26.80	628.23

Annexure-3.2.5 concld.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1998-99
-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	3.51	0.00	0.00	3.51
17.	Other Social Services	22250	0.50	139.18	0.05	139.73
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES		255.82	1881.00	95.98	2232.80
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	67.00	0.00	0.00	67.00
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	23.87	0.00	0.00	23.87
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.25
5.	Police	32055	107.15	0.00	0.00	107.15
6.	Jails	32056	10.00	27.57	1.00	38.57
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.00	14.06	17.07	31.13
9.	Public Works	32059	25.50	543.51	41.39	610.40
10.	Other Administrative Service	32070	20.81	1295.86	36.51	1353.18
	GRAND TOTAL		88481.75	66902.48	3214.13	158598.36

\# Breakup for States/Uts not yet available.

Footnotes for Annexure 3.2.5 : REVISED APPROVED OUTLAYS - 1998-99

* : Revision not sought by the State Govt., Approved Outlay Repeated.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1/ Includes Rs. 305 lakhs for cyclone shelters; Rs. 8775 lakhs for Assistance to Local Bodies and Rs. 6710 lakhs for community Development and Panchyats.

2/ Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for Traffic Control and Rs. 205 lakhs for Directorate of Police communication.

3/ For Legal Metrology.

4/ Includes Rs.888 lakhs for Chief Engineer Buildings; Rs. 479 lakhs for Court Buildings; Rs. 100 lakhs for AP Police Academy Complex; RS. 250 lakhs for Mandal Buildings; Rs. 100 lakhs for Institution of Administration; Rs. 121 lakhs for Police Training; Rs. 61 lakhs for Buildings for Police Stations; Rs. 120 lakhs for Dir. of Fire Service; Rs. 77 lakhs for I.G. Prisons and Rs. 52 lakhs for I.G. Registration & Stamps.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1/ Includes Rs. 533 lakhs for EAS and Rs. 50 lakhs for IAY.

2/ Includes Rs. 12 lakhs for MWS and Rs. 36 lakhs for GKY.

3/ Includes Rs. 282 lakhs for Handloom & Handicrafts.

4/ Includes Rs. 27 lakhs for Directorate of Transport and Rs. 7 lakhs for Road Safety Programmes.

5/ For Small Savings.

6/ For NRY/UBSP/PMI-UPEP.

7/ Includes Rs. 31 lakhs for Infrastructure facilities for Judiciary; Rs. 10 lakhs for Police Station/ outpost; Rs. 3 lakhs for Police Training; R. 60 lakhs for Fire Services; Rs. 19 lakhs for Treasury Accounts and Rs. 4 lakhs for Record Room.

ASSAM

1/ Includes Rs. 13 lakhs for Public Enterprises and Rs. 160 lakhs for Admn. of Justice.

2/ Includes Rs. 115 lakhs for Development fo A.A.S.C; Rs. 50 lakhs for construction of Public Service Commission Building; Rs. 5 lakhs for Grant in Aid to Voluntary Agencies; Rs. 5 lakhs for Minorities of Prison Admn.; Rs. 20 lakhs for Minorities Development Board; Rs. 3056 lakhs for upgradation Police Administration; Rs. 59 lakhs for upgradation of Jails; Rs. 48 lakhs for upgradation of Fire Services and Rs. 80 lakhs for upgradation of Treasuries.

BIHAR

1/ Includes Rs. 44332 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana.

2/ Includes Rs. 12 lakhs for Man power Training; Rs. 16 lakhs for Monitoring 20 Point Programme and Rs. 81 lakhs for Project Adminitration.

GOA

1/ For Railways.

2/ For Computer Centra and Gezetteers.

3/ Includes Rs. 75 lakhs for Judicial Administration and Rs. 14 lakhs for Accounts.

GUJARAT

1/ Includes Rs. 1307 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme and Rs. 620 lakhs for Special Employment Generation Programme.

2/ Includes Rs. 13 lakhs for Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development; Rs. 156 lakhs for Development of Women and child in Rural Areas; Rs. 161 lakhs for Regional Rural Banks; Rs. 13 lakhs for Assistance to GSRDC; Rs. 15000 lakhs for Gokul Gram Yojana; Rs. 173 lakhs for Desert Development Programme; Rs 788 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana; Rs. 238 lakhs for Million Wells Scheme; Rs. 375 lakhs for Accidental Insurance Scheme and Rs. 650 lakhs for other Rural Development Programmes including Community Development and Panchayats.

3/ For Mid-day Meal Programme.

HARYANA

1/ Includes Rs. 180 lakhs for Horticulture.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1/ Includes provision for Ecology and Environment also.

2/ Includes Rs. 10 lakhs for Institutional Finance and Rs. 85 lakhs for Consumer Commission.

3/ Includes Rs. 70 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas; Rs. 280 lakhs for for Tribal Development Machinery; Rs. 118n lakhd for Welfare of Ex-Servicemen; Rs. 250 lakhs for Upgradation of Infrastructure facilities for Judiciary; Rs. 118 lakhs for Fire Services; Rs. 53 lakhs for Police Telecom and Rs. 13 lakhs for Police Training.

KARNATAKA

1/ Includes Rs. 1350 lakhs for Horticulture.

2/ Includes Rs. 196 lakhs for Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment(TRYSEM); Rs. 188 lakhs for Development of Women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Rs. 247 lakhs for Wasteland Development also.

3/ Includes Rs. 233 lakhs for Desert Development Programme (DDP) also.

4/ Includes Rs. 583 lakhs for Million Wells Scheme and Rs. 77 lakhs for Community Development and Panchayats and Rs.13079 lakhs for Other Rural Development Programmes.

5/ Includes Rs. 35 lakhs for Modernisation of Administration and Rs. 9500 lakhs for Transfer of cess to infrastructure initiative Fund.

6/ Includes Rs. 200 lakhs for Fire Protection and Rs. 30 lakhs for Judicial Administration.

KERALA

1/ Includes Rs. 95000 lakhs for Plan Assistance to Local Bodies.

MAHARASHTRA

1/ Includes Rs. 4225 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme; Rs. 4067 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana; Rs. 662 lakhs for Million Wells Scheme and Rs. 40000 lakhs for Employment.

2/ Includes Rs. 219 lakhs for Community Development and Panchayats; Rs. 82 lakhs for share capital to Regional Rural Banks; Rs. 580 lakhs for International Fund for Agriculture Development; Rs. 6467 lakhs for Rural Sanitation Programme; Rs. 8675 lakhs for Panchayati Raj Institutions; Rs. 1100 lakhd for Adarsh Goan and Rs. 15 lakhs for Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme.

3/ Includes Rs. 3300 lakhs for Urban Transport and Rs. 1500 lakhs for States participation in Railways.

4/ Includes provision for Jails also.

5/ Includes Rs. 330 lakhs for Planning Machinery; Rs. 221 lakhs for Yashwant Rao Chovan Academy of Development Administration; Rs. 4606 lakhs for Computerisation of Mantralya; Rs. 40 lakhs for Prizes to districts under 20 Point Programmes and Rs. 22030 lakhs for Local Development Programme.

6/ Includes Rs. 12700 lakhs for Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme and Rs. 10000 lakhs for unallocated additional outlay for Statutory Development Board.

MANIPUR

1/ Includes Rs. 31 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana and Rs. 200 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme.

2/ Includes Rs. 1709 lakhs for Sericulture.

3/ Includes Rs. 40 lakhs for Sepcial Development Fund.

4/ Includes Rs. 549 lakhs for Police Upgradation; RS. 9 lakhs for Legal Aid & Advice and Rs. 24 lakhs for SAT.

MEGHALAYA

1/ Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for Research & Training in Rural Development and Rs. 954 lakhs for Special Rural Works Programmes also.

2/ Includes Rs. 175 lakhs for Sericulture & Weaving also.

3/ For Voluntary Action Fund.

4/ Includes Rs. 154 lakhs for Fire Protection; Rs. 150 lakhs for Police Housing and Rs. 1 lakh for Judicial Building.

MIZORAM

1/ Includes Rs.223 lakhs for Horiculture also.

2/ Includes Rs. 1667 lakhs for New Land Use Policy (NLUP) also.

3/ Includes Rs. 682 lakhs for other Special Area Programme (BADP) also.

4/ Includes provision for Civil Aviation also.

5/ For M.V. Wing.

6/ For Voluntary Action Fund.

7/ Includes Rs. 2 lakhs for Record Room; Rs. 9 lakhs for Accounts & Treasuries; RS. 56 lakhs for School Educaiton; RS. 110 lakhs for Police; Rs. 30 lakhs for Fire Services; Rs. 7 lakhs for Jails/Prisions and Rs. 83 lakhs for Grant for Local Bodies for Upgradation of Adminitration.

NAGALAND

1/ Includes Rs. 255 lakhs for Horticulture.

2/ Includes Rs. 250 lakhs for Wasteland Development Programme also.

3/ For Vehicular Pollution Control.

4/ Includes Rs. 70 lakhs for Judiciary and Rs. 50 lakhs for Evaluation.

5/ Includes Rs. 27 lakhs for Treasury & Accounts; Rs. 60 lakhs for Fire Services; Rs. 46 lakhs for Civil Police; Rs. 600 lakhs for Special Problem and Rs. 300 lakhs for Assembly Complex.

RAJASTHAN

1/ Includes Rs. 380 lakhs for Million Wells Scheme; Rs. 1440 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana and Rs. 4180 lakhs for JRY/OBB.

2/ Includes Rs. 8025 lakhs for Rural Development & Panchayats; Rs. 1500 lakhs for Untied Funds- Distric Planning; Rs. 1600 lakhs for Battis Zile Battis Kaam; Rs. 2160 lakhs for Apna Goan Apna Kaam; RS. 400 lakhs for Rural Growth Centres; Rs. 350 lakhs for Development of Dang Area; Rs. 5 lakhs for Ganga Kalyan Yojana and Rs. 1 lakh for Vanprastha Board.

3/ For Rajasthan Agricultural Marketing Board.

4/ For HCM-RIPA.

SIKKIM

1/ For Women and Child Welfare.

TRIPURA

1/ Includes Rs. 2 lakhs for Employment Cell.

2/ Includes Rs. 33 lakhs for Planning & Development Cell and .270 lakhs for Village Communication.

3/ Includes Rs. 21 lakhs for Judicial Infrastructure and Rs. 6 lakhs for Legal Aid and Advice also.

A & N ISLANDS

1/ Provision included under 'Power'.

2/ Includes provision for Technical Education; Sports and Youth Services and Art and Culture also.

3/ Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for Local Audit Fund; Rs. 51 lakhs for Issue of Identity Cards; Rs. 30 lakhs for Strengthening of Judiciary; Rs. 30 lakhs for Strengthening of Police Deptt. and Rs. 25 lakhs for Modernisation of Govt. Press.

CHANDIGARH

1/ Provision included under 'Animal Husbandary'.

2/ For Enforcement of MV Act.

3/ Includes Rs. 4 lakhs for Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and Rs. 1 lakh for pension to freedom fighters.

4/ Includes Rs. 105 lakhs for Fire Protection.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1/ For setting up of P.A.O's office.

2/ For Fire Protection and Control.

LAKSHADWEEP

1/ Includes provision for 'Port and Light Houses' also.

2/ Includes provision for 'Ecology and Environment' also.

3/ For Legal Metrology.

4/ For Fire Protection and Control.

PONDICHERRY

1/ For Computerisastion.

CHAPTER 4

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

4.1 Poverty alleviation in rural India: Programmes and Strategies

1. The incidence of rural poverty in India declined from 56.44 per cent in 1973-74 to 37.27 per cent in 1993-94. However, the number of rural poor has more or less remained static and is estimated to be 244 million persons in 1993-94. This indicates that at an aggregate level the magnitude of problem is quite serious. However, some regions have developed very well while others are still grappling with the problem of poverty and low level of incomes. This section discusses the major rural poverty alleviation programmes, which have been redesigned and restructured in the current year, as also rural housing, area development programmes, land reforms, institutional mechanisms of delivery and voluntary sector.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

2. Rural Infrastructure plays a critical role in the development of the village economy. While the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) resulted in creation of durable assets in the form of school buildings, roads and other infrastructure, the overriding priority of the programme was the creation of wage employment. However, it is felt that the development of village infrastructure needs to be given priority and taken up in a phased manner which could be best done by village panchayats who can effectively determine their local needs .Accordingly, the JRY has been strengthened and restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with effect from 1.4.99.

3. The primary objective of JGSY is creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme is given to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

4. The programme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 . In the case of UTs, the entire fund is provided by the Centre.

5. While there is no sectoral earmarking of resources under JGSY, 22.5% of the annual allocation must be spent on individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs and 3% of annual allocation is to be utilised for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled. All works that result in the creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under the programme as per the felt need of the area/people by the village panchayat. These include creation of infrastructure for SCs/STs habitations, infrastructure support for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities in the village, community infrastructure for education and health, roads and other social, economic and

physical infrastructure. The wage material ratio of 60:40 can be suitably relaxed so as to enable the building up of demand driven rural infrastructure.

6. Under the programme, each village panchayat has to prepare an Annual Action Plan, which shall be approved by the Gram Sabha, wherein completion of the incomplete works would be given priority over new works and works which cannot be completed within two financial years are not to be included. At the village level, the entire work relating to coordination, review, supervision and monitoring of the programme is the responsibility of the village panchayat. The village panchayats have the power to execute works/schemes upto Rs 50,000. At the district level the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads and at the intermediate level the Panchayat Samitis have the overall responsibility for guidance, co-ordination, supervision, periodical reporting and monitoring the implementation of the programme .

7. The wages under the programme are paid in cash. The State Governments, however, may provide foodgrains as a part of wages, if there is a demand for it, by making their own local arrangement and by utilising their own resources towards subsidy, if any. The village panchayats are responsible for payment of prescribed wages to workers under the programme. Wages under JGSY are either the minimum wages notified by the States or higher wages fixed by the States through the procedure prescribed by the State Governments.

8. Village panchayats may spend upto a maximum of 7.5% of the funds or Rs. 7500/- whichever is less during a year on the administrative contingencies and for technical consultancy. The village panchayat is permitted to spend upto a maximum of 15% on maintenance of the public assets created within its geographical boundary. Since the entire funds will be utilised by the village panchayats under JGSY, it was felt that there is no need to keep separate funds for Innovative and Special Projects. Hence, the Innovative JRY has been discontinued.

9. Under the JGSY, the Central assistance is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country or as per criteria decided by the Government from time to time. At the district level, the allocation of funds is made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of rural SC/ST population in a district to the total SC/ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of the agricultural workers in that district. From the district, the entire funds allocated to each district will be distributed to the village panchayats by the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads. A central allocation of Rs.1665 crore has been made for the JGSY in 1999-2000.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

10. Earlier, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was the only self employment programme. However, subsequently, a number of allied programmes Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) were added. Multiplicity of these sub-programmes each being viewed as a separate programme and sub-critical investments resulting in absence of linkages between them and excessive focus on achievement of targets was not conducive to the effective realisation of the

programme objective, namely, poverty alleviation. Therefore, the self-employment programme has been completely restructured. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched w.e.f. 1.4.1999. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment viz organisation of the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. With the coming into force of SGSY, the earlier programmes of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) are no longer in operation.

11. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The objective would be to ensure that an assisted family has a monthly net income of at least Rs. 2000. Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500. In respect of SCs/STs it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10000. For groups, the subsidy is 50%, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. SGSY is funded by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

12. Under the SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor. The SCs/STs would account for 50%, women for 40% and the disabled for 3%. The SGSY will be implemented by the DRDAs through the Panchayat Samitis. The process of planning, implementation and monitoring would involve integration with banks, other financial institutions, the PRIs, the NGOs as well as technical institutions in the district.

13. While the assisted families (Swarozgaris) may be individuals or groups , the emphasis would be laid on group approach involving the organisation of poor into SHGs and their capacity building. In either case the list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha will form the basis for identification of families for assistance under SGSY. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation, and in case of the disabled, the minimum would be 5 persons. Efforts would be made to involve women members in each self help group. At the level of the block, at least half of the groups will be exclusively womens' groups. Progressively majority of the funding will be for self help groups. Ten per cent of the allocation under SGSY would be used by the DRDAs for providing a revolving fund to the SHGs.

14. The SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas with an emphasis on the 'cluster' approach. For this 4-5 key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. These activities would be approved by the Panchayat Samitis at the block level and the DRDA/Zilla Parishad at the district level. Further, for identified key activities project reports are to be prepared encompassing training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing with the involvement of banks and financial institutions. These key activities may be taken up for implementation preferably in clusters so that the backward and forward linkages can be effectively established. Since proper infrastructure is essential for the success of micro enterprises, SGSY provides for SGSY-Infrastructure Fund in order to meet such expenditure. Twenty per cent (Twenty five per cent in the case of North Eastern States) of SGSY allocation

for each district will be set apart for this purpose.

15. The SGSY is conceived as a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credit rather than a one time credit injection. In addition, since the SGSY lays emphasis on skill development through well designed training courses, the DRDAs are allowed to set apart 10% of the SGSY allocation on training to be maintained as SGSY Training Fund and will be utilised to provide both orientation and training programmes to Swarozgaris. The programme also seeks to ensure upgradation of the technology in the identified activity clusters and for promoting marketing of the goods. Fifteen per cent of the funds under SGSY will be set apart at the national level for projects having a far reaching significance and which can also act as indicators of possible alternative strategies to be taken up in conjunction with other departments or semi-government or international organisations.

16. The central allocation earmarked for the States would be distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States. However, additional parameters like absorption capacity and special requirement would also be considered. The central outlay for SGSY for the year 1999-2000 has been fixed at Rs.1100 crore.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

17. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which was launched on 2.10.1993 was initially in operation in 1772 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation. The programme was subsequently extended to more blocks and thereafter universalised. It is presently being implemented in all the 5448 rural blocks of the country.

18. The Government has decided to restructure the programme, whereby the EAS would continue as the single wage employment programme to be implemented at the district/block level throughout the country. Under the EAS, funds would be shared between Centre and States in the ratio 75:25. Under the programme, funds to the States would be allocated in accordance with the criteria to be decided by the Government from time to time and also to the districts on an index of backwardness evolved at the Centre. Seventy per cent of the funds flowing to the district would be allocated to the blocks and 30% would be reserved at the district level to be utilised in the areas of distress. Under the EAS the selection of works would be decided by Zilla Parishads after due consultation with MPs of that area. However, in the absence of elected bodies, a Committee comprising local MPs and MLAs and other elected representatives would be constituted for selection of works.

19. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim, Member, Planning Commission, was set up to restructure EAS. The Committee has made important recommendations for the programme and these would be incorporated in the guidelines which are in the process of being finalised. A central allocation of Rs.2040 crore has been made for the EAS in 1999-2000.

Rural Housing

20. Rural housing is one of the components of Special Action Plan for Social Infrastructure. It aims at construction of 20 lakh additional dwelling units annually, of which 13 lakh units are to be constructed in rural areas. New initiatives under the Action Plan for Rural Housing have been operationalised. These are detailed below:

21. The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) will continue to be major scheme for construction of houses to be given to the poor, free of cost. However, an additional component has been added, namely, conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses to semi pucca houses @ Rs.10,000/- per unit utilising 20% of total available funds for IAY. From the current year 1999-2000, the criteria for allocation of funds to States/UTs has been changed from poverty ratio to 50 per cent poverty ratio and 50 per cent housing shortage in the State. Similarly the criteria for allocation of funds to district in a State has been changed to the SC/ST population and housing shortage giving equal weightage to each of them. However, it should be added that there are data problems in respect of housing shortages.

22. A Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for rural housing has been launched from 1.4.1999 which will target a rural family having annual income upto Rs.32,000/-. The subsidy portion will be restricted to Rs.10,000/- and loan amount to Rs.40,000/-. The subsidy portion will be disbursed by the commercial banks, housing finance institutions, etc. During the current financial year 1999-2000, a provision of Rs.100.00 crore has been kept under this scheme.

23. To meet the requirement of EWS and LIG groups in rural areas and to improve the outreach of housing finance in rural areas it has been decided to increase the equity support to HUDCO. It is proposed to release Rs.150 crore during the current financial year. HUDCO proposes to finance construction of additional 6 lakh houses during the current year. In addition, an Innovative Scheme for Rural Housing and Habitat Development has been introduced to encourage innovative, cost effective and environment friendly solutions in building/housing sectors in rural areas and Rs.10 crore have been provided for this purpose in the current year.

24. It has been decided to set up rural building centres to facilitate (a) Technology transfer and information dissemination (b) Skill upgradation through training and (c) Production of cost effective and environment friendly material components. Two building centres will be taken up during current financial year in each State on a pilot basis.

25. A National Mission for Rural and Habitat has been set up to address the critical issues of 'housing gap' and induction of science and technology inputs into the housing/construction sector in rural areas.

26. In the Budget Speech for 1999-2000, the Finance Minister introduced the Samagra Awaas Yojana. It has been decided to take up Samagra Awaas Yojana on a pilot project basis in one block in each of 25 districts of 24 States and in one Union Territory which have been taken up for implementing participatory approach under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Area Development Programmes

27. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been designed to restore the ecological balance through soil and moisture conservation on a watershed basis within the framework of an area development plans. These programmes were reviewed in 1993-94 by a High Level Technical Committee. Districts/blocks have been identified based on a newly prescribed formula which takes into account both the moisture index and the percentage of area covered under irrigation. At present DPAP is being implemented in 947 blocks of 155 districts in 13 States. DDP is being implemented in 227 blocks of 36 districts in 7 States covering both hot and cold desert areas. The area development programmes of DPAP & DDP are being implemented on watershed basis under the new watershed guidelines w.e.f. 1995-96.

28. However, in pursuance to the Government decision to bring the unification of multiplicity of Wasteland Development Programmes of different Ministries/Departments, within a framework of 'Single National Initiative', an effort is being made to devise the common guidelines for implementation of watershed projects/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

29. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was introduced as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995, to provide social assistance to poor households in the case of old age, death of the primary breadwinner and maternity. It has three components: namely (i) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and (iii) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). This represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles in Articles 41 & 42 of the Constitution. In providing social assistance benefits to poor households in cases of old age, death of the primary bread winner and maternity, the NSAP supplements the efforts of the State Governments with the objective of ensuring minimum national levels of well-being and the Central assistance is not meant to displace the State's own expenditure on Social Protection Schemes. The States/UTs may also expand their own coverage of social assistance independently wherever they wish to do so.

30. The main features of the three components of the NSAP are given below:

- Under **NOAPS,** old age pension of Rs.75/- per month, per beneficiary is provided to persons of 65 years and above who is a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through support from family members or other sources. In order to determine destitution, the criteria, if any, currently in force in the States/UTs may also be followed.

- Under **NFBS**, the benefit of Rs.10,000/- is provided in the case death of primary bread-winner due to natural or accidental causes. The family benefit is paid to such surviving member of the household of deceased who, after local enquiry, is determined to be the Head of the household. The primary bread-winner is defined as a member, whose earnings contribute substantially to the household income and who is more than 18 years and less than 65 years of age. The bereaved household should qualify as a BPL according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.

- Under **NMBS**, a lump sum cash assistance of Rs.500/- is provided to pregnant women of households below the poverty line upto the first two live births provided they are of 19 years of age and above. The maternity benefit is to be disbursed in one instalment, 12-8 weeks prior to the delivery. In case of delay it can be disbursed to the beneficiary even after the birth of the child.

31. The Panchayats/Municipalities are responsible for giving wide publicity, obtaining, forwarding, keeping records, monitoring and following up the applications. In case of cash disbursement, the payments are to be made in public meetings preferably of Gram Sabha, in villages, and of neighbourhood/mohalla committees in towns. The Panchayats and Municipalities are encouraged to involve voluntary agencies to the extent possible for identifying beneficiaries and persuading them to avail of the benefits intended for them. A central outlay of Rs.725 crore has been provided for NSAP during 1999-2000.

Land Reforms

32. Access to land is still a major source of employment and income in rural areas. Therefore, the issue of agrarian restructuring continues to receive the top-most priority. The major components of the Land Reforms Policy include among others detection and distribution of ceiling surplus lands, tenancy reforms, consolidation of land holdings, providing access to poor on common lands and wastelands, preventing the alienation of tribal lands and providing land rights to women. Further, for the successful implementation of land reforms, updating of land records by traditional methods as well as through computerisation is an essential pre-requisite.

33. Since land is a State subject, the responsibility of implementing land reforms rests with the State Governments. However, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely, "Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records"and "Computerisation of Land Records" are being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development.

34. The CSS of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records is designed to provide support to the ongoing programmes of tenancy reforms. The scheme places emphasis on modernisation of cadastral survey procedures through protogrammetric check method, further strengthening of training infrastructure facilities for revenue, survey and settlement staff, to enable them to handle modern survey equipments effectively, construction of Record Rooms and Office cum Residence of Patwaries/Talathis in remote and tribal areas, purchase of survey equipments for offices of revenue administration particularly at grassroots level, etc. In the current year 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs.10 crore has been made for this Scheme.

35. Computerisation of land records was initiated in 1988-89 to take advantage of computers in maintenance and updation of land reforms. At present the scheme is being implemented in 528 districts of the country leaving only those districts where there are no land records. A budget provision of Rs.33 crore has been made for this scheme for 1999-2000.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

36. The Seventy Third and Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Acts are the culmination of the evolutionary process as far as decentralisation of democratic power is concerned. Pursuant to the enactment of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, almost all the States and UTs where the provisions of the Amendment Act were applicable have made necessary amendments in their Acts enabling legislations for setting up of strong, viable and responsible panchayats at different levels. With passing of appropriate legislations by the State Governments and conducting of elections to the PRIs, Panchayati Raj Bodies have been set up in almost all the States with a few exceptions. The Provision of the Panchayats (Extension of Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 has been passed for extending the provision of 73rd Amendment Act 1992 to the Scheduled Areas in eight States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. Six of the eight States barring Bihar and Rajasthan have enacted their legislations in consonance with the Act.

37. The State Finance Commissions (SFCs) in most of the States have submitted either the final or the interim reports to their respective State Governments . Some of the States have accepted the recommendations of the SFC in toto while in other States the SFC reports have either been partially accepted or are under scrutiny. Article 243 (G) of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act endows the PRIs with the requisite financial and administrative powers to enable them to function as an effective institution of local self government. It also envisages for the PRIs the responsibility for the preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 Subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. These are under various stages of operationalisation in different States. In fact, in some States the process of devolution has been carried out effectively with the transfer of funds, functions and functionaries to the PRIs in respect of selected items. In the light of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the DRDAs are also being restructured to suit the changed scenario. DRDAs would have to work under the overall control and supervision of the Zilla Parishads. In order to make decentralised development a success, a time bound training programme in phases has been initiated for the new entrants into the PRIs so as to make them familiar with the implementation of various programmes, technologies and other requisite information, In a major initiative towards empowerment of the PRIs, the Central Government has declared 1999-2000 as the `Year of the Gram Sabha' to set the process of decentralised democracy in motion with human development as the core objective of planning. Further, efforts are being made to ensure the active involvement of the elected PRIs in the implementation of development programmes pertaining to the 29 Subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

38. With the decision to obsersve the year 1999-2000 as the "Year of Gram Sabha", the Government has recognised that the Gram Sabha is the ideal institution for making participatory democracy and decentralisation effective. In the transfer of power to PRIs, the role of Gram

Sabha and elected representatives becomes very important as this will inject transparency and accountability into the system. The Gram Sabhas should prepare the plan for development work, make final selection of beneficiaries, exercise social audit effectively and integrate the marginalised section of the village community.

39. It is envisaged to provide a greater role for voluntary action in the rural development sector. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) which was set up to assist voluntary organisation in the planning and implementation of rural development programmes created 7`six regional centres at the State level in order to decentralise its functioning and make possible expeditious processing of proposals from the voluntary organisations. In addition it created five national level standing committees to deal with specific areas of work namely watershed management and social forestry, rural drinking water and sanitation and income generating projects, rural technology, rural housing and rehabilitation.

40. In addition to its role as an instrument for assisting voluntary organisations in the rural development sector, CAPART also promotes development and propagation of appropriate technology in various fields. It has eleven Regional Resource Centres to train and propagate new technology among voluntary organisations. It assists research institutions and experts to carry out research with the objective of developing new technologies beneficial to the rural people particularly in the areas of health, housing, village industries, post harvesting technologies, forestry etc. It also organises Gram Shree Melas in order to provide an outlet for goods produced by rural artisans and IRDP and DWCRA beneficiaries. It is involved in awareness generation and in training of social animators. It assists in arranging placement of young professionals in DRDAs and in voluntary organisations.

41. It is expected that in the future, voluntary organisations will work in tandem with the panchayati raj functionaries to promote a process of greater involvement of people in the planning and implementation of programmes targeted towards them with the ultimate objective of poverty eradication and an improvement in their quality of life. In addition, voluntary organisations play an enhanced role especially as facilitators and social animators in bringing about greater awareness through advocacy and in the formation of self-help groups.

Table- 4.1 : Details of Actual Expenditure for 1997-98, Budget Estimates (BE)/Revised Estimates(RE) for 1998-99 and Budget Estimates (BE) for 1999-2000 for the Rural Development Programmes

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Programmes	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 BE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 BE
1.	IRDP and SITRA)	576.67	800.00	700.94	1100.00
2.	TRYSEM) sgsy W.E.F. 1999-2000	42.33	60.00	50.00	
3.	GKY)	99.95	0.94	0.00	
4.	MWS)	374.00	450.00	375.00	
5.	DWCRA)	41.45	100.00	70.00	
6.	DRDA Administrtation				215.00
7.	DPAP	100.85	95.00	73.00	110.00
8.	DDP	70.10	90.00	80.00	60.00
9.	JRY (JGSY w.e.f. 1999-2000)	1951.61	2095.00	2060.00	1665.00
10.	EAS	1968.27	1990.00	1990.00	2040.00
11.	Rural Housing/IAY	1143.55	1600.00	1532.00	1710.00
12.	NSAP	559.41	700.00	640.00	725.00
	Land Reforms				
13.	Computerisation of Land Records	20.20	30.00	25.00	33.00
14.	SRA & ULR	18.97	8.80	8.80	10.00
15.	Grants-in-Aid to Institute for Agrarian Studies	0.47	0.68	0.68	0.00
16.	Committee on Land Reforms	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
17.	Assistance to Assignees of Ceiling Surplus Land	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Training				
18.	Grants to NIRD	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
19.	Strengthening of SIRD	4.07	3.25	3.25	4.25
20.	Assistance to CAPART	6.00	12.00	12.00	13.00
21.	Org. of Training Courses, Seminars and Workshops	0.27	0.50	0.50	1.25
22.	Strengthening of EXT. Training Centre	3.45	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Other Programmes				
23.	Promotion of Voluntary Schemes	1.55	20.00	20.00	26.00
24.	Organisation of Beneficiaries	0.50	3.50	3.00	4.00
25.	Panchayat Development and Training	3.01	3.00	2.00	3.00
26.	Roads in Special Problem Areas	1.02	1.50	0.00	0.50
27.	Communication Cell	4.22	4.00	4.00	10.00
28.	Monitoring Mechanism	0.00	0.50	0.50	2.00
29.	Agricultural Marketing	5.78	7.25	7.25	0.00
	Total	7002.70	8083.94	7665.94	7740.00

4.2 Urban Poverty Alleviation

1. Poverty reduction is an important goal of the urban policy. According to the official estimate for 1993-94, 32.36% of total urban population is below poverty line.

2. The Ninth Plan noted that the problem of urban poverty is a manifestation of lack of income and purchasing power attributable to lack of productive employment and considerable under employment, high rate of inflation and inadequacy of social infrastructure, affecting the quality of life of the people and their employability. What is needed is the orientation of the programmes towards strengthening production potential of the economy and providing more opportunities for involving the poor in the economic process.

3. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched in December 1997 subsuming the earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes viz, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Urban Basic Services for the Poor and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. The new rationalised scheme contemplated upliftment of urban poor by convergence of employment components of the earlier schemes and seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The two schemes under SJSRY comprise of (a) the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). The three distinct components in the USEP comprise (i) assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures; (ii) assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures under the title `the scheme for development of women and children in the urban areas (DWCUA)' and (iii) training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills. The USEP seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of ULBs by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme also promotes setting up of neighbourhood groups, community development societies etc.

4. For individual self-employment through setting up of micro-enterprises, the maximum unit cost will be Rs 50,000 and the maximum allowable subsidy will be 15% of the project cost as margin money by the beneficiary. Under DWCUA, groups of urban poor women setting up self-employment ventures are eligible for subsidy upto 50% of the project cost.

5. The scheme is being funded on 75:25 basis between centre and states. The outlay for SJSRY in the 9th Plan is Rs. 1009 crores. The actual expenditure during 1997-98 was Rs. 102.51 crores as against an approved outlay of Rs. 188 crores. During the year 1998-99, the revised estimate is Rs. 162.28 crores as compared to a provision of Rs. 188.50 crores. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 180.65 crores is earmarked.

6. As regards physical cumulative progress, the number of mandays of work generated under UWEP was reported to be 94.15 lakhs and beneficiaries covered 195.02 lakhs, number of beneficiaries assisted under USEP is 106744, no. of women beneficiaries under DWCUA groups is 1684 and no. of Thrift and Credit Societies formed is 7975.

4.3 Public Distribution System

1. With a network of about 4.51 lakh Fair Price Shops (FPS) distributing commodities to about 18 crore households, the Indian Public Distribution System (PDS) is, perhaps, the largest distribution network of its type in the world. The system is designed to help both the producers and consumers of foodgrains by linking procurement to support prices and ensuring their distribution along with other essential commodities at affordrable prices throughout the country. PDS, therefore, continues to be a major instrument of government's economic policy for enhancing food security for the poor.

2. A well targeted and properly functioning Public Distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty eradication. Food and nutrition security are crucial in our fight against other dimensions of poverty like infant mortality, maternal mortality, low birth weights and all other forms of deprivation. PDS, as it stood earlier, was widely criticised for its failure to serve the population below the poverty line, its urban bias, negligible coverage in the states with the highest concentration of the rural poor and lack of transparent and accountable arrangements for delivery. Realising this, the Government has streamlined the PDS by issuing special cards to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and selling foodgrains under PDS to them at specially subsidised prices. Each poor family is entitled to 10 kgs. of foodgrains per month at specially subsidised prices. This is likely to benefit about 6 crore poor families.

3. While the provision for food subsidy is made in the non-Plan budget of the Central Government, for strengthening the operational machinery of the PDS, the Planning Commission provide funds under its plan programmes for the following schemes:

i) Construction of Godowns

ii) Purchase of Mobile Vans/Trucks

iii) Training, Research and Monitoring

Table 4.3.1 : PDS Schemes – Plan Outlay/Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Scheme	1997-98 (Act.Exp)	1998-99 (RE)	1999-00 (BE)
1.Construction of Godowns	11.88	12.50	12.50
2. Purchase of Vans/Trucks	9.50	9.50	10.00
3. Training, Research & Monitoring	0.45	0.35	0.50
Total	21.83	22.35	23.00

4. The godowns scheme is intended to assist the State Governments/UTs. for construction of small godowns of the capacity upto 2000 tonnes. The Mobile Vans scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to the State Government/UT administrations for purchase of mobile vans/trucks for distributing essential commodities in rural/hilly/remote and other disadvantaged areas where static/regular Fair Price Shops are not found viable/feasible. The training scheme aims at strengthening and upgrading the skill of personnel engaged in PDS and also to improve the management of supplies. The efforts of the State Governments/UT administrations, Civil Supplies Corporations etc. are supplemented by providing financial assistance for organising training programmes on PDS. Evaluation studies, research studies on various aspects of PDS are also sponsored under the scheme. Plan outlay/expenditure under the schemes are as shown in Table 4.3.1.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Human Development – An Overview

1. With the broadening in the conceptualisation of wellbeing of individuals and societies, there has been, in recent times, a renewed focus on the importance of development of social sectors, more particularly the need to obtain desirable social outcomes in the course of development. In fact, the growth of development studies, as a multi-disciplinary approach to studying the development process, has contributed to building this focus. As a result, on one hand, the development process is being viewed in terms of efficiency with which it uses an economy's productive capacities, involving both physical and human resources, as means to attain the desired social ends and not just material attainments and, on the other hand, to see the extent to which the outcome of this process generates a build up of the economy's productive potential so as to put development on a path of sustainable improvement in wellbeing. Moreover, there is a determined focus on issues of fulfilment of basic needs, distribution and inequality. The emergence of this focus is epitomised in the human development approach popularised by the UNDP in the Human Development Reports being brought out annually since the beginning of 1990s.

2. The need to broaden the conceptualisation of development from mere material attainment to enhancement of wellbeing originates, primarily, in the observation that there is often an inadequate correspondence between achievement of economic prosperity captured, for instance, by growth in per capita income and enrichment in an individual's quality of life as reflected in valued social outcomes of development process such as those reflected by indicators on health, longevity, literacy, environmental sustainability etc. It has made human development and improvement in quality of life as the ultimate objectives of development in general and planning in particular.

3. Following this framework and from the point of taking a holistic approach to formulate development plans and policy framework for the social sectors, the Ninth Plan clubbed the various social sector issues under one chapter, with a view, to strengthen inter-sectoral linkages and highlight the possibilities of creating virtuous cycles of development that cut across various sectors. We have adopted the same format for this document. In this chapter we have covered the social sector issues including those related to Basic Minimum Services; Education; Health and Family Welfare; Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply and Civic Amenities; Social welfare; Employment and Labour Welfare; Art and Culture; Youth Affairs and Sports; and Information and Broadcasting.

5.2 Basic Minimum Services

The Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programme was launched in 1996 on the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers held in July 1996. The Conference identified seven Basic Minimum Services for priority attention and adopted the following objectives for the programme for achievement in a time bound manner:

1. 100 percent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas;

2. 100 percent coverage of primary health facilities in rural and urban areas;

3. Universalisation of Primary Education

4. Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families;

5. Provision of Connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations;

6. Extension of Mid-day Meal Programme in primary schools, to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.

7. Streamline the Public Distribution System with a focus on the poor.

2. The BMS programme constitutes the core of our social sector planning. It has replaced the erstwhile MNP (Minimum Needs Programme) which was launched in the Fifth Five Year Plan and contained twelve components catering largely to rural areas. While in some areas of the MNP, great strides had been made since the launching of the programme, for certain others, the achievements were below acceptable levels. Consequently, the strategy adopted for the BMS was to concentrate efforts and resources on only the seven BMS sectors to secure a better quality of life for our people residing both in rural and urban areas. Like the MNP, the BMS programme aims at establishing a network of facilities to attain an acceptable level of social consumption in the seven BMS sectors. However, BMS is broader in its scope insofar as it encompasses not only all items or schemes to establish the necessary physical infrastructure but also emphasises a more efficient delivery system in the above mentioned seven sectors.

3. The provision of funds for items covered under BMS are primarily a part of the Plan of a State/UT. In several BMS sectors, resources are supplemented by the Centre through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, e.g. the scheme of Operation Blackboard in the BMS sector of Education or the scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in the BMS sector of Housing. With the launching of the BMS programme in 1996-97, the Govt of India introduced a new budget head for providing additional funds for the BMS in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). ACA for BMS is in the form of 70% loan and 30% grant to non – Special Category States. For the Special Category States however, it is in the form of 90% grant and 10% loan. The ACA is being distributed among States and UTs on the basis of infrastructure gaps in the BMS sectors. An amount of Rs 2970 crores was allocated by the Centre as ACA for BMS

in 1997-98 which was increased to Rs 3410 crores in 1998-99 and further enhanced to Rs 3700 crores for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. The allocation of ACA among the States is based on the relative gaps in the availability of BMS infrastructure. The allocation of ACA for BMS among the States/UTs for these years is at Annexure 5.2.1.

4. In order to ensure that adequate investments are made in BMS sectors, the Planning Commission has devised the notion of Minimum Adequate Provision (MAP) for BMS. MAP for BMS in a particular year is computed as the sum of Actual Expenditure incurred in 1995-96 on BMS components by the State/UT, the allocation of ACA to the State/UT in the given year and 15% of the ACA allocated in a given year as the States additional contribution to BMS. However, Special Category States have been exempted from making the 15% contribution. States/UTs are required to provide atleast the MAP amount as their BMS outlay in the Annual Plan for the year. The entire BMS outlay is earmarked in the States Annual Plan so that no diversion to non-BMS sectors is possible. Failure to provide atleast the MAP in the States Annual Plan attracts proportionate curtailment of Central Assistance in the following year.

5. States and UTs have full freedom and flexibility in making their own inter se allocations of ACA for BMS among the BMS sectors. Funds allocated for BMS can be spent on any of the BMS components and on any permissible item under each sector in accordance with the States own priorities. During 1997-98, an Actual Expenditure of Rs 9132.58 crores was incurred on BMS against a MAP of Rs 8492.46 crores for all States and UTs. In 1998-99 an amount of Rs 10796.56 crores was provided for BMS at RE stage against a MAP of Rs 9138.33 crores for all States and UTs. The sectorwise and Statewise distribution of the actual expenditure and outlay for these years may be seen at Annexures 5.2.2 and 5.2.3.

6. A brief discussion on each of the BMS sectors is given in the following paragraphs:

Universalisation of Primary Education

7. The Universalisation of Primary Education (UPE) aims at providing atleast five years of primary schooling to all children in the age group 6-11 years. The strategy for achieving UPE is essentially threefold namely universal access, universal retention and universal achievement. In order to achieve UPE, it had been estimated for the year 1996-97 that approximately 110.4 million children in the age group 6-11 years would have to be provided primary schooling . Therefore UPE by the year 2002 would have to take into account the additional children who would come into the age-group 6-11 years, estimated at 25 million which calls for the provision of primary schooling for 135.4 million children. As against this, the total number of out of school children i.e., children who are not enrolled (44 million) and children who drop out (35 million) is estimated to be 79 million. Among these, as high as 43 million are girls.

8. The latest available data on drop-out rates in Class I-V for the year 1997-98 reveal that the dropout rate for the country as a whole was 39.58 percent. It was 38.23% among boys and 41.34% among girls. Further there were wide inter-State disparities in retention and drop-out.

As against the above mentioned national average, the total drop-out rates for Bihar was as high as 61.78%. For boys it was 60.85% while for girls the figure was as high as 63.44%.

9. According to the Sixth All India Educational Survey, 83.4 % of the habitations in the country were served by a primary school within 1km of walking distance. However, the habitations without primary schools/sections as per the norm of 1 km distance is as high as 1.76 lakh habitations. Apart from access to primary schools, there are also a number of other problems which require priority attention. Some of these are low enrolment of girls, education of disadvantaged groups, lack of physical infrastructure in the primary schools like school buildings, teachers, teaching learning equipment, problems of working children and low levels of achievement and regional disparities.

10. In pursuance of the adoption of the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, the scheme of Operation Blackboard (OB) was introduced as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to provide certain minimum facilities in the primary schools in order to increase enrolment and reduce drop-out rates. The OB norms aimed at providing atleast one additional teacher, preferably a female teacher, in single teacher schools, atleast two reasonably large all weather classrooms for every school and a set of teaching/learning equipment. Under OB, 1.74 lakh classrooms have been constructed, 1.47 lakh teachers have been appointed and 5.23 lakh primary schools have been provided with the teaching/learning material. According to the available statistics, teaching/learning equipment have been sanctioned to almost 100% primary schools and 96% of the targetted posts of teachers had been sanctioned for single teacher schools. Even after implementation of the OB scheme for full five years, a large number of schools were functioning without proper buildings. Selected statistics of the Sixth All India Education Survey with the reference date 30.9.97 reveal that out of total number of 5.7 lakh primary schools in the country, 38657 schools still had no building in rural areas.

11. In order to address the needs of the drop-outs and the working children, the Non-Formal Education (NFE) scheme is being implemented. There are at present 2.79 lakh NFE centres in operation wherein about 70 lakh children are enrolled. However, the quality of education being imparted in the NFE centres needs to be improved as well as mechanisms to ensure greater accountability for various functionaries in the system needs to be evolved. One possibility in this respect is to replicate some of the features of the New Education Guarantee Scheme (NEGS) of Madhya Pradesh.

12. There is an urgent need to impart necessary training to primary school teachers. This can reduce drop-outs and the high attrition rate of primary school teachers, besides enhancing the quality of education being imparted at the primary stage. The various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for teachers training initiated in pursuance of the NPE, 1986 need to be strengthened and implemented expeditiously.

13. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) aims at providing access to primary education for all children, reducing drop-out rates to less than 10 percent, increasing the learning achievement of primary school students by atleast 20 percent and reducing the gap among genders and social groups to less than 5 percent in the educationally backward districts with female literacy below the national average and districts where the Total

Literacy Campaign (TLC) have been successful leading to enhanced demand for primary education. The DPEP needs to be implemented vigorously.

14. In the Central Sector for the year 1997-98, for Elementary Education (which also includes upper primary i.e., Classes VI – VIII) the actual expenditure was Rs 2234.94 crores (including Midday Meals). For 1998-99, the corresponding revised outlay was Rs 2741.33 crores. The budget estimate for Elementary Education including Midday Meals is Rs 3035.13 crores in 1999-2000.

15. Under the State Plan, the actual Expenditure on Elementary Education under BMS in 1997-98 was Rs 1788.4 crores (inclusive of ACA for BMS allocated to the BMS sector of Education). For 1998-99, the corresponding revised outlay was Rs 2229.37 crores.

Primary Health Services for all

16. The primary health care infrastructure provides the integrated promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services close to their residence. It is estimated that over 80 percent of the health care needs of the population can be met by the primary health care infrastructure; only the rest may require referral to the secondary or tertiary health care institutions.

Rural Primary Health Care

17. During the Sixth Plan, the national norms for a three tier rural primary health care infrastructure consisting of the Sub-Centre (SC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) and the Community Health Centre (CHC) were evolved. While the Sixth and Seventh Plan witnessed a major expansion of the rural health care infrastructure, the Eighth Plan concentrated on development, consolidation and strengthening of the existing health care infrastructure to bring about improvement in quality and outreach of services. The national norm for a Sub Centre varies between 3000-5000 population depending upon terrain and location; on similar considerations the norm for a Primary Health Centre is 20,000 – 30,000 population; for every four PHCs there should be a Community Health Centre.

18. In accordance with these national norms the requirements for health care infrastructure for the population (1991) are 134108 SCs, 22349 PHCs and 5587 CHCs. As against this there are 136815 SCs, 22962 PHCs and 2708 CHCs as on 31.12.97. There is a gap between the number required and the functioning centres in all the three types of primary care institutions but the relative gap is widest in the CHCs which provide the critical linkage and are the First Referral Units. In addition, there are substantial gaps in critical manpower required for the Rural Primary Health Care system. Further, there are wide inter and intra State disparities in health care infrastructure.

19. In order to ensure that the delivery of health services improves and that the existing infrastructure is utilised optimally, the States should restructure the existing sub-district /taluka hospitals and block level PHCs into functioning CHCs to the extent possible. Similarly, existing rural dispensaries have to be restructured and integrated into the rural PHC network.

20. Under BMS, Actual Expenditure on the BMS sector of Primary Health Care during 1997-98 was Rs 841.45 crores. In 1998-99, the revised outlay on this sector was Rs 1044.53 crores.

Urban Primary Health Care

21. Nearly 30% of India's population lives in urban areas. Due to urban migration and massive inflow of population to the towns and cities, the health status of urban slum dwellers is at times worse than that of the rural population. There has not been any well planned and organised efforts to provide primary health care services to the population within 2-3 kms of their residence and to link primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions in geographically defined areas. Primary Health care infrastructure in urban areas should consist of health and family welfare posts to cover 10,000 to 15,000 population manned by an ANM and one male multi-purpose worker with a helper. An Urban Health and Family Welfare Centre should cater to about 1-1.5 lakh population. These centres should be provided with two Medical Officers and other required supporting staff; they will provide preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services and essential maternal, child health care and contraceptive services.

22. As on 31.12.97, 871 Urban Health and Family Welfare Posts and 1083 Health and Family Welfare Centres have been established. The number, type and quality of manpower in these institutions located predominantly in urban slums vary considerably. To meet the requirement for primary health care of the 1996 urban population, 19480 Urban Health and Family Welfare Posts and 952 Health and Family Welfare Centres have to be established. In order, to cover the urban population and especially the slum dwellers effectively, it may be necessary to redeploy the personnel in the existing centres, strengthen the centres with appropriate manpower besides providing essential equipment, mobility and drugs.

23. While every effort will be made to provide additional financial resources for primary health care in urban and rural areas as a part of BMS, it is imperative on the part of the States to constantly review the essential needs so as to ensure optimum functioning and utilisation of existing institutions. The States will need to identify poorly performing districts and provide essential funds to meet their requirements so that existing gaps in the health and demographic indices among these districts and the rest of the country could be minimised.

Safe Drinking Water for All.

24. The existing norms for rural water supply is 40 litres of drinking water per capita per day (LPCD) and a public standpost or a handpump for every 250 persons. Further, the sources of water supply should be within 1.6 km horizontal distance in plains or 100 metres elevation distance in hills. For cattle in DDP areas, an additional 30 LPCD is recommended. Against this, the norm for urban water supply is 125 LPCD piped water supply with sewerage system. 70 LPCD without sewerage system and 40 LPCD in towns with spot sources. At least one source for 20 families within a maximum distance of 100 metres has been laid down.

25. As against these norms, studies as on 1.4.98 reveal that there were 56269 habitations without any safe source of drinking water (called Not Covered (NC) habitations); 313473

habitations were partially covered and 1.46 lakh habitations had quality problems like excess fluoride, salinity, iron, arsenic etc. Apart from the provisions in the States Plans, the major Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented is the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme in progress for towns having less than 20000 population.

26. As against an approved outlay of Rs 4350.69 crores in 1997-98 on Water Supply in the State sector in 1997-98, an expenditure of Rs 4070.05 crores has been incurred. In the Central Sector, as against an approved outlay of Rs 1536.80 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 1327.82 crores has been incurred. For the year 1998-99, an outlay of Rs 1672 crores (RE) has been proposed in the Central Sector and Rs 5866 crores (RE) in the State sector. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an amount of Rs 1865 crores has been proposed (BE) for the BMS sector of Drinking Water in the Central sector.

Housing Assistance to the Shelterless Poor

27. The 1991 Census enumerated the number of rural households who are shelterless as 3.41 million. In addition, about 10.31 million households live in unservicable katcha houses. Hence the total housing shortage is about 13.72 million. In addition, it is estimated that on an average .89 million people without shelter would be added annually on account of population growth. Therefore, an additional 10.75 million houses are estimated to be required between 1991-2002 AD.

28. To augment the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented. IAY has been a separately functioning scheme from 1.1.96. IAY does not prescribe any type design or the layout size except that the plinth area of the house should be around 20 metres. The houses should be designed in accordance with the desires of the beneficiary keeping in view local conditions, climatic requirements and the need to have proper space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitation facilities and smokeless chullah. The cost limit for an IAY house is Rs 20000 for plain areas and Rs 22000 for hill areas. Since the inception of the programme in 1985-86 upto 1998-99, 53.11 lakh houses have been constructed under IAY.

29. Several State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, and several North-Eastern States have rural Housing schemes of their own. Under IAY , in 1998-99, an outlay of Rs 1600 crores (BE) was provided and an Actual Expenditure of Rs 1766.66 crores (Centre and State combined) was incurred. In terms of physical achievements, as against a target of 987466 dwelling units, 822326 dwelling units (provisional) were constructed in 1998-99. For 1999-2000, an amount of Rs 1710 crores has been allocated to IAY by the Centre.

Connectivity to all Unconnected villages and habitations

30. The economic development of rural areas hinges crucially on accessibility by a network of rural roads. However, the development of rural roads is the responsibility of the State Govt

who provide funds for the construction of rural roads out of their Annual Plans. ACA funds for BMS may also used for this purpose.

31. By the end of Eighth Plan, about 85% of villages with a population of 1000 and above are estimated to have been connected by all-weather roads. The target during the Ninth Plan is to first complete the coverage of all the unconnected villages with a population of 1000 and above and thereafter to ensure that 85% of the population (as against 85% of villages) are covered by the end of the Plan. At present, approximately 50 % of all villages are as yet unconnected.

32. Rural Roads are largely financed by the State Governments out of their normal Plan provisions. There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rural Roads. However, under the wage-employment programmes of poverty alleviation like JRY and EAS, it is estimated that 20-25% of the total funds go for financing rural roads.

33. In 1997-98 an Actual expenditure of Rs 1997.29 crores was incurred on rural roads in the State sector under BMS against an approved outlay of Rs 1956.82 crores. In 1998-99, the revised outlay on Rural Roads by all States and UTs amounted to Rs 1971.85 crores.

Nutrition

34. There are two major programmes which provide food supplements to the vulnerable segments of the population; these are the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) component of ICDS for children below 6 years and the Midday Meal programme for primary school children.

35. Supplementary Nutrition is given to children below 6 years of age and all nursing and expectant women from low income families in 4200 ICDS projects which have been operationalised by 1996. Nutritional supplement to the extent of 300 calories and 10 grams of protein per child, 500 calories and 15-20 grams of proteins per pregnant/nursing woman and 600 calories and 20 grams of proteins to each severely malnourished child are to be provided under this scheme. The beneficiaries receive the supplements through the ICDS infrastructure. The cost of food supplements is met by State Governments and UTs through the State Plan budgets. By 2002, it is planned to operationalise the ICDS programme in 5614 blocks to cover 579.36 lakh beneficiaries. As of 1996, there were 4200 ICDS blocks covering 426.65 lakh beneficiaries.

36. The programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education popularly known as the Midday Meal Scheme was launched in 1995 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme, all school children in government and government–aided primary schools are to be provided nutritional support which should also contribute towards universalisation of primary education. While a hot meal should ideally be provided to children at school, often only foodgrains are distributed at the rate of 3kg per child per month for 10 months in a year. Once universalised, the annual recurring expenditure would be of the order of Rs 2226 crores per year, as in 1997-98, going up each year on account of the increase in cost.

37. Insofar as Nutrition is concerned, the funds required are in the nature of recurring costs and therefore do not form a part of the Plan; the costs incurred in the creation of infrastructure for the delivery of this service relative to the recurring costs are very small. During 1997-98, an Actual Expenditure of Rs 534.03 crores was incurred by the State and UTs on Nutrition out of the State Plan provisions. In 1998-99, the outlay of the States was Rs. 574.55 crores.

Public Distribution System

38. The Public Distribution System has been an important part of the Governments strategy for ensuring food security. Foodgrains, mainly rice and wheat, are distributed through a network of Fair Price Shops as also certain other essential commodities like sugar, kerosene oil, edible oils etc. The Government procures and stocks the foodgrains which are then released for distribution through the PDS network. However, until recently it provided entitlement to all consumers without special focus upon the poor. A fallout of this has been that States like Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which have the highest incidence of poverty have the lowest per capita off-take from PDS.

39. A recent initiative, the Targetted PDS (TPDS) was introduced with effect from 1st June 1997. Under TPDS, 10 kg of foodgrains are to be issued per month to every BPL (Below Poverty Line) family at highly subsidised rates. The non-BPL families would also be entitled to foodgrains but on the same pattern as the existing PDS. While the issue prices would be about 40 percent of the economic cost for the BPL families it would be about 80 percent for the above BPL families.

40. The provision for this food subsidy accrues to the non-Plan budget of the Central Government. However, for strengthening the delivery system, schemes for construction of fair price shops, godowns, purchase of mobile vans/trucks and manpower training are funded from the Plan. The schemes for construction of godowns and purchase of mobile vans are largely confined to remote, inaccessible and hilly areas to augment shortage in storage capacity through construction of small godowns and also to distribute foodgrains in these areas via mobile vans where Fair Price shops are not found feasible. During 1997-98, an Actual Expenditure of Rs 26.57 crores was incurred on this sector under BMS. During 1998-99, Revised Outlay by the States and UTs on this sector amounted to Rs 31.49 crores. Actual Expenditure by the Centre in 1997-98 was Rs 21.83 crores, approved outlay by the Centre in 1998-99 was Rs 23 crores and proposed outlay in 1999-2000 is Rs 23 crores.

Annexure 5.2.1

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance for the Basic Minimum Services Programme to the States/UT's for the year 1996-97,1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

(Rs in crore)

	A. NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1996-97	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1997-98	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1998-99	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1999-2000
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.52	170.59	179.61	196.34
2.	Bihar	225.67	364.07	383.32	419.04
3.	Goa	1.55	1.55	3.63	3.63
4.	Gujarat	52.58	72.58	76.42	113.54
5.	Haryana	19.08	19.08	40.09	26.96
6.	Karnataka	59.4	99.42	104.68	114.43
7.	Kerala	69.64	78.69	102.85	110.57
8.	Madhya Pradesh	144.09	210	236.1	265.34
9	Maharashtra	96.78	132.23	159.22	152.19
10.	Orissa	79.26	147.45	164.25	190.31
11.	Punjab	25.59	35.59	36.94	40.37
12.	Rajasthan	87.63	132.98	140.01	153.05
13.	Tamil Nadu	82.36	119.8	141.13	137.88
14.	Uttar Pradesh	317.33	456.84	500.99	575.81
15.	West Bengal	150	203.57	214.33	234.3
	Subtotal	**1551.48**	**2244.44**	**2483.57**	**2733.76**
B.	**SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES**				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.18	62.18	90.47	71.57
2.	Assam	154.14	163.8	172.46	188.53
3.	Himachal Pradesh	64.41	64.41	113.45	109.14
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	156.52	156.52	164.8	180.15
5.	Manipur	44.3	44.3	64.3	68.64
6.	Meghalaya	37.03	37.03	38.99	63.62
7.	Mizoram	36.87	36.87	49.96	47.43
8.	Nagaland	37.53	37.53	49.51	67.19
9	Sikkim	25.65	25.65	47.25	49.76
10.	Tripura	46.37	46.37	55.37	59.92
	Sub-total	**665**	**674.66**	**846.56**	**905.95**

Annexure 5.2.1

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance for the Basic Minimum Services Programme to the States/UT's for the year 1996-97,1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

(Rs in crore)

	A. NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1996-97	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1997-98	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1998-99	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1999-2000
	1	2	3	4	5
C.	UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	NCT of Deihi	9	14.2	14.95	16.34
2.	Pondicherry	3.9	6.13	7.45	7.06
3.	A & N Island	8	13.19	17.17	15.19
4.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.87	6.18	6.76
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.71	1.8	1.97
6.	Lakshadweep	1.44	2.27	2.39	2.62
7.	Daman & Diu	0.86	1.36	1.43	1.57
	Sub-total	**28**	**44.73**	**51.37**	**51.51**
	Grand Total	**2244.48**	**2963.83**	**3381.5 ***	**3691.22**

! An amount of Rs 3700 crore was provided as ACA for BMS in 1999-2000 for all States and UTs. Out of this Rs 3691.22 crore has been allocated; the balance Rs 8.78 crore will be allocated amon States and UTs during the course of the year.

* An amount of Rs 3410 crore was provided as ACA for BMS in 1998-99 out of which Rs 28.5 crore was disbursed to 4 States & UTs as carry forward liabilities of 1997-98.

Annexure 5.2.2 Contd.

Actual Expenditure on BMS 1997-98

Sl. No.	State	Source	Actual Expenditure on BMS during 1997-98	Actual Expend-iture on Primary Education	Actual Expend-iture on Primary Health Care	Actual Expend-iture on Drinking Water	Actual Expend-iture on Connect-ivity	Actual Expend-iture on Housing	Actual Expend-iture on Nutrition	Actual Expend-iture on Public Dist Sys
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	RE	39015.00	1627.00	1700.00	9748.00	9940.00	12000.00	4000.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	APD	52305.27	6034.38	3726.00	3557.54	1061.00	36407.00	1098.00	421.35
3.	Goa	QPR	4056.72	231.33	144.50	1948.48	1084.68	602.05	45.68	0.00
4.	Gujrat	APD	47313.09	10558.89	10424.01	12000.76	1190.00	1700.43	11433.00	6.00
5.	Haryana	APD	10930.43	1850.00	3276.97	5131.00	177.13	0.00	495.33	0.00
6.	Karnataka	APD	60081.46	14368.07	5261.87	20889.56	7266.41	8554.39	3741.16	0.00
7.	Kerala	APD	16027.66	1384.60	1753.87	9336.37	3100.00	373.00	72.82	7.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	APD	51295.00	28127.00	3589.00	10565.00	2446.00	2810.00	3738.00	20.00
9.	Maharashtra	QPR	97374.50	6712.71	7211.82	68970.07	3415.27	7393.46	3671.17	0.00
10.	Orissa	RE	39290.20	6462.11	2910.20	10194.16	10612.61	2769.00	6237.73	103.46
11.	Punjab	APD	12880.95	5095.74	757.37	2199.60	0.00	4534.24	294.00	0.00
12.	Rajasthan	QPR	69599.88	11903.72	7034.94	29963.65	20697.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	QPR	41292.00	1105.00	1499.00	20138.00	6958.00	1160.00	10364.00	68.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	RE	144256.00	26550.00	8383.00	28414.00	78809.00	1600.00	500.00	0.00
15.	West Bengal	APD	35393.23	5195.75	1030.62	12441.73	14205.59	1333.00	1186.54	0.00
	Subtotal (a)		**721111.39**	**127206.30**	**58703.17**	**245497.92**	**160963.26**	**81236.57**	**46877.43**	**625.81**

Actual Expenditure on BMS 1997-98

Sl. No.	State	Source	Actual Expenditure on BMS during 1997-98	Actual Expend-iture on Primary Education	Actual Expend-iture on Primary Health Care	Actual Expend-iture on Drinking Water	Actual Expend-iture on Connect-ivity	Actual Expend-iture on Housing	Actual Expend-iture on Nutrition	Actual Expend-iture on Public Dist Sys
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	QPR	13371.23	4258.71	930.00	2309.00	4578.26	331.57	280.40	683.29
2.	Assam	QPR	35501.49	19736.32	4334.00	7024.98	651.07	2981.02	712.52	61.58
3.	Himachal Pradesh	QPR	22013.91	3300.58	2659.10	7561.00	4474.00	2573.23	650.00	796.00
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	RE	37068.23	7308.56	5223.53	9016.54	12264.19	430.27	733.44	119.75
5.	Manipur	QPR	8413.68	1020.40	271.65	2272.07	4166.72	436.20	192.32	54.32
6.	Meghalaya	QPR	8684.06	2616.00	1789.64	1882.29	1485.81	300.00	179.01	21.31
7.	Mizoram	APD	8430.89	1868.90	1651.00	1999.75	2118.24	518.00	185.00	90.00
8.	Nagaland	RE	6631.75	1374.50	237.15	1494.00	1078.00	2207.10	195.00	46.00
9.	Sikkim	QPR	6619.43	1374.50	237.15	1496.50	1077.50	2207.10	188.00	38.68
10.	Tripura	QPR	11643.21	3800.00	619.15	2149.47	1670.13	2680.02	682.14	42.30
	Subtotal (b)		**158377.88**	**46658.47**	**17952.37**	**37205.60**	**33563.92**	**14664.51**	**3997.83**	**1953.23**
	UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	NCT of Delhi	QPR	21541.00	5572.00	2969.00	9701.00	0.00	1058.00	2026.00	190.00

Annexure 5.2.2 Concld.

Actual Expenditure on BMS 1997-98

Sl. No.	State	Source	Actual Expenditure on BMS during 1997-98	Actual Expend-iture on Primary Education	Actual Expend-iture on Primary Health Care	Actual Expend-iture on Drinking Water	Actual Expend-iture on Connect-ivity	Actual Expend-iture on Housing	Actual Expend-iture on Nutrition	Actual Expend-iture on Public Dist Sys
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Pondicherry	QPR	2680.13	499.01	136.34	781.39	528.44	217.22	415.79	101.94
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	QPR	5547.84	1422.00	760.82	1498.88	1430.34	163.75	107.00	165.05
4.	Chandigarh	QPR	1782.36	302.35	303.08	1109.64	45.15	0.00	5.00	17.14
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	QPR	1032.00	284.00	141.00	283.00	225.50	36.25	47.25	15.00
6.	Lakshadweep	QPR	379.49	143.33	152.16	24.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
7.	Daman & Diu	QPR	840.00	172.54	154.05	255.88	224.26	4.80	27.00	1.47
	Subtotal (c)		**33802.82**	**8395.23**	**4616.45**	**13653.79**	**2503.69**	**1480.02**	**2628.04**	**500.60**
	Grand Total (a+b+c)		**913292.09**	**182260.00**	**81271.99**	**296357.31**	**197030.87**	**97381.10**	**53503.30**	**3079.64**

RE - Revised Estimates 1997-98

APD - Annual Plan Document 1999-2000 of the State

QPR - Quarterly Progress Report for BMS for Quarter ending 31.3.98

Annexure 5.2.3 Contd.

Revised Outlay for BMS 1998-99 and Sectoral Allocations

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Revised outlay for BMS 1998-99	Revised outlay on Primary Education	Revised outlay on Primary Health Care	Revised outlay on Drinking Water	Revised outlay on Connectivity	Revised outlay on Housing	Revised outlay on Nutrition	Revised outlay on Public Distr. Sys
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40052.15	3923.60	3923.60	3942.70	8828.10	14934.15	4500.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	66649.00	7799.00	7518.00	4000.00	3000.00	44332.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Goa	4473.00	263.00	105.70	3329.80	500.00	210.00	44.50	0.00
4.	Gujarat	60080.31	12950.00	12132.31	17410.00	1500.00	7638.00	7400.00	50.00
5.	Haryana	11385.00	2500.00	2700.00	5400.00	260.00	0.00	525.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	80600.42	18080.43	11615.85	33812.84	3792.05	9739.67	3559.58	0.00
7.	Kerala	19173.00	1575.00	1975.00	9946.00	3500.00	1710.00	460.00	7.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	59685.97	31802.98	4357.78	10835.00	4860.71	2900.00	4700.00	229.50
9.	Maharashtra	152548.00	11012.00	7142.00	119950.00	4439.00	4067.00	5938.00	0.00
10.	Orissa	40995.60	6936.21	3465.19	8596.03	11236.28	3282.00	7329.23	150.66
11.	Punjab	17591.32	8889.32	1968.60	2389.93	0.00	4118.47	225.00	0.00
12.	Rajasthan	71949.00	15484.00	6600.00	29865.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	53643.80	1056.51	3388.14	26751.80	8291.95	3940.00	10206.40	9.00

Annexure 5.2.3 Contd.

Revised Outlay for BMS 1998-99 and Sectoral Allocations

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Revised outlay for BMS 1998-99	Revised outlay on Primary Education	Revised outlay on Primary Health Care	Revised outlay on Drinking Water	Revised outlay on Connectivity	Revised outlay on Housing	Revised outlay on Nutrition	Revised outlay on Public Distr. Sys
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Uttar Pradesh	149400.00	28022.00	6888.00	32615.00	74656.00	5263.00	1956.00	0.00
15.	West Bengal	33752.00	6672.00	3616.00	9701.00	9950.00	200.00	3613.00	0 00
	Sub Total	861978.57	156966.05	77396.17	318545.10	154814.09	102334.29	50456.71	446.16
	SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14604.00 b	4264.00	872.00	2064.00	5824.00	180.00	224.00	676.00
2.	Assam	34639.00 &	21967.00	4334.00	7212.00	3000.00	369.00	757.00	75.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	27723.91	6327.73	3341.54	5316.36	8095.13	3243.65	855.00	544.50
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	38899.41	10721.83	6896.80	10564.21	9114.05	580.59	853.76	168.17
5.	Manipur	10382.00 #	1077.00	550.00	3400.00	4250.00	631.00	230.00	54.00
6.	Meghalaya	10373.00	2660.00	1750.00	2449.00	2940.00	300.00	244.00	30.00
7.	Mizoram	9740.89 ^	1992.66	1785.00	2460.34	2000.89	0.00	200.00	100.00
8.	Nagaland	7711.00 (	958.00	1139.00	1975.00	1500.00	0.00	183.00	134.00

Annexure 5.2.3 Contd.

Revised Outlay for BMS 1998-99 and Sectoral Allocations

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Revised outlay for BMS 1998-99	Revised outlay on Primary Education	Revised outlay on Primary Health Care	Revised outlay on Drinking Water	Revised outlay on Connectivity	Revised outlay on Housing	Revised outlay on Nutrition	Revised outlay on Public Distr. Sys
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Sikkim	8167.11	2373.64	275.05	1898.00	1157.00	2253.02	193.40	17.00
10.	Tripura	11841.00	4065.00	659.00	2455.87	2130.00	1910.13	578.00	43.00
	Sub-total	174081.32	56406.86	21602.39	39794.78	40011.07	9467.39	4318.16	1841.67
	UNION TERRITORIES								
1.	NCT of Delhi	29127.00	6428.00	3702.00	16608.00	0.00	69.00	2000.00	320.00
2.	Pondicherry	3614.67	739.80	330.28	1079.47	358.19	431.93	518.00	157.00
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	6212.50	1524.50	786.00	1951.00	1500.00	170.00	61.00	220.00
4.	Chandigarh	1991.89 a	225.24	222.50	1185.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	14.00
5.	Dadra & Nagar H	1176.48	385.43	81.45	416.00	189.00	40.35	47.25	17.00
6.	Lakshadweep	660.49	75.02	174.39	140.43	123.00	0.00	19.00	128.65
7.	Daman & Diu	813.29	185.69	153.80	274.00	150.00	14.80	30.00	5.00

Annexure 5.2.3 Contd.

Revised Outlay for BMS 1998-99 and Sectoral Allocations

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Revised outlay for BMS 1998-99	Revised outlay on Primary Education	Revised outlay on Primary Health Care	Revised outlay on Drinking Water	Revised outlay on Connectivity	Revised outlay on Housing	Revised outlay on Nutrition	Revised outlay on Public Distr. Sys
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sub-total	43596.32	9563.68	5450.42	21653.90	2360.19	766.08	2680.25	861.65
	Grand Total	1079656.21	222936.59	104448.98	379993.78	197185.35	112567.76	57455.12	3149.48

& Rs 1200 lakh of outlay on JRY was on BMS components
# Rs 60 lakh of outlay on Welfare of SC's, ST's and OBC's
and Rs 130 lakh of outlay on District Councils was on BMS components
^ Rs 145 lakh of outlay on JRY, Rs 492 lakh of outlay on other RD programmes
and Rs 565 lakh of outlay allocated to District Councils was on BMS components.
(Rs 822 lakh of Outlay on Community Development and Panchayats and Rs 1000 lakh of outlay
on District Plans was on BMS components.
! Rs 20 lakh of outlay on JRY was on BMS components
* Rs 12660 lakh of outlay under the head of Urban Devlpt was on BMS components
b Rs 500 lakh of outlay on Border Areas was on BMS components.
a/ Rs 100 lakh of outlay on other RD programmes and Rs 160 lakh of outlay on Urban Devlpt was on BMS components

5.3 Education

Introduction

In keeping with the thrust of the IXth Plan, Planning Commission continued to lay emphasis on universalisation of Primary Education by advocating a higher allocation for this sector while formulating the Annual Plan Outlay for the year 1999-2000 over 1998-99, both for the Central and State Governments. Particularly in the area of elementary education it protected the minimum outlay for primary education so as to provide further physical access to school children at this stage. National programme for nutritional support to children in schools ensured better attendance of school children and active involvement of the community. The Planning Commission evolved a procedure of inter-ministerial committees and expert groups for seeking convergence of services and effecting better coordination between the concerned Ministries/Departments. This has resulted in rationalization of various new schemes and dovetailing with on-going schemes. The Education Division also held a number of meetings of the Groups/Committees constituted by the Planning Commission in the Sector of Education viz. to assess the current status of expenditure on education, in relation to Gross Domestic Product. The status of Educational Statistics Plan Investment & Evaluation Group is to advise on Plan investment for achieving UEE and eradication of illiteracy with a focus on educationally backward States and convergence of services by effective and remedial action in a time bound manner. The Report of the Expenditure Committee has already been submitted. During 1999-2000 these Groups/ Committees are expected to be further activated.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

2. The Ninth Plan treats education as the most crucial investment in human development. Primary Education is a major thrust area during the Ninth Plan. The Ninth Plan also emphasises empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to serve as the nucleus in programme implementation and effective decentralisation of management of primary education. Some States have already transferred primary education to PRIs.

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3. During 1998-99, concerted efforts have been made to review major programmes of elementary education namely Operation Blackboard, Nutritional Support to Primary Education, Construction of school buildings under Rojgar Yojana Programme and Employment Assurance Programme of Rural Development, Non-Formal Education etc. The Planning Commission initiated Evaluation studies of these Centrally Sponsored Schemes through reputed research organizations.

4. Suggestions have been made for revision of certain schemes to ensure smooth flow and effective utilisation of funds invested through Centrally Sponsored Schemes and to improve school effectiveness at primary and upper primary stages. The Non-Formal Education Programme (NFE) has been evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission and on the basis of the findings of the study the Department of Education has agreed to revise this scheme thoroughly and to incorporate provisions for

accommodating Non-Formal Education Programmes initiated by some States.

5. There is an unanimous suggestion for restricting the benefits of Mid-day Meal Programme to needy children of vulnerable sections of society, for achieving the desired results, in a cost effective manner.

6. The Ministry of Rural Development has also agreed to raise the allocation of funds for school/class rooms under JRY and EAS programmes. As per the Sixth All India Educational Survey, there are around 29,000 schools across the States without proper school buildings. School building is a pre-requisite for improving school effectiveness. States were asked to pay special attention to the problem of school buildings by utilising central funds on a priority basis for this purpose.

7. the Planning Commission has been advocating for the convergence of several schemes of Elementary Education at national level for improving smooth flow of funds and close monitoring and supervision of schools by the Panchayats and Village Education Committees. The Planning Commission has observed that often States are not keen to transfer primary and upper primary schools to Panchayats. The process of delegating power to Panchayats alongwith adequate funds is considered especially appropriate in remote rural areas and also for achieving Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and this has been reiterated again and again in plan discussions.

8. The on-going District Primary Education Programme(DPEP) funded by the World Bank and other external agencies is making steady progress. Proposals for initiating similar programme of quality improvement of primary education with domestic resources has been supported by the Planning Commission. The policy of extending the benefits of DPEP to non-DPEP districts is also being emphasized for sustaining the programme in the long run.

9. One of the most serious problems being faced by the Elementary Education Sector, in most of the educationally backward States, is filling up vacant posts of teachers and appointment of additional teachers to cope with the increased enrolment at primary and upper primary stages. This issue has been discussed with the States. It was observed that some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa have initiated action for deploying para-teachers, in large numbers, with consolidated pay, on contract basis. Similar measures are likely to be followed in other educationally backward States particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The approach of para-teachers will facilitate the States in two ways:- i) Reduces the load on plan funds because the amount paid to these para-teachers is comparatively low as compared to the full scale regular teachers ii) In the long run, these para-teachers will occupy the posts of retiring teachers, without resorting to creation of regular additional posts and thereby the committed liability (non-plan) of States will be contained.

10. The following table indicates allocation of plan funds to Elementary Education both by the Union and States Governments during the last two years :

11. The gap between allocation of plan funds by the States and the Centre for Elementary Education is slowly narrowing down year after year. This indicates the spirit of meaningful partnership between the two as reflected by National Policy on Education 1986 (revised 1992).

(Rs in crore)

States/Centre	1997-98(R.E.)	1998-99(App.Outlay)
States/Uts	1,770.51 (44%)	2,239.89 (45%)
Centre	2,265.32 (56%)	2,778.53 (55%)
Total(1+2)	4,035.83 (100%)	5,018.42 (100%)

12. The Planning Commission endorsed the proposals of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (M/HRD) for launching a new scheme namely National Programme of Media Publicity and Advocacy of UEE to build up public opinion and mobilise community support for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

13. An outlay of Rs. 3035.13 crores has been approved for Elementary Education for Deptt. of Education (M/HRD) for the year 1999-2000 as against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 2714.33 crores in 1998-99. The current year allocation includes outlay of Rs. 160 crores for free education to girls and Rs. 1031.10 crores for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM) and Rs. 750 crores for District Primary Education Programme(DPEP).

14. During Annual Plan 1999-2000, it is proposed to consolidate several programmes of Elementary education of Department of Education (M/HRD) and other Deptts. for achieving Universalisation of Elementary Education in a Mission Mode. States are being pursued to implement the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution as it facilitates the transfer of the management of primary schools and upper primary schools to Panchayats alongwith adequate funds for improving school effectiveness.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPECIAL ACTION PLAN

15. Efforts are being made to improve the effectiveness of schooling by revamping, modifying and converging the on-going schemes of Elementary Education. In order to achieve the target of providing free and compulsory education upto class VIII (age 6-14 years), the Planning Commission held series of meetings with the Department of Education and State Governments. Some of the major recommendations are : -

- Increased allocation of funds for school buildings/classrooms under JRY (now JSY)/EAS.
- Restricting benefits of Mid-day Meal programme to needy children of vulnerable sections of society for achieving the desired results, in a cost effective manner.
- Supporting a new scheme of National Programme of Media Publicity to mobilise community support for Universalisation of Elementary Education.
- Support to launch a scheme similar to DPEP with domestic resources, to improve the quality of primary education.

ADULT EDUCATION

16. After the declaration of the new Education Policy in 1986, the National Literacy mission (NLM) was set up in 1988 with the objective of making 100 million persons in the age group of 15-35 years literate by 1995 . Subsequently the goal of NLM was revised to cover 100 million persons by the year 1998-99. Apart from covering the 15-35 age group, children in the 9 –14 age group are also being covered under the literacy programme.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99

17. During 1998-99, an outlay of Rs. 93.97 crores was provided by Planning Commission for Adult Education Programme. The revised outlay for the year was Rs.77.05 crores.

18. The Total Literacy Campaign was the principal strategy adopted by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) for eradication of illiteracy in the country. The literacy campaigns are area specific, time bound, and are delivered through voluntarism, cost effective and outcome oriented methods. So far, 450 districts have been covered under TLC in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadara and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. Of these 250 campaigns have moved into post literacy and 65 to the continuing education stage. The campaigns covered and estimated 148 million persons, among whom 121 million learners were identified through survey. Of the 94 million persons enrolled, 72.55 million persons have been made literate (learners having completed level III).

19. During the year, 58 existing Shramik Vidyapeeths continued to provide educational and vocational training to numerous groups of adults and young people living in urban and industrial areas and also to persons who have migrated from rural to urban settings. Two hundred and twenty five different vocational training programmes like candle and agarbati making, computer courses, etc. were offered through Shramik Vidyapeeths.

20. The Central Assistance under the scheme of Strengthening of Administrative Structures has been discontinued after 31st March 1998. Now the State Governments and the Union Territories are expected to bear the financial implications from their own resources. During the current financial year, under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Programme, only Rs. 60 lakh had been released to Jammu and Kashmir Government till December 1998. It is proposed to be subsumed with TLC/ PLC Scheme.

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21. In the Annual Plan of 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 110 crores has been provided for Adult Education. During the year the Total Literacy Campaign will continue to be followed as a dominant strategy by the National Literacy Mission. Special attention will be given to proper planning and management of campaigns in the field.

22. Efforts will be made to develop proper linkages-between different schemes of the Department of Education viz. Elementary Education, District Primary Education Programme; bridging the gap between the formal and non-formal, non-formal and adult literacy. States may work out district specific education plans which would facilitate interventions both by the State as well as by the Central Government.

23. More material will continue to be developed in regional languages and local dialects. Attention will be given to provide adequate, quality training to volunteers. The Directorate of Adult Education will continue to extend resource support in the field of training , basic/ post literacy material, media, monitoring and evaluation.

24. The existing Resource Centres will be strengthened. More active cooperation of the non-governmental organisations and the Panchayats and local bodies would be sought particularly in the Hindi-speaking States of Bihar, Rajasthan,Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

25. According to the latest 53rd round of NSSO Survey (December, 1997), literacy rate in the country has improved from 52% to 62% from 1991 to 1997. It shows good progress in terms of literacy rates, in case of some of the educationally backward States like Bihar, Mahya Pradesh, , Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where an increase by 14.4%, 11.8%, 16.5% and 10.5% respectively, has been recorded.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

26. During the year under report, Secondary Education is being strengthened through various schemes viz. Improvement of science education, environmental education, population education, culture and values in education, educational technology, physical education and sports. These schemes are being strengthened both in terms of physical inputs as well as financial inputs. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as an apex resource organisation assist and advice the Central and the State Governments on academic matters related to school education. It has been providing technical support in crucial areas of education, research and training. Review exercises have been undertaken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in schemes like CLASS project (computer education programme), provision of girls hostels, education of minorities, special education, technological aids, strengthening of teacher education programmes.

27. The Education Division of the Planning Commission took active part in these review exercises. It is expected that Ministry of Human Resource Development may propose upgraded schemes in the area of vocationalisation of secondary education and computer

education. As an on going scheme, the State Councils of Education, Research and Training (SCERTs), and Institutes of Education (SIEs) in the States are being strengthened in order to raise their institutional capacity for research, development and training components in secondary education. In addition, Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) and Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) are likely to be upgraded with additional funding, with revised norms.

28. Vocationalisation of secondary education is being implemented through the State Governments/Uts, except UT of Lakshadweep. In order to strengthen the Vocational Education (VE) programme at 10+2 stage, a better interaction with industry is required so that it could ensure quality amd social credibility. However , at this stage both central and state governments need to put extra effort in this direction. In the computer education programme, some states have taken initiative to have a tie up with National level/State level computer training institutes and educational institutes. These institutes will provide computer education training programme for secondary students either on the campus of the Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools or in their own campuses by providing their own faculty, software and in some cases even hardware. This may help the State Government to reduce their costs of training as well as facilitate administrative logistics.

Higher Education

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29. Students enrolled in universities and colleges were 70.78 lakhs. At the post graduate level, the student enrolment was 11.69 lakhs. The thrust on Environment and Vocationalisation of Education at the higher levels was renewed.

30. There was a significant achievement in enrolment of women students i.e. 24.46 lakh in 1998-99. But at the Post-graduate level, the enrolment of women remain static(34%). The enrolment of women students is highest in Kerala(53.6%), followed by Punjab(51.5%), Goa(51.4%), Delhi and Pondicherry(45.3%) each). States like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal also had higher enrolment of women as compared to the national average of 34.6% .

31. The University Grants Commission(UGC) continued its programmes for development of under-graduate and post graduate education.

32. The Pay Review Committee was set up by UGC which submitted its report to the Commission on 28th May 1997. Consequently, the UGC finalised and also notified the scheme of revised scales and service conditions on 24 Dec, 1998 which aimed at attracting talent to teaching in university and colleges, awarding merits and promoting excellence in the profession. UGC has instructed the State Governments to adopt these scales for their university and college teachers.

33. The Task Force was also constituted by Govt. of India to examine the relevant provisions of UGC Act with a view to suggest amendments in order to provide suitable safeguards against the incidence of fake universities and to empower the commission to cope

with the emerging challenges with confidence and to strengthen and restructure the Commission. Task Force submitted its report in Feb. 1999.

34. The scheme of Research and Studies in emerging and in Inter disciplinary areas continued its support to the courses like super-conductivity Atmospheric Science, Environmental Education computer Application, etc. Total number of universities supported under the super-conductivity programme was 35, upto Nov. 1998.

35. As a part of International Cooperation, during 1998-99, 372 research projects were approved by the Ministry of HRD. There was significant increase in the number of bilateral international conference/symposia/with foreign universities.

36. The Commission released development grants to eligible State Universities, amounting to Rs.330.35 crore during 1998-99.

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37. The programme introduced during the period of Ninth Plan 1997-2002 will be continued during the year 1999-2000. Emphasis will be given to the Information Technology Programmes in the universities and colleges. An outlay of Rs. 445.94 crore has been approved for the universities and other schemes of higher education.

Technical Education

38 Keeping in mind that human resources developed with the help of Technical Education, contribute in technological and economic development of the country, all major programmes of 1997-98 continued through 1998-99. In all, there have been 418 technical/engineering colleges and 1029 polytechnics, 6 IITs and Management Institutions in the country. As on March 1998, 442 Community Polytechnics have been functioning all over the country out of which 83 are exclusively for women. All the identified minority concentration districts(41 in number) in the country have been covered under the scheme. These polytechnics undertake training to unemployed/under-employed youth/school/college drop-outs etc. in order to provide them better earning opportunities with suitable hands on training exposure.

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39. To improve the intake of SC/ST students in the IITs, a special preparatory course of 10 months has been initiated . SC/ST students are also provided with financial support by way of free messing, pocket allowance, and loans etc. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore has started its academic programmes w.e.f. 1998-99. The process is already in progress to evaluate the RECs, their functioning and future prospects in order to make suitable changes in the overall system to suit the forthcoming needs of the area. The High Powered Committee to do this review under the Chairmanship of Dr.R.A. Mashelkar has already submitted its final report which is being reviewed for adoption. Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and other Technical Institutions are gradually increasing their income by way of consultancy. A Super Computer has been established in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore which is an Institution in a class by itself. This computer has microwave links with International Terminals. It also maintains

close links with Department of Defence, Research and Space. The Technology Development Missions(TDMs) provided their continued contribution in the 7 generic areas. Planning Commission in collaboration with Management Board of these Missions evaluated the performance in earlier years. The research work done by these missions has been acknowledged as the front line work and has been appreciated in general. Since these missions have collaboration with industry, Planning Commission has also collected the views of the collaborating partners of these missions which indicated a satisfactory, positive contribution. The World Bank assisted programme to strengthen polytechnics has been successfully completed.

40. To enhance the capacity of IITs, other reputed engineering institutions and IIMs etc. particularly in high demand areas like software engineering and information technology a National Task Force under the Chairmanship of the then Deputy Chairman, Planning commission has already given a set of recommendations in July 1998. Out of which recommendation numbers 58-75 are to be covered by the Department of Education broadly stressing training to enable every student/teacher in the school buy and use computers, internet etc.; to restructure intake in IITs, IISCs etc. in order to triple their output of IT professionals by suitably restructuring their programmes; setting up of Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs); launching the concept of SMART Schools; setting up of digital libraries etc. Since, the recommendations of the National Task Force for Information Technology and Software covered broad areas, an Inter-ministerial Committee has been set up in Oct. 1998 to review the recommendations of the Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Education). This Committee has been overseeing the implementation process.

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41. Considering that there are substantial number of physically disabled youth (12 million), a scheme is being proposed to up-grade a suitable number (50 to start with) of existing polytechnics to integrate physically disabled in the main stream of technical and vocational education. The proposal is under final consideration and is likely to be launched during the year. This scheme, besides having reservation of seats for physically disabled, will also create provision of free text-books, uniforms, and other such support to provide financial independence to these candidates.

42. The Department of Education will implement the recommendations of the National Task Force on Information Technology & Software Development through various agencies like National Council of Educational Research & Training, Indira Gandhi National Open University, University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education etc. Under this Scheme the output in IITs is proposed to increase three times. Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad is being set up. The computer facilities at 5 IITs namely: Kanpur, Delhi, Chennai, Bombay and Kharagpur will be upgraded.

43. The High Powered Committee set up on Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) is discussing the recommendations of the Empowered Committee to make necessary changes with regard to the RECs. This Committee will submit its recommendations with regard to re-orientation of joint entrance examination of RECs, autonomy and degree awarding powers of RECs, The funding pattern of RECs, re-structuring of governance of RECs etc. This committee will also decide on how to increase the intake at PG level in these institutions.

44. Looking into the much required need of manpower development in the area of Computer Software, efforts will be made to launch suitable Computer Software Capability Enhancement Programmes. This will enable to generate enough manpower for the world class Software industry of the country.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT, BOOK PROMOTION AND COPYRIGHT

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45. Planning Commission supported the schemes for promotion and development of Languages and Book Promotion that the Department of Education implemented through its Language Institutes, autonomous Organisations and Subordinate Offices e.g. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (KHSM), Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Central Hindi Directorate(CHI) etc. broadly in four major areas : development of Hindi and its propagation; developing English as an international and link language; development and strengthening of other regional languages (Schedule VIII of Indian Constitution), and protection, growth and dissemination of Sanskrit.

46. Central Hindi Directorate continued schemes of preparing bilingual, trilingual and multilingual dictionaries. Teaching of Hindi through correspondence courses is continuing and so far 3.35 lakhs (approx.) have benefited. Through audio-video cassettes also it is being promoted by the Directorate. Financial assistance is also given to 160 NGO's annually and Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, for the promotion and development of Hindi, particularly in Non-Hindi speaking States. Commission for Scientific and Technical terminology worked for formulation of uniform terminology in Hindi and other Modern Indian Languages, University level text books, (so far has published 11,780 books), etc. and is bringing out definitional dictionaries (so far 53 in number have been published) of various subjects of basic sciences, humanities, social sciences, engineering, medicine & agriculture. So far 4.22 lakh technical terms data base have been keyed in the computer based National Terminology Bank. During the year it published 15 glossaries and five definitional dictionaries. Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra continued appointing and imparting training in Hindi Sansthan and its various centers and particularly through its Extension programmes in tribal areas. Its Tribal Language Research Unit is developing Language teaching material for Nagaland. During 1998-99 Sansthan organized 18 different regular teaching training programmes and trained 1008 students from India and abroad. Hindi was also taught to foreigners at Agra under the Scheme of Propagation of Hindi abroad. Thirteen eminent Hindi scholars have been selected for 1998-99 Hindi Sevi Samman Yojana for their contribution to the development and propagation of Hindi, Hindi journalism, research and creative literature, scientific and technical literature in Hindi, etc. Financial assistance was given for appointment of about 1521 Hindi teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States/UT's during 1998-99.

47. Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore continued implementing schemes of training of teachers in Modern Indian Languages under the three language formula and development of Indian Languages through research training and material production.

Annually it assists 40 NGOs for development & promotion of Modern Indian languages besides its regular programmes. Planning Commission was a member on the Review committee for the Scheme of Appointment of Modern Indian Language Teachers (preferably South Indian Languages) in Hindi speaking States. Meetings were attended and constructive suggestions were made. The Report has also been submitted. Studies were also conducted in various tribal languages for preparation of workbooks, teacher guides, etc. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIFEL), Hyderabad with its regional centers worked in bringing improvement in the standard of teaching of English language and other related activities and financial assistance was also provided to States and Regional Institutes of English. NGO's were assisted for publication and purchase of Books in English.

48. National Council for Promotion of Uprdu Language (NCPUL) assisted 48 Calligraphy Training Centres who are introducing computerized calligraphy training in these centers in the country. Out of 12 volumes of Urdu Encyclopedia, 6 volumes have already been published and others are under preparation. Networking of Urdu promotion activities through interaction with State Urdu Akademies and State Madarsa Boards would need to be strengthened. Similarly National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL) was supported for implementing several programmes.

49. For promotion and development of Sanskrit language, a number of plan schemes were supported by the Planning Commission which are being executed by Department of Education through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Vidyapeethas, Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas and Shodh Sansthans. Establishment of new Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas in those States where there are none are also being supported for promoting Sanskrit learning and research. Financial Assistance was provided to 704 Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations. Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan continued financial support and released grants to 35 Vedic Institutions/Vidyalayas and 34 units for payment of honorarium to teachers and stipend to students of oral traditions of vedic recitation. Under Central Plan Scheme of development of Sanskrit Education, a grant of Rs. 144.79 lakh was given to 2,800 students of High/Higher Secondary schools as scholarship besides salary to 40 Sanskrit and 120 teachers of Modern Subjects in Sanskrit Pathshalas. On recommendation of Planning Commission 100% assistance is being given for improving methodology of teaching Sanskrit in Schools, Sanskrit Colleges/ Vidyapeethas and proper orientation of teachers. All ongoing proposals under the scheme, would be supported during 1999-2000 by Planning Commission.

50. Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Madarsas, Planning Commision supported extension of financial assistance to more Madarsas (100%) in the States/Uts and the proposed enhancement of salaries of teachers appointed for broadbasing the teaching of subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi, English, etc. as part of their curriculum and for giving Science/Maths kits.

51. For promoting book promotional activities, Planning commission. extended support to ongoing Plan programmes and schemes of Department of Education and National Book Trust, an autonomous Organisation with Deptt. of Education for publication of original, as well as of translations in English, Hindi, and eleven other major Indian languages including those meant for children, Post literacy reading material, organisation of book fairs, workshops, seminars, etc. in the country and outside India, etc.. Through sale of books it

expects to generate revenue approximately Rs. 470 lakhs during 1998-99 against Rs. 250 lakhs during 1997-98. Financial assistance of Rs. 5.64 lakhs was given under Plan to various organizations engaged in field of Book Promotional activities. Planning Commission also supported the Plan schemes of Department of Education for effective implementation of Copy Right Act and new initiatives like Scheme of Organising seminars and workshops on copyright matters, financial assistance for Intellectual Property Rights, Studies for creating general awareness about Copyright matters. Its copy right office registered 1815 works during 1998. There has been more awareness among people as number of Copy Right cases registered have gone up considerably from 326 to 479 in 1997 and persons arrested from 482 to 794 in1997.

52. For Language Development for Book Promotion & Copy Rights Rs. 26.25 crores and Rs. 4.06 crores were allocated respectively.

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53. Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 62.90 crores for Development of Languages and Rs. 6.50 crores for Book Promotion and Copy rights for 1999-2000.

54. Plan Schemes of Central Hindi Directorate for Promotion and Development of Hindi are being supported for successful implementation of three language formula.

55. Programmes of Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore for providing training of teachers in Modern Indian Languages under the Three-Language formula would be supported as well. The Scheme of appointment of teachers in Modern Indian Languages is to be revised as per recommendations of a Review Committee, in which Planning Commission was also represented. Setting up of new centers of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, programmes for strengthening of its existing regional centers etc. are also proposed to be continued with the Plan support of Planning Commission. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language would continue to promote programmes of Publication and financial assistance to Training programmes of Publication and financial assistance to Training Centres for Urdu Calligraphy and their computerization etc. would be also supported. Proposes to bring out remaining 9 volumes (out of 12) of Urdu. Encyclopedia and to implement the Recommendations of Gujaral Committee Report in association with the States. Likewise, continuing programmes of National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language would also be supported by Planning Commission.

56. Planning Commission would also support continuation of Plan Schemes of Department of Education for Development of Sanskrit Education. Support in principle has also been extended to the proposal of recognition of more institutions as Sanskrit Adarsh Mahavidyalaya/ Shodh Sansthans for promoting Sanskrit teaching and learning. Proposes to celebrate 1999-2000 as the Sanskrit Year. Sanskrit encyclopedia Dictionary Project is being reformulated by Deptt. of Education on a large scale at the behest of Planning Commission. Establishment of more Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas, one each in every State are also being supported. The strengthening of the programmes of Maharishi Sandeepani Ved Vidya Pratishthan for preserving, conserving and propagating the oral traditions of vedic studies would be further supported.

57. The project for extending the scope of the Scheme of Modernisation of Madarsa Education to secondary level and for upward revision of Grants-in-aid in terms of salary of teachers and for providing Science/Maths kits as proposed by Department of Education are also being supported by the Planning Commission.

Book Promotion and Copyright

58. Rs. 6.50 crores were approved by the Planning Commission for Plan Programmes of Book Promotion and Copy rights of Department of Education. All ongoing Plan programmes of National Book Trust of publication of books particularly children's literature, with the objective of inculcating the reading habit among the people generally and the children in particular would also be supported . NBT has been allocated Rs. 3.40 crores for 1999-2000. Its building project is also being supported. Programmes for effective Implementation of Copyright Act, 1994, formation of Copyright Societies for different categories would also be supported. Research and academic studies on intellectual property rights in the higher education system would also be supported which is one of thrust areas of Ninth Plan. Scheme of establishment of Copyright Enforcement Cells in States/Uts are also being supported.

Education for Women's equality and Education of SC/ST and Minorities.

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59. Women who account for 407.8 million (including girl Children) constitute about 48% of the country's total population. Lately the concept of gender equality and special programmes for empowering women have received special attention of the Government of India. Both Central and State Governments have taken specific measures to improve the status of the girl child and `Empowerment of Women' being one of the primary objectives of the Ninth Plan, a number of incentive schemes have been introduced to increase the enrolment of girls in schools. One of the commitment is to adopt a special strategy of "Women's Component Plan" to ensure that not less than 30% of funds/benefits flow to women from other developmental sectors; steps are also being taken to eliminate gender bias in all educational programmes.

60. At the elementary level, the enrolment ratio of girls was 81.2% at the primary stage and 49.5% at middle level. For the Scheduled Caste girls the enrolment ratio was fairly good i.e. 81.60 in class I to V and 37.59 in class VI to VIII. For Scheduled Tribes, though in primary stage the girls' enrolment ratio was 78.34, but at the middle stage the ratio was as low as 32.93.

61. The Drop-out rates for girls was 41.34 at primary and 58.61 at elementary stage (class I to VIII).

62. The Mahila Samakhya has extended its coverage from 35 to 40 districts and 6876 villages in backward States of UP, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, MP, Assam and other States like Karnataka and Gujarat. The programme has also been extended to two districts in the State of Kerala. The 16 Mahila Sikhshan Kendras are a unique residential learning opportunity for adolescent girls and young women. The curriculum is based on a holistic approach

includes imparting basic literacy, life skills and a preparation to play a leadership role in the development of the community. MS strategy in mobilising women for education has been adopted by other externally aided Education Projects like Bihar Education Project, UP Basic Education Project and DPEP.

63. The Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) and community play an important role in Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP) which gives primary attention to girls for reaching the goal of UEE. The Prehar Pathshalas (PPs) i.e. school of convenient timings under the Shiksha Karmi Programme, aims to provide education for out of school children. In PPs condensed formal school curriculum and learning material are followed. About 22359 girls, who constitute 71% of learners in PPs, are seeking benefits from this facility. Under the innovative and experimental activities Angan Pathshalas have been effected in attracting girls to primary schools in difficult areas. The project covers 2697 villages in 146 blocks in Rjasthan. Up to October 1998, 83410 girls have been enrolled under this project.

64. The general observations are that though the rate of growth of enrolment of girls has been higher than that of boys but disparities still persist as girls still account for only 43.2% of enrolment at primary stage and 39.0 at upper primary stage. The Drop-out rate of girls is much higher than that of boys at elementary stage.

Girls in Secondary Education

65. Although educational facilities at the elementary level have increased significantly over the past 50 years, in the rural areas only 2% villages were having Higher Secondary Schools and 9% villages had High Schools. Under the ongoing scheme for strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, financial assistance is being given to eligible voluntary organisations to improve the enrolment of adolescent girls from rural areas and weaker sections, Rs.5000 per annum per girl for food, salary of cook/warden where there are at least 25 girl boarders of Classes IX-XII of recognised schools; and one time grant of Rs.1500 per girl boarder for furniture, beds and utensils, basic recreational aids, books etc.

Women in Higher Education

66. The womens' enrolment in 1998-99 was 24.46 lakhs. At post-graduate level, 34% of total students were women. In Kerala, Punjab, Goa it was more than 50% as against Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Haryana, West Bengal where enrolment was more than the All India level.

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67. The new scheme of the "National Strategy for Ensuring Greater Participation of Women in Educational Field" though could not be implemented during 1998-99, soon after obtaining approval of the Full Planning Commission, the scheme would take off. The Planning Commission suggested that all schools and educational institutions should be run by the Department of Education which uptil now, were run by Department of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Greater emphasis on items involving revenue expenditure, would be given rather than on capital costs. The rate of scholarships/freeships and other incentives for girls should be higher than that of

boys. Funds available would be utilised from NEC, the North-Eastern Non lapsable funds of the Ministry of Health, Rural Development, Defence, Railways, Labour as well as the MPLAD scheme. The percentage of female teachers for fresh appointment could go up to 75%. As far as provision of second and third teacher in the school is concerned, a locally available volunteer teacher may be appointed on a lower salary for the 1st five years and than inducted into regular cadres of teacher. This may be applicable to remote and backward areas where qualified female teachers may not be available. This is also being stressed that there should be no reduction in the State Government expenditure, earmarked for girls' ongoing educational programmes. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, Rs.160 crores have been allocated for this scheme.

68. The other programmes specifically benefiting girls/women at secondary/ higher secondary, college and university level, technical education would continue in the year 1999-2000. For the scheme of Mahila Samakhya an oultay of Rs.7.40 crores has been budgeted.

EDUCATION OF SC/ST AND MINORITIES

69 For benefiting the children from these communities norms of opening primary schools have been relaxed i.e. primary school within 1 K.M. walking distance from habitations of 200 population instead of 300. Tuition fees has been abolished in all States up to middle level and in some States even up to Senior Secondary level. All the programmes of the Central Department of Education have a specific focus on SC/ST inhabited areas. The reservation of seats and posts for SC/STs and OBCs in all the Central Government Institutions of higher education like colleges and universities IITs, RECs, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya have been ensured. Under the scheme of National scholarship at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas, out of 43 thousand scholarships, 13 thousand are provided to these students. About 50 Junior Research Fellowships, 25 scholarships, 20 Research Associateship, 50 fellowships are awarded by UGC to these students. The SC/ST cells in the University and Higher Education Bureau in the Department of Education, Ministry of HRD reviews and overseas the implementation of the reservation policy in admissions, appointments and allotment of hostel/ accommodation in central universities and colleges affiliated to them, and coordinates with the UGC. UGC has established SC/STs cells in 98 universities. The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore has brought out text books, primers, grammer books, dictionaries, bilingual text books facilitating translation from regional languages etc. in 75 tribal and border languages. The NCERT has prepared and published 10 text books and teaching learning material in 15 tribal dialects. UGC also implements coaching classes for the weaker sections of educationally backward minorities. Currently the scheme is under operation in 22 universities and 59 colleges (including 9 women coaching centres). The schemes of Non-formal education, Operation Blackboard, Mid-Day Meal, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Total Literacy Campaign accord priority to the coverage of SC/ST, Minorities concentration areas and identified blocks/Tehsils by the Ministry of Welfare.

5.4 Health and Family Welfare

5.4.1 Health

Over the last five decades a massive infrastructure and manpower has been created to provide primary, secondary and tertiary level health care services to the urban and rural population. National programmes to combat major public health problems have been evolved and implemented through this infrastructure. Utilisation of these services by the population have resulted in a steep fall in mortality; but disease burden due to communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and nutritional problems continue to be high. In spite of the fact that the norms for creation of infrastructure and manpower are similar through out the country, there are substantial differences between the states and between districts in the same state in the availability and utilisation of the health care services and health indices of the population.

During the Ninth Plan there is an absolute and total commitment to:

- improving access to and enhance quality of primary health care in urban and rural areas through an optimally functioning primary health care system.
- appropriate strengthening of the secondary and tertiary care institutions.
- improving efficiency and build up effective referral linkages between existing primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions.
- development of human resources for health, adequate in quantity, appropriate in quality, with proper programme and people orientation.
- effective implementation of the provisions of food and drug safety.
- enhancing research capabilities and strengthen basic, clinical and health systems research.

State Specific Strategies

2. The states have to prioritise and utilise funds available for primary health care on the basis of the existing infrastructure and the performance indices . For instance:

- States such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu with good infrastructure and good performance require mainly uninterrupted supply of drugs and devices; management of non communicable diseases should get attention in these states.

- States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with poor infrastructure and poor performance need provision of additional funds to the health sector from the State Plan outlay to improve the infrastructure, ensure availability of skilled manpower to effectively manage the programme; these inputs are critical for improvement of performance.

- States with below average level of infrastructure but average level of performance such as Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have to improve infrastructure through optimal utilisation of funds from all sources as this may result in rapid improvement in performance.

- States like Punjab and Haryana with above average level of infrastructure and below average performance in some health indices have to make specific efforts to identify the factors responsible for the relatively poor performance and correct them.

During Annual Plan '98-99 Planning Commission has provided additional assistance for addressing special needs of KBK districts of Orissa and to the North Eastern States. Health and nutritional status of the population living in the KBK Districts continue to be poor due to poverty, low income, lower levels of literacy, periodic drought, endemic malaria, inadequate access to health care services and lack of awareness especially in tribal areas. Under the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for KBK Districts of Orissa (1995-2002) Planning Commission has provided an Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2 crores in Annual Plan'98-99 for mobile health clinics in order to improve access to health care in tribal areas in KBK districts. The Central sector Programme on Yaws Eradication also provides mobile health care facilities to the population living in these districts. In addition, Rs.7 crores has been provided for the Emergency Feeding Programme under the LTAP. Planning Commission is monitoring the progress of implementation of these programmes.

District Specific Strategies

3. In states where only some of the districts are poorly performing (e.g., Idikki with high IMR in Kerala), factors responsible for poor performance have to be identified and rectified. In poorly performing states, districts which are performing well (e.g., Almora with low IMR) have to be studied and factors responsible for good performance identified and replicated in other districts.

Assistance for meeting Special Needs

4. In the sparsely populated North Eastern states CHCs are not functional, as there are no specialists in the CHCs; district hospitals are in fact acting as first referral hospitals. Planning Commission has suggested that in view of the relatively small population of the districts and the fact that the district hospitals are in fact functioning as the first referral units, the State may seek an exemption from Planning Commission so that district hospitals can be strengthened with funds from BMS. Nagaland and Mizoram had requested funds for strengthening State Referral Hospital, so that the patients from the state could get appropriate tertiary care within the state. Planning Commission had recommended that the state should earmark substantial amount from state plan outaly for the hospital; in addition it has been recommended that State Referral Hospital at Kohima and Aizwal may be provided some funds from the Non-lapsable pool of resources for the development of the North -Eastern states.

Primary Health Care Services

Rural Primary Health Care Infrastructure

5. The primary health care infrastructure provides the first level of contact between the population and health care providers and forms the common pathway for implementation of all the health and family welfare programmes in the country. Majority of the health care needs of the population is taken care of by the trained health personnel at the primary health care level. Those requiring specialised care are referred to secondary or tertiary care.

6. Some of the factors responsible for the sub-optimal functioning of Primary Health Care Institutions are:

- inappropriate location, poor access and poor maintenance;
- gaps in critical manpower;
- mismatch between personnel and equipment;
- lack of essential drugs/diagnostics and poor referral linkages.

7. Ninth Plan and Special Action Plan have given high priority for improving the functional status and efficiency of operation of the primary health care infrastructure by:

- ensuring that the existing Sub-Centres (SCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are made fully operational,
- filling the gaps in Community Health Centres (CHCs) through re-structuring existing block level PHC and Taluk, Sub-divisional hospitals,
- providing need based manpower on the basis of distances, difficulties and work load.
- providing essential equipment, consumables and drugs
- establishing functional referral linkages

8. Some states such as Himachal Pradesh have already undertaken restructuring of rural health care infrastructure along these lines. The Ninth Plan targets for the rural Primary health care infrastructure have been set so that the existing gaps in the primary health care institutions can be completely filled by 2002. Annexure-1 indicates the statewise requirement of the infrastructure to meet the needs of the population as per norms, the current functional status, and the targets set for the Ninth Plan period.

9. In order to fill the gaps and ensure that geographically delineated rural areas are covered by the three tier primary health care institutions as per the norms defined, the states have been requested to integrate existing hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas into the appropriate tier of rural primary health care infrastructure. It has been suggested that construction activity is to be taken up only when it is absolutely necessary. High priority has to be accorded to filling the reported large gap in the vital CHC/FRU by redesignating and appropriately strengthening the existing block level PHCs, sub-district/sub-divisional hospitals, sub-district post-partum centres, providing appropriate equipment, consumables and drugs as required.

Health manpower in rural primary health care institutions

10. The number of PHC doctors at the national level exceeds the requirement as per the norms. However, there are marked differences in their distribution. The PHCs without doctors and paraprofessionals are mostly located in remote areas where health care facilities provided by the voluntary or private sector are also limited. Some of the innovative approaches to fill the vacancies in under-served areas currently being tried in some States include local recruitment of doctors, if necessary on part-time basis; adoption of a village/PHC/district by industrial establishments, cooperatives, self-help groups and charitable institutions; permitting local practitioners to pay a rental and practice in the PHCs after OPD hours. The usefulness of these approaches are being assessed. Substantial proportion of specialist posts even in functional CHCs are vacant hence these CHCs are unable to function as First Referral Units (FRUs). It is necessary to ensure that specialists are available in the CHCs so that referred patients and those requiring emergency care receive the treatment they need. There are gaps in some of the critical paraprofessional personnel such as the lab technicians and male multi purpose workers. Efforts are under way to provide the required posts of lab technicians under various CSS to fill the gap within this plan period. The number of sanctioned posts of male multi-purpose workers is only half the number required. This has been cited as one of the major factors responsible for the sub-optimal performance in health sector programmes. There are large numbers of male-workers employed in the malaria, leprosy and TB Control programmes. They have to be given appropriate retraining and skill upgradation, redeployed as male multipurpose workers and given the responsibility of looking after all health and family welfare programmes in their sub-centre area. Funds for these activities are available under States Annual Plan Health

> The available urban health care infrastructure is insufficient to meet the health care needs of the growing urban population. In many towns and cities the health status of urban slum dwellers is worse than that of the rural population. The urban secondary and tertiary care health facilities provide health care to both the urban and rural population; in addition they continue to provide primary health care services also. This results in gross over crowding and loss of efficiency.

Sector Basic Minimum Services (BMS) Outlays, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for BMS and Externally Aided Projects; some of the states have state specific Externally Assisted Projects to improve primary health care infrastructure/ manpower .

Urban Primary Health Care Services

11. Realising the need to provide primary health care services to the growing urban population, the municipalities, State Governments and the Central Government have tried to provide funds for building up urban primary health care. Unlike the rural health services, there have not been any well-planned and organised efforts to provide primary, secondary and tertiary care services in geographically delineated urban areas. As a result, there is either non-availability or substantial under utilisation of available primary care facilities along with an over-crowding at secondary and tertiary care centres. Re-organisation of urban primary health care services to provide basic health and family welfare services to the population within 1-3 kms. of their dwellings and establishing appropriate linkages between primary, secondary and tertiary care centres in the area so that optimal utilisation of the available health care facilities for referral services are ensured is one of the priority areas identified during the Ninth Plan. The Planning Commission had provided ACA to NCT of Delhi and to Punjab to develop models for provision of urban primary health care facilities and establish linkages with secondary and tertiary levels of care. Earmarked funds under BMS and the ACA for BMS, funds from the urban RCH project and from urban component of Indian Population Project (IPP) can be utilised for the development of this essential urban basic service.

Secondary Health Care

12. The secondary health care infrastructure at the district hospitals and urban hospitals are currently taking care of the primary Health care needs of the population in the city/town in which it is located and as secondary care centres; this inevitably leads to overcrowding and underutilisation of the specialised services. To remedy the situation, four States - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Punjab - have initiated Secondary Health System Development Projects with special focus on strengthening the CHCs, District Hospital and the referral linkages between these. Orissa is also expected to initiate a similar programme. This is expected to reduce the burden on the tertiary care hospitals, besides providing a credible and effective linkage between secondary and Primary Health Care Institutions. The utilisation of funds under this project in several States has been poor; there is need for timely utilisation of funds so that there are no time and cost overruns. In order to raise resources to meet the recurring costs of good quality diagnostic and curative services, many States were exploring the feasibility of collecting user charges from patients (except those below the poverty line). These experiences will enable the States to evolve and implement appropriate schemes for strengthening these hospitals so that they cater to the increasing need for secondary care services. Increasing involvement of the private and voluntary sector in secondary health care has been reported from many states.

Tertiary Health Care

13. Along with the emphasis on enhancing the outreach and quality of primary health care services and the strengthening of linkages with secondary care institutions, there is a need to optimise the facilities available in the tertiary care centres. Majority of the tertiary care institutions in the governmental sector lack adequate manpower and facilities to meet the rapidly growing demand for increasingly complex diagnostic and therapeutic modalities. Over the last two decades these institutions have been facing an increasing resource crunch and have not been able to obtain spares for equipment maintenance, to replace obsolete equipment, to maintain supply of consumables and to take up necessary upgradation of the infrastructure to provide high technology, high quality care at an affordable cost to meet the ever increasing needs and rising expectations of the population. Several States have started levying user charges for the diagnostic and curative services offered in these institutions from people above the poverty line, to meet some of the recurring costs in providing such services. Other States are also taking up experimental projects of establishment of pay clinics/ pay cabins for generating funds required by the institutions. Necessary amendments have been made to enable these hospitals to retain the funds generated by these activities so that they could be utilised to improve quality of services available; if found successful it might also be possible to use the income from pay clinics as cross subsidy for treatment of patients below the poverty line. The advantages, disadvantages in these experiments need to be documented and those found useful replicated in other settings.

Development of Human Resources for Health

Data base on Health Manpower

Health Manpower Production

14. India produces over 15,000 medical graduates annually; two-thirds of them go in for postgraduate training. The existing facilities for training of medical graduates have outstripped the needs. In view of this the Medical Council Act was amended in 1993 to ensure that "no person shall establish a medical college and no medical college shall open a new or a higher course of study or training including a post graduate course of study or training or increase in its admission capacity in any course of study or training, without the prior permission of the Central Government".

15. It is well recognised that there is dearth of paraprofessional personnel. Paraprofessionals are trained in three categories of training institutions: existing Govt. institutions, private institutions and as a part of the 10+2 vocational training. There is an urgent need to ensure uniformity in training curriculum and improvement in quality of paraprofessional training. In view of the substantial difference between districts in terms of para-professional manpower required there is a need to access para professionals required in each district and take steps appropriately for training them.

Unlike health service planning, health manpower planning in India has not received adequate attention. There has been very little attempt to assess the requirement in manpower and to match health manpower production with requirement At the moment only infrastructure and manpower at the primary health care institutions are monitored and information periodically updated. There is no mechanism for obtaining and analysing information on health care infrastructure and manpower in the private and voluntary sectors in the district. Unless this information is available it will not be possible to undertake any effective area-specific microplanning so that the health manpower required to meet the local health needs of the population is provided. As a first step, in order to create such a data base a Standing Technical Advisory Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services; the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has been entrusted with the task of compiling the data on rural and urban primary, secondary and tertiary health care infrastructure and manpower in the private, voluntary, industrial, governmental and other sectors.

Continuing Education for health professionals:

16. Continuing education to update the knowledge and skills of all health professionals is important in the context of evolving technology, demographic transition, changing lifestyles and disease patterns. Currently Continuing Medical Education (CME) to physicians is provided through in-service training programmes in various institutions, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations and various professional bodies and associations. In addition, major disease control and family welfare programme undertake skill upgradation and programme orientation training of physicians and paraprofessionals.

Control of Communicable Diseases

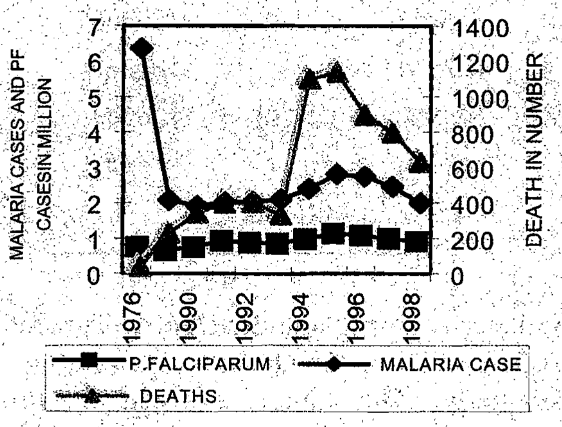
17. Even though health is a State subject the Central Government has over the last forty years provided additional funds through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for control of some of the major communicable diseases. These disease control programmes are continuing in the Ninth Plan period. External assistance has been obtained to augment available national funds for implementing these programmes.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

18. Malaria is a major health problem in India. Spectacular success achieved under the National Malaria Control Programme initiated in 1953 and National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) in 1958 brought down the incidence of Malaria to 0.1 million cases with no deaths. However, after 1965 there was a resurgence of malaria and NMEP initiated a Modified Plan of Operation. The incidence of Malaria came down to 2.18 million in 1984.

Since then the total malaria cases in the country continue to be around 2 to 3 million annually.

FIGURE 1
TOTAL MALARIA CASES & DEATHS



Source - NMEP

19. The performance of NMEP is indicated in Fig. 1. There has been an increase in the number of cases of malaria reported during the Eighth Plan period. The proportion of Plasmodium Falciparam infection has increased to 40 per cent. Many of the fever patients are not screened, diagnosed and effectively treated primarily because of lack of male multipurpose worker and laboratory technicians. Not all the diagnosed cases are reported to the programme authorities. Residual insecticide spraying is often not done at the appropriate time. Community involvement in spray operations and the bioenvironmental measures for control of mosquito breeding are poor. Some of the vectors of malaria have developed resistance to one, two or three of the currently used insecticides A major initiative during the Eighth Plan (1994) was to provide 100% Central Assistance for NMEP in NE States so that financial constraints do not come in the way of effective implementation of the NMEP. This did help as indicated by the fact that after the outbreaks in 1995 in Assam timely spraying of insecticides has resulted in substantial reduction in malaria in the next two years.

20. In the Ninth Plan period NMEP has intensified malaria control activities and overcome the deficiencies that have been identified in the programme, a programme aimed at intensive and effective implementation of the modified plan of operation in the seven North Eastern States, 100 districts spread over the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and in 19 cities/towns which have rising slide positivity rates and in areas where there have been focal outbreaks of malaria during the previous year. Funds have been obtained from World Bank for augmenting the national funds available for implementation of the programme. The programme was operationalised in 1998. With effective implementation of the programme it is expected that by the end of the Ninth Plan the following targets will be achieved in the malariogenic areas: 1) ABER of over 10% 2) API less than 0.5% and 3) 25% reduction in morbidity and mortality due to malaria.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

21. The National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) has been on-going since 1962 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Currently 446 districts (out of which 292 are Short Course Chemotherapy (SCC) districts and 330 TB clinics (mostly in large towns and districts) are covered under NTCP. In addition, 47600 beds for treatment of serious cases of Tuberculosis are available. In spite of availability of effective chemotherapy during the last three decades,

the Programme has not succeeded in bringing down the disease burden because of low case detection, case holding and cure rates.

TABLE – 5.4.1 : NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME ALL INDIA

YEAR	Sputum Exam.		Sputum Positive		Total New Cases	
	TAR.	ACH.	TAR.	ACH.	TAR.	ACH.
1997-98	14189175	4518068 (31.84)	472980	365081 (77.19)	1277026	1309665 (102.56)
1998-99	14189175	3893213 (27.44)	472980	321920 (68.06)	1277026	1249446 (97.84)
1999-2000	4823930		0		482390	

22. The implementation, reporting and performance of districts under District Tuberculosis Programme (DTP) have been sub-optimal; only two third of DTPs are submitting their reports out of which only 70% submit them regularly. The same is true with the Primary Healthcare Institutions (PHIs), only 25% of reported cases are sputum smear positive and very high number of sputum smear negative cases are being reported showing poor quality of diagnosis and over dependence on radiological diagnosis. Under the NTCP, out of 10 cases in whom chemotherapy was initiated, only 3 are reported as completing treatment in 1992.

23. A major review of NTCP was undertaken during the Eighth Plan (1992) to identify inadequacies in the ongoing programmes and suggest remedial measures. Based on the review, a Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) was drawn up with the following aims: (1) to improve cure/ completion of therapy rates to 85% by providing drugs for short course chemotherapy (SCC) and strengthening monitoring and supervision of patients under treatment; and (2) to improve case detection to 70% by providing critical personnel and improving their skills through training. RNTCP has been pilot tested in 17 project sites in different parts of the country during the last three years. The cure rates achieved ranged between 60 and 80%. The RNTCP is being extended in a phased manner during the Ninth Plan; financial assistance from the World Bank and other bilateral donors has been obtained to augment the coverage under the programme. It is expected that with the implementation of this programme over the next five years, the total number of patients cured will increase to 32.55 lakh and 1.8 lakh deaths will be prevented. The programme has been operationalised in 1998.

TABLE – 5.4.2 : NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME

	CASE DETECTION		CASE TREATMENT		CASE DISCHARGE	
YEAR	TAR.	ACH.	TAR.	ACH.	TAR.	ACH.
1996-97	218240	461082 (211.27)	218240	455362 (208.65)	474200	485644 (102.41)
1997-98	323640	524411 (162.04)	323640	522309 (161.39)	431615	549975 (127.42)
1998-99	323640	751018 (232.05)	323640	746486 (230.65)	652400	714779 (109.56)
1999-2000	286365		286365		611666	

NEW CASES DETECTED BY MLEC AND PR BEFORE AND AFTER MLEC

POPULATION IN LAKHS		NO. OF SUSPECTED CASES	NO OF CONFIRMED CASES	NO. OF SINGLE LESION	PR BEFORE MLEC	PR AFTER MLEC	% INCREASE IN PR
ENUMERATED	EXAMINED						
8209.67	6448.71	2858267	454290	53115	4.75	10.02	110.95

24. Following the initiation of the RNTCP the Department of Health is also reporting on the number of registered patients, the number of patients evaluated and the results of the treatment provided in the RNTCP districts. Results of treatment of patients registered till the end of September, 1997 shows that the cure/completion rates is 79.8% in new smear positive cases, 79% in new smear negative cases and 87.6 % in extra pulmonary cases. Utilisation of funds under the RNTCP was poor in Annual Plan 1997-98 mainly due to problems related to procurement of drugs.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

25. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched as a 100% centrally funded CSS in 1983 with a goal of arresting disease transmission and bringing down the prevalence of leprosy to 1/10000 by 2000 AD. From 1994, the programme, which initially covered endemic districts, was extended to all districts in the country with World Bank assistance. The performance of the programme is given in Table-2. It has been estimated that about 19 States/UTs would be able to achieve elimination of leprosy by 2000 AD. There has been a change in the state wise figures of the cases requiring treatment; currently more than 50% of the cases are in UP, MP, Bihar, and West Bengal. There is inadequate information on recurrences, relapse rates and reactions to drug therapy. Even if leprosy infection has been cured, the deformities and disabilities associated with leprosy continue to require treatment.

26. A Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign (MLEC) was started in ‘97-98 with the objective of creating mass awareness about leprosy in the community, giving orientation training to all general health care staff and conducting house to house search of the

population to detect hidden leprosy cases. A total of 821 million population in 22 states/UTs were enumerated; of these 645 million were examined. A total of 5.75 laks doctors, health supervisors and health workers were given orientation training on leprosy. Further, about 363172 volunteers received training regarding leprosy. The net outcome of the search through MLEC micro plan indicates that a total of 28.58 lakh suspected patients were identified and 454 thousand cases were confirmed as leprosy. 32.5% of the cases were Multi Bacillary (MB) 55.8% Pauci Bacillary (PB) cases and 11.7% were single lesion patients.

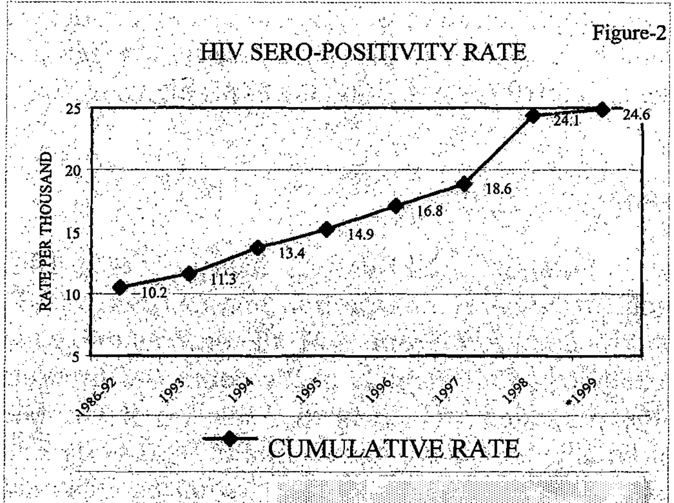
27. Detection of a large number of leprosy cases need not be confused with a leprosy epidemic in the country. Such detection in a short span of 6 days was possible mainly because all out attempts were made to detect hidden cases and the people came forward as a result of massive awareness. Such cases were either not reported due to non reporting by the patients who were in difficult areas, or not reported due to ignorance, or due to stigma.

28. As and when the reduction in the prevalence of the disease is achieved in the States/UTs, leprosy elimination programme will be integrated into and will be implemented through the general health services. States such as Tamil Nadu have initiated this process of horizontal integration. The process of horizontal integration will have to be closely monitored so that there is no recurrence of infection in the leprosy eliminated areas.; It is expected that with proper training and supervision the vast infrastructure at primary, secondary and tertiary care level, will ensure continued effective implementation of leprosy eradication programme.

National AIDS Control Programme

29. The National AIDS Control Programme was initiated in 1992 as a 100% centrally funded CSS. Adequate funds, initially from the national budget, augmented later through Externally Assisted Project were provided for the programme to combat and minimise the magnitude of the HIV epidemic. The programme has right from its inception operated through the existing health care system at various levels. Available data indicated that HIV infection exists in all states both in urban and rural areas. The apparent differences between States/ districts/ cities might to a large extent be due to differences in the type and number of persons screened. Over the last ten years there has been a progressive rise in the prevalence of infection in all groups. However, the prevalence of infection in the screened population still remains low (Fig-2). So far 7450 cases of AIDS have been reported in India.

Figure-2



Source - NACO * Upto May, 1999

30. There have been delays in the implementation of the Programme in many States. A large number of blood banks still require strengthening. The performance under STD control

component had been sub-optimal in all the States. The IEC activities had improved awareness in some States; however, the effect, if any, on behavioural change appears to be marginal. Sentinel surveillance, which is an essential component assessing prevalence of infection in different states and forecasting the future course of the epidemic in the country has not been carried out according to protocol in most States. Because of this, there is lack of epidemiological database for assessing the magnitude of infection, time trends in prevalence of infection for forecasting the epidemic in the country and evolving appropriate, affordable interventions. Utilisation of funds under the programme has also been sub optimal. The Department has drawn up National AIDS Control Programme Phase II with the following objectives:

i) to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India; and

ii) strengthen India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long term basis.

The Project would have the following five components: -

- Reducing HIV transmission among poor and marginalised sections of the community at the highest risk of infection by targeted interventions, STD control and condom promotion;
- Reducing the spread of HIV among the general population by reducing blood based transmission and promotion of IEC, voluntary testing and counselling;
- Developing capacity for community based low cost care for people living with AIDS;
- Strengthening implementation capacity at the National, States and Municipal Corporations levels through the establishment of appropriate organisational arrangements and increasing timely access to reliable information; and
- Forging intersectoral linkages between the public, private and voluntary sectors.

31. The Department had indicated that the World Bank, DFID and USAID will be funding different components of the programme in different states. The project proposal is currently being processed.

Disease Surveillance and Response

32. Establishment of a functioning system for early detection and prompt response for rapid containment and control of the disease outbreak has been identified as one of the priorities in the Ninth Plan period. The Dept. of Health has initiated a pilot project in 20 districts for a period of two years to develop a model disease surveillance system at district level. If found feasible, the States could initiate and implement disease surveillance system based on this model to ensure early detection, prompt response and control of outbreaks at district level and develop effective linkages with existing facilities and expertise for epidemiological support and laboratory back-up at identified State level institutions/medical colleges.

Hospital Waste Management

33. Increasing incidence of hospital-acquired infections and accidental infection in health care providers and waste disposers, renders it imperative that efforts are made to improve infection control and waste management through utilisation of appropriate, affordable technology at all levels of health care. The Planning Commission had provided ACA to NCT of Delhi for a pilot project in hospital waste management at the end of the Eighth Plan period, which could be replicated in other States if found feasible. Several States are incorporating the Hospital Waste Management as a part of their Health Systems Project.

Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

34. Increasing longevity, demographic transition resulting in rapidly rising numbers of aged population, urbanisation, increasing pollution, change from traditional diets, sedentary life style and increase in the stress of day-to-day living have led to an increase in lifestyle-related disorders and noncommunicable diseases. It is essential that preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) are made available throughout the country at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels so as to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with NCD. The Centre is also providing funds for strengthening facilities for care (Cancer Control Programme), setting up models for replication (National Mental Health Programme) and pilot projects (Diabetes Control Programme) as Central Sector Programmes. An attempt will be made during the Ninth Plan period to implement an integrated non-communicable disease control programmes at primary and secondary care level with emphasis on prevention of NCD, early diagnosis, management and building up of a suitable referral system. Tertiary care centres will be strengthened so that treatment facilities for complications will improve. As the anticipated increase in prevalence of NCD over the next few decades is at least in parts due to changing lifestyles, it is imperative that health education for primary and secondary prevention as well as early diagnosis and prompt treatment of NCD receive the attention that it deserves. The increasingly literate population can then be expected to take a pro-active role and reduce morbidity and mortality due to NCD.

NATIONAL BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME

(Figures in 000)

	CATARACT OPERATIONS		
YEAR	TAR.	ACH.	ACH.%
1996-97	2695	2723	101.0
1997-98	3018	3033	100.5
1998-99	3302	3299	99.9

National Blindness Control Programme

35. The National Blindness Control Programme was initiated in 1976 with the objective of providing comprehensive eye care services at primary, secondary and tertiary health care levels and achieving substantial reduction in prevalence of eye disease in general and blindness in particular. The long term objective is to reduce prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2000 AD. During the Eighth Plan funds were provided both from domestic as well as EAPs for this CSS; utilisation of funds during the Eighth Plan has been sub-

optimal. The performance during the 1996-97, 97-98 and Annual Plan 98-99 is given in the Table.

36. There has been a substantial increase in cataract operations from 1.6 million in 1992-93 to 3.3 million in 1998-99. During the Ninth Plan a target of 17.5 million cataract operations and 100,000 corneal transplants has been set. Correction of refractory errors especially in school children and treatment of ocular infection are also being taken up. Infrastructure and manpower development and IEC activities are being carried out. Upgradation of medical colleges and district hospitals as well as training of ophthalmologists for Extra Capsular Cataract Extraction and Intra Ocular Lense (ECCE/IOL) insertion is being carried both in tertiary care and district hospital setting. A comparative assessment of ECCE/IOL in terms of cost of care, complication rate, logistics of implementation, follow up at tertiary hospital level, as well as at district hospital level needs be carried out.

Medical Research

37. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is the nodal organisation for bio-medical research in India. Bio-medical and health system's research is also carried out by universities, research institutions, legal colleges and non-government organisations which are funded by several agencies including Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Department of Science & Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and concerned ministries. The major thrust of ongoing research includes existing problems of communicable diseases, emerging problems of non-communicable diseases, improvement of health and nutritional status of women & children and increasing contraceptive acceptance and continuation. In addition development of immuno diagnostic research studies on improved drug regimens to combat emerging drug resistance among several bacteria, alternative strategies for vector control in view of increasing insecticide resistance among vectors tested, development testing and quality control of newer drugs in the Indian system of medicines, operational research for efficient implementation of on-going health programmes are also being undertaken.

Review of the National Health Policy

Outlay

State sector

38. Restructuring of the health care infrastructure, redeployment and skill development of the manpower, development of referral network, improvement in the Health management information system, development of disease surveillance and response at district level are some of the critical steps that have to be taken up by the state Governments in order to improve the functional status and efficiency of the existing health care infrastructure and manpower in the states. The centrally sponsored disease control programmes and the family welfare programme provide funds for additional critical manpower and equipment; these have to be appropriately utilised to fill critical gaps. The ongoing and the proposed Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) are additional sources of financial resources. Health is one of the

priority sectors for which funds are provided in the central budget under the head Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for basic minimum servcies. The States will also be able to utilise these funds for meeting essential requirements for operationalising urban and rural health care. Annexure-2 provides information on the Ninth Plan outlay for Health/BMS and BE & RE for 97-98 and 98-99.

Centre

39. Health is one of the sectors identified under the Special Action Plan. In addition to the funds available from Domestic Budgetary Support, several centrally sponsored disease control programmes are receiving funds from EAPs. Taking all these factors into consideration, the Department of Health has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 5118.19 crores for the ninth plan period. The outlay for the annual plans will be adjusted depending upon the requirements of the department and the availability of funds including reimbursement from EAPs. The Annexure-3 provides outlay for Health sector during Annual Plans 97-98, 98-99 and 1999-2000.

Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy

40. The Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy includes Ayurveda, Sidhha, Unani, Homeopathy as well as therapies such as Yoga and Naturopathy. The Department of ISM&H

> The National Health Policy was formulated and adopted in 1983 providing a comprehensive framework for planning, implementation and monitoring of health services. Successive plans have evolved and implemented intervention programmes to achieve the goals set in the National Health Policy. During the last two decades there have been major changes in disease profile, health care infrastructure and health care seeking behaviour of the population. Several newer technologies for diagnosis and management of health problems have become available. These, in turn, have widened the gap between what is possible and what is feasible and affordable at the level of the individual and the country. Increasing expectations of the population, rising cost of diagnosis and treatment and diminishing resources have brought into the fore the issue of how to meet the rising health care costs. The essential inter-linkages between health services delivery and health manpower development are still not fully understood and operationalised. Taking all these into consideration, the Ninth Plan suggested that it is essential that the National Health Policy undergoes a re-appraisal and re-formulation so that it provides a reliable and relevant policy framework not only for improving health care, but also measuring and monitoring the health care delivery systems and health status of the population during the next two decades. The Department of Health is currently undertaking this exercise.

which was set up in 1995 has been attempting to provide focussed attention for development and optimal utilisation of ISM&H for the health care of the population. During the Ninth Plan period, the Department of ISM&H proposes to improve the quality, extent and coverage of ISM&H services through infrastructure and manpower development; preserve and promote cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs, complete the pharmacopoeia for all the Indian systems of Medicine, draw up a list of essential drugs, encourage good manufacturing practices, ensure quality control of drugs and encourage research and development in ISM&H.

ISM&H health care services

41. ISM&H services are being provided at primary, secondary and tertiary care level by private, voluntary sector as well as by govt. centres/institutes. A majority of the ISM&H physicians are private physicians providing primary health care services in remote rural and tribal areas and urban slums. There are at present 21730 ISM&H dispensaries which provide primary health care services. States are making efforts to increase utilisation of ISM&H practitioners working in the Govt., voluntary and private sector to improve the outreach of services.

42. The existing ISM&H hospitals at secondary and tertiary levels are functioning as independent units with no linkage either with ISM&H dispensaries or with hospitals of modern medicine. The feasibility of posting ISM&H practitioners in District hospitals is being explored in some States to see how efforts in providing complementary systems of health care to patients in these hospitals are utilised by the patients; at the same time patients opting for ISM&H treatment get the benefits of the diagnostic facilities available in the district hospitals. An advanced centre for Ayurveda has also been opened in NIMHANS with the objective of providing complementary services in the field of mental health and neuro sciences; specialty clinics in ISM&H are also being opened in some major Govt. hospitals. The current position of medical care, medical manpower and medical education facilities available under ISM&H is given in Annexure 5.4.1.4.

Education in ISM&H

43. The following measures have been taken by the Department to improve the quality of education in ISM&H and thereby improve the quality of services being provided by the practitoners of ISM&H.

(i) The tertiary level hospitals attached to medical colleges and the National Institutes of ISM&H often lack essential infrastructure, and diagnostic facilities. Efforts are also being made to strengthen the institutions attached to medical colleges and national institutes. These institutions are being strengthened to ensure improvement in the uniformity of standard of teaching in all the systems of ISM & H as well as improving the quality of care.

The Planning Commission had suggested that all schemes for providing financial assistance to institutes, colleges and centres for various activities should be clubbed under a single scheme with norms for assistance, equitable spread of institutions across States and the period for which assistance would be admissible.

Support to teaching institutes should have a clearly defined focus and should be confined to government/ government aided institutes.

(ii) For quality assurance in medical education in ISM&H, the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH) work in co-ordination with the States Boards/Councils in maintaining the standard of medical institutions of ISM & H in different states. The recommendations of CCIM & CCH are often not acted upon. Attempts are being made to create an appropriate mechanism for quality assurance of the educational process in ISM & H educational Institutions.

(iii) Most of the practitioners are in the private sector and require periodic updating of knowledge and skills through continuing medical education courses. The Deptt. has made a provision of Rs.1.5 crore in the Annual Plan, 1999- 2000, for re-orientation of in service personnel.

In order to meet the growing demand for ISM&H drugs, the Department had initiated a scheme to augment the production of medicinal plants by providing central assistance for their cultivation and development. A sum of Rs.2.25 crores has been proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan 1999-2000. In addition, some states have also set up herbal gardens and linked them to production units of drugs for ISM & H. Financial assistance is also being provided for developing agro-techniques for cultivation of medicinal plants.

Preservation & Promotion of cultivation of medicinal herbs & plants

Pharmacopoeial Standards

44. The Deptt. had taken up the task of developing pharmacopoeial standards. Four Pharmacopoeial Committees are working for preparing official formularies/pharmacopoeias to evolve uniform standards in preparation of drugs of Ayurveda, Unani, Sidhha and Homoeopathy and to provide working standards for single drugs as well as compound formulations. Eighty monographs on single drugs of Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia, 441 copound formulations of Unani national formulary, 348 single drug formulations of Sidhha formulary and six volumes of Homeopathy Pharmacopoeia have so far been published by the respective Pharmacopoeial Committees. The Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeial Lab. which are providing technical back up to the Pharmacopoeial Committes are being strenghthened. Seven Regional Drug Testing Laboratories are also being opened to assist in the task of developing Pharmacopeial standards.

Research in ISM&H

45. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS), Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN) initiate, aid, guide, develop and co-ordinate basic and applied research in their respective fields. The major focus is on developing new drug formulations and on clinical trials in formulations traditionally used in tribal societies reported as being effective. Formulations found useful

will be patented. A patent cell to deal with patent related matters has been set up. The Department is making an attempt to involve university departments in their R&D efforts.

IEC

46. The Department has initiated an IEC Scheme to create awareness about ISM & H through seminars and workshops of eminent persons in ISM&H and training of Govt. health functionaries for educating the masses about efficiency of ISM&H, at a cost of Rs.7.00 crores in the 9th Plan period; a sum of Rs.1.5 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 1999-2000. The scheme will be implemented by NGOs. The IEC campaign should provide information about systems most widely prevalent and institutions where care is available. Simultaneously, it is essential that the Department provides sufficient emphasis to continuing medicinal education, and existing institutions are strengthened so that quality of care improves.

Outlays and Expenditure

47. Ninth Plan Outlay, BE and RE for Annual Plan 1997-98, and BE for Annual Plan '98-99 and for Annual Plan '99-2000 are given in Annexure 5.4.1.5. Several States have also increased their allocations under ISM & H. It is expected that the Department will be able to initiate/ continue the activities in identified priority areas.

ANNEXURE-5.4.1.1

NINTH PLAN TARGETS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub-Centres Required	Sub-Centres In Position	Sub-Centres Targets	Primary Health Centres Required	Primary Health Centres In Position	Primary Health Centres Targets	Community Health Centres Required	Community Health Centres In Position	Community Health Centres Targets
1	Andhra Pr .	10242	10568	0	1707	1335	372	427	207	220
2	Arunachal Pr	220	245	0	37	47	0	9	9	0
3	Assam	4356	5280	0	726	619	107	181	105	76
4	Bihar	15825	14799	1026	2637	2209	428	659	148	511
5	Goa	138	172	0	23	18	5	6	5	1
6	Gujarat	6168	7174	0	1028	960	68	257	186	71
7	Haryana	2482	2299	183	414	398	16	103	64	39
8	Himachal Pr	973	2093	0	162	315	0	40	55	0
9	J & K	1176	1700	0	196	337	0	49	45	4
10	Karnataka	6431	8143	0	1072	1601	0	268	242	26
11	Kerala	4325	5094	0	721	956	0	180	80	100
12	Madhya Pr	12122	11938	184	2020	1814	206	505	198	307
13	Maharashtra	10533	9725	808	1756	1695	61	439	304	135
14	Manipur	344	420	0	57	72	0	14	16	0
15	Meghalaya	464	377	87	77	82	0	19	13	6
16	Mizoram	122	324	0	20	38	0	5	6	0
17	Nagaland	325	244	81	54	33	21	14	5	9
18	Orissa	6374	5927	447	1062	1352	0	265	157	108
19	Punjab	2858	2852	6	476	484	0	119	105	14
20	Rajasthan	7484	9650	0	1247	1636	0	312	261	51
21	Sikkim	85	147	0	14	24	0	4	2	2
22	Tamil Nadu	7424	8681	0	1237	1436	0	309	72	237
23	Tripura	579	537	42	96	56	40	24	11	13
24	Uttar Pr	22337	20153	2184	3723	3808	0	931	310	621
25	West Bengal	10356	7873	2483	1726	1556	170	431	89	342
26	A&N Islands	45	97	0	7	17	0	2	4	0
27	Chandigarh	13	12	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
28	D&N Haveli	40	34	6	7	6	1	2	0	2
29	Daman & Diu	12	21	0	2	3	0	1	1	0
30	Delhi	190	42	148	32	8	24	8	0	8
31	Lakshadweep	7	14	0	1	5	0	-	3	0
32	Pondicherry	58	80	0	10	43	0	3	4	0

Number required as per norms and based on 1991 Census Population

Number in position as on 31-12-1997 (Rural health Bulletin-December 1997)

*-Surplus infrastructure

No targets for the states with surplus infrastructure

Annexure- 5.4.1.2

OUTLAY FOR HEALTH IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Rs. Lakhs

	1996-97				9th Plan	1997-98				1998-99			
	OUTLAY		R.E.		OUTLAY	OUTLAY		RE/Act. Expd.		OUTLAY		RE/Anti. Expd.	
STATES	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	MNP/BMS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	6111.65	800.00	3575.00	600.00	63052.00	13937.00	2923.60	18291.00	2923.60	20046.00	3923.60	20046.00	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2659.00	948.00	2487.00	881.00	33502.00	3149.00	1021.00	3009.00	1021.00	3520.00	1072.00	3089.00	
ASSAM	6394.00	3073.00	5779.00	2673.00	38410.00	6561.00	3120.00	6237.00	3120.00	7191.00	4334.00	6987.00	4334.00
BIHAR	6612.00	NA	7382.00	NA	83200.00	7245.00	5059.00	5373.00	5059.00	12177.00	7518.00	9466.00	
GOA	1447.50	170.00	1048.00	157.00	8122.00	1082.00	187.80	1022.00	187.80	772.00	101.95	1130.04	105.70
GUJARAT	9000.00	1000.00	9000.00	1000.00	83225.00	22093.00	12177.00	22093.00	10424.01	23550.00	12132.31	20802.78 NR	
HARYANA	3639.00	1501.12	3898.22	1761.12	35134.00	3882.00	1425.00	5985.00	1425.00	5946.00	2700.00	5085.00	2700.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4480.00	1713.25	4764.00	1713.25	31765.00	5544.00	2659.10	7954.00	2659.10	8965.70	3341.54	9635.55	3341.54
J & K	5767.42	3105.00	5510.35	3105.00	65600.50	7450.00	6460.00	6988.86	6460.00	11385.51	6334.86	8244.24	6896.80
KARNATAKA	19137.00	NA	11041.00	NA	110000.00	18359.00	12713.00	17246.00	12713.00	19544.30	11785.00	20609.63	11615.85
KERALA	6126.26	426.00	6126.00	426.00	30940.00	6096.00	855.00	5096.00	855.00	6200.00	775.00	6044.00	775.00
MADHYA PRADESH	10709.00	NA	10816.07	5498.62	56787.00	9331.00	5604.00	8200.00	5604.00	17351.47	4357.78	14501.10	4357.78
MAHARASHTRA	25265.00	9480.00	24237.00	9480.00	91823.00	17391.00	9882.00	17391.00	9882.00	22993.00	7142.00	22993.00	
MANIPUR	622.47	269.00	633.00	269.00	3600.00	630.00	271.65	520.00	271.65	809.35	600.00	809.35	550.00
MEGHALAYA	2331.00	1946.00	1731.00	1346.00	14000.00	2430.00	1306.50	1898.00	1306.50	2430.00	2000.00	2430.00	1750.00
MIZORAM	2061.00	800.00	1877.00	780.00	11201.00	1651.00	1651.00	1651.00	1651.00	1816.00	1760.00	1785.00	1785.00
NAGALAND	2485.00	1003.00	2449.00	1003.00	10631.00	2506.00	1017.00	1950.00	1017.00	2128.00	950.00	2128.00	1139.00
ORISSA	4659.55	2041.26	4439.55	1961.20	41605.75	4104.00	1907.89	5516.00	1907.89	7526.21	3465.19	7526.21	
PUNJAB	9535.41	1575.00	5267.00	1575.00	51159.00	9938.00	3432.00	9587.00	3432.00	16352.00	2579.60	16604.43	1968.60
RAJASTHAN	17636.00	10818.00	14979.00	9585.00	77060.00	13919.00	7005.05	12462.00	7005.05	15289.00	8830.00	12130.00	6600.00
SIKKIM	1100.00	206.30	1100.00	206.30	8000.00	857.00	267.15	759.00	267.15	814.00	275.05	1914.00	
TAMILNADU	13425.00	4295.00	12293.37	3163.37	78052.00	8909.00	2440.86	11238.00	2440.86	11650.93	3388.14	12797.37	3388.14
TRIPURA	1200.00	549.00	1060.00	549.00	8559.00	1371.00	619.00	1371.00	619.00	1407.92	659.00	1514.80	659.00
UTTAR PRADESH	18205.00	6784.00	13718.00	10066.00	118500.00	17312.00	12759.00	11511.00	12759.00	40401.00	6378.00	8268.00	6888.00
WEST BENGAL	7487.00	1039.00	5182.00	1725.00	97863.90	20633.00	1500.00	3321.63	1030.62	19286.00	3103.00	10810.42	3616.00
TOTAL STATES	**188095.26**	**51828.68**	**160392.56**	**59523.86**	**1251792.15**	**206380.00**	**98263.60**	**186670.49**	**96041.23**	**279552.39**	**99506.02**	**227350.92**	**62470.41**
UTs													
A & N ISLANDS	1370.00	455.00	1367.00	455.00	7741.00	1559.00	671.00	1800.00	671.00	1895.00	786.00	1895.00	
CHANDIGARH	2402.50	268.40	2402.50	268.40	17065.00	3617.00	353.00	3617.00	353.00	3548.30	222.50	3548.30	
D & N HAVELI	153.80	77.65	153.80	77.65	514.00	219.00	207.50	215.25	207.50	252.70	91.45	252.70	
DAMAN & DIU	112.00	68.70	112.00	68.70	887.00	133.00	97.00	133.00	97.00	173.00	153.80	173.00	
DELHI	14276.00	1450.00	12307.50	100.00	110140.00	15240.50	1800.00	15240.50	1800.00	19700.00	3619.00	15557.00	
LAKSHADWEEP	175.18	87 15	175.18	87.15	817.46	233.85	151.77	233.85	151.77	333.00	71.00	333.00	
PONDICHERRY	1345.31	181.67	1345.31	181.67	10000.00	1630.00	240.52	1680.00	240.52	2370.00	303.87	1920.00	330.28
TOTAL UTs	**19834.79**	**2588.57**	**17863.29**	**1238.57**	**147164.46**	**22632.35**	**3520.79**	**22919.60**	**3520.79**	**28272.00**	**5247.62**	**23679.00**	**330.28**
GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	**207930.05**	**54417.25**	**178255.85**	**60762.43**	**1398956.61**	**229012.35**	**101784.39**	**209590.09**	**99562.02**	**307824.39**	**104753.64**	**251029.92**	**62800.69**

@ :- As Recommended by Working Group

SOURCE :- 1) State Plan Division, Planning Commission.

2) Annual Plan Document State Government

* : At B.E. level

Annexure 5.4.1.3

APPROVED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR HEALTH

Rs. in Crores

CENTRAL SECTOR	
Year	**Health**
Eighth Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	1712.00
1992-93	431.90
1993-94	462.05
1994-95	576.20
1995-96	646.28
1996-97 (B.E.)	791.81
TOTAL	**2908.24**
Ninth Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	5118.19
Yearly Outlays	
1997-98 (B.E.)	920.20
% Increase/Decrease over 1996-97	16.21
1997-98 (R.E.)	884.72
1998-99 (B.E.)	1145.20
% Increase/Decrease over 1997-98	24.45
1998-99 (R.E.)	931.59
1999-2000(B.E.)	1160.00
% Increase/Decrease over 1998-99	1.29

Annexure 5.4.1.4

EXISTING FACILITIES UNDER THE INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY AS ON 1.4.97

S.NO	Facilities	Ayurveda	Unani Medicine	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
1	Hospital	2199	183	122	315	2857
2	Beds	31291	3541	1636	8560	46049
3	Dispensaries	13690	974	335	6681	21730*
4	Registered Practitioners	350561	41374	12528	172910	577643
5	Colleges	177	34	3	128	342
6	Admission Capacity	6422	1294	190	4537 (2240)	12450 (2220)

NOTE :- Figures shown in the brackets are admission capacity in respect of Diploma Courses, otherwise the admission capacity is for Degree Courses.

* = Includes 26 Amachi Dispensaries

Source:- Department of ISM & H

Annexure-5.4.1.5

APPROVED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR ISM&H

Rs. in Crores

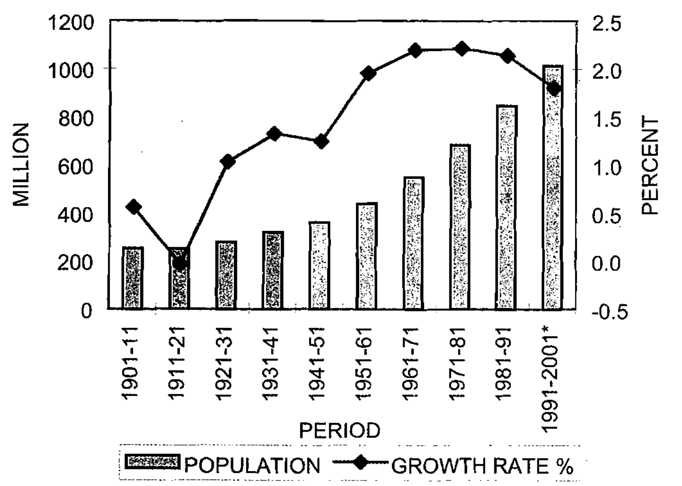
CENTRAL SECTOR

Year	**ISM & H**
Eighth Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	108.00
1992-93	15.10
1993-94	21.25
1994-95	21.20
1995-96	23.19
1996-97 (B.E.)	23.19
TOTAL	**103.93**
Ninth Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	266.35
Yearly Outlays	
1997-98 (B.E.)	35.30
% Increase/Decrease over 1996-97 (BE)	52.22
1997-98 (R.E.)	32.80
1998-99 (B.E.)	50.00
% Increase/Decrease over 1997-98 (BE)	41.64
1998-99 (R.E.)	49.00
1999-2000(B.E.)	59.13
% Increase/Decrease over 1998-99 (BE)	18.26

5.4.2 Family Welfare

1. Population stabilization is an essential prerequisite for the sustainability of the development process.

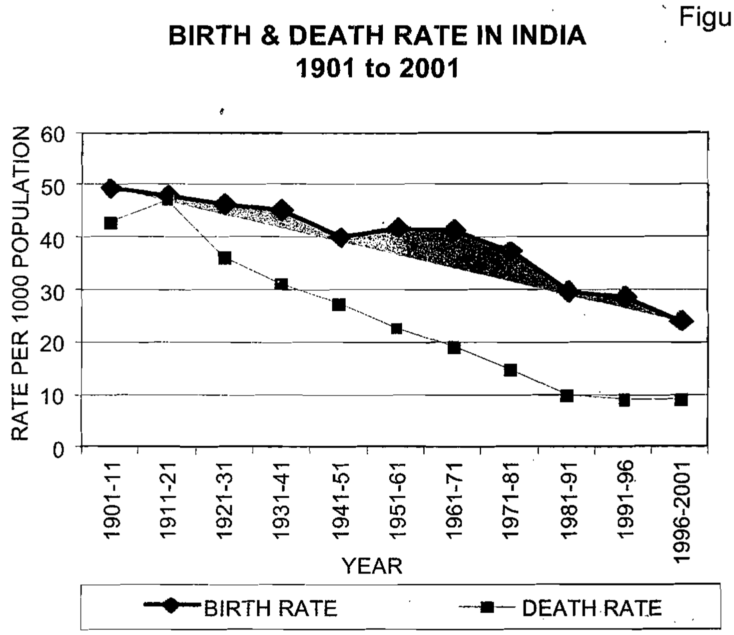
Figure-1



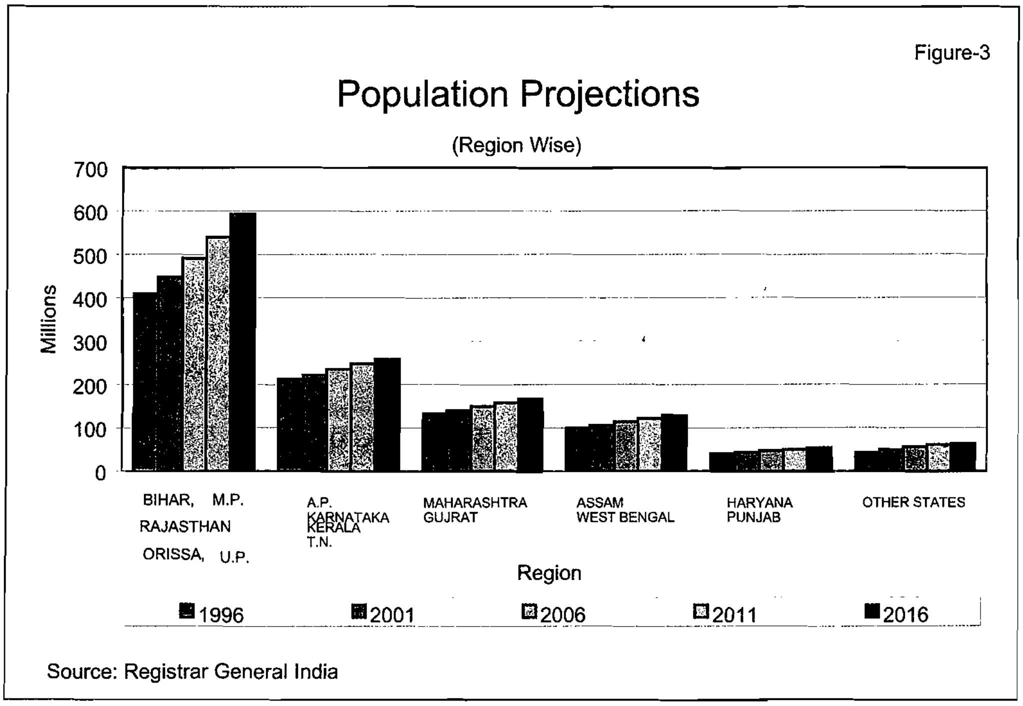
Source:- Registrar General India

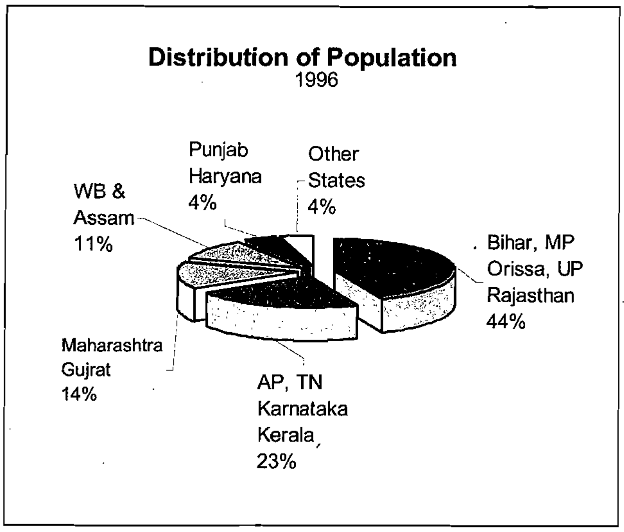
2. The National Family Planning Programme was launched in 1952 with the objective of "reducing birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of the national economy". The technological advances and improved quality and coverage of health care resulted in a rapid fall in Crude Death Rate (CDR) from 27 in 1951 to 9.8 in 1991. In contrast, the reduction in Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has been less steep, declining from 40.8 in 1951 to 29.5 in 1991. As a result, the annual exponential population growth rate has been over 2% in the last three decades (Figure-1 & 2). During the Eighth Plan period the decline in CBR has been steeper than that in the (CDR) and consequently, the annual population growth rate has been around 1.9% during 1991-97. The rate of decline in population growth is likely to be accelerated during the Ninth Plan period. Though the decline in birth and death rates have occurred in all states, the rate of decline was slower in populous states like U.P and Bihar; even within the same state there are substantial differences between districts.

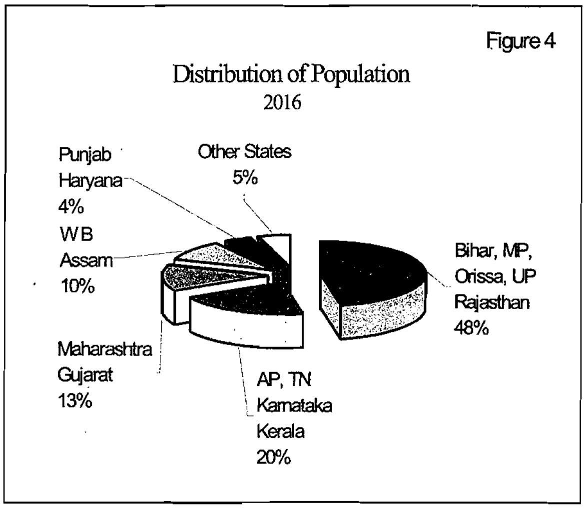
Figure-2



Source: - Registrar General India







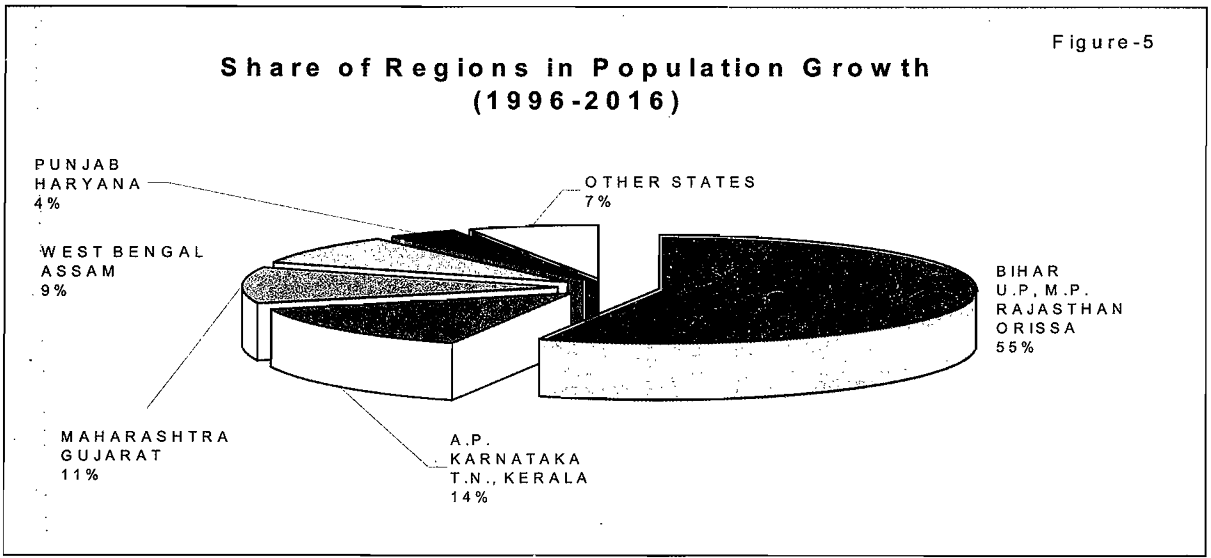
Population Projections

3. The population of the country was 846.3 million in 1991 as recorded in the census.

4. As per projections made in the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections the estimated population in the census years 2001 and 2011 will be 1012.4 million and 1179 million respectively. There are major differences between states with regard to their current population size as well as their potential to contribute towards the increase in the population of the country during 1996-2016 (Figure-3)

5. The five states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa, which constitute 44% of the total population of India in 1996, will constitute 48% of the total

population of India in 2016 (Figure-4). These states will contribute 55% of the total increase in population of the country during the period 1996-2016 (Figure-5).

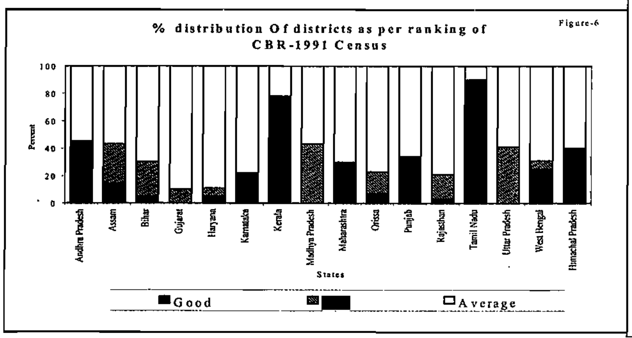


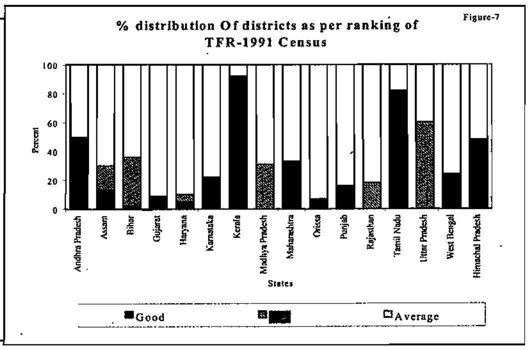
6. Urgent energetic steps to assess and fully meet the unmet needs for maternal and child health (MCH) care and contraception through improvement in availability and access to family welfare services in the States of UP, MP, Rajasthan and Bihar in order to achieve a faster decline in their mortality and fertility rates, are required. The performance of these States would determine the year and size of the population at which the country achieves population stabilisation.

Demographic indices in the poorly performing states

7. The SRS estimates of birth rate and infant mortality for the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan for the year 1997 are given below:

	Birth Rate (1997)	Infant Mortality Rate (1997)
India	27.2	71
Bihar	31.7	71
U.P.	33.5	85
M.P.	31.9	94
Rajasthan	32.1	85





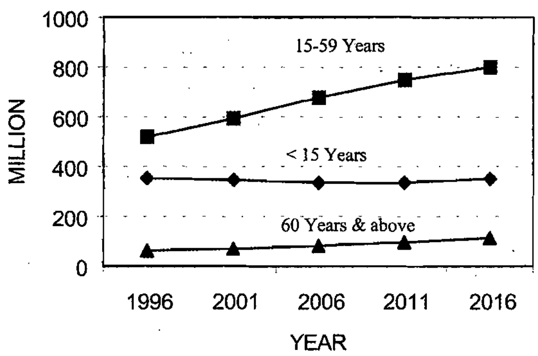
Inter district variations in demographic indices

8. Available data from census and district surveys indicate that there are substantial differences among districts within the same state (Figures-6 & 7). There are districts in Bihar and UP with birth rate and infant mortality rate well below the national average and substantially below the state level. The states may have to take steps to study and replicate these successful experiences within the state. Major focus should be on improvement in infrastructure and delivery of services in poorly performing districts so that they are able to meet the unmet needs of the population and achieve substantial improvement in demographic indices. The RCH programme specifically takes into account the inter-district variations. On the basis of data from 1991 Census three categories of districts have been identified and in each of these, appropriate interventions to improve availability and access to services are to be implemented.

Population projections and their implications for the FW programme

Figure-8

PROJECTED POPULATION - INDIA



Source:- Registrar General India

9. The projected populations of India in the three major age groups (less than 15, 15-59, 60 years or above) are shown in Figure 8.

10. There will be a marginal decline in the population less than 15 years of age (352.7 million to 350.4 million). The health care infrastructure will therefore be not grappling with ever increasing number of children for providing care. The family welfare programme should focus on achieving 100% coverage under immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases among infants and children, to achieve reduction in morbidity and mortality rate in infancy and childhood, to improve the nutritional status and eliminate the ill effects of gender bias.

11. There will be a massive increase of population in the 15-59 age group (from 519 million to 800 million). The population in this age group is more literate and has greater access to information; they will therefore have greater awareness and expectations regarding both the access to a wide spectrum of health care related services and the quality of these services. The RCH programme of the Department of Family Welfare Programme has been designed to cater to a wider spectrum of health care needs of this population – including maternal and child health care, contraceptive care, management of gynaecological problems, STD/RTI/HIV management and control; efforts are underway to improve quality of services. Under the RCH initiative the focus will be on:

a. improving quality of care;
b. focussing on antenatal, intranatal and neonatal care aimed at reducing neonatal morbidity and mortality;

c. improving coverage and quality of health care to vulnerable and underserved adolescents;
d. promoting intersectoral coordination especially with the ICDS programme so that there is improvement in the health and nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating mothers;
e. achieving 100% coverage for immunization against vaccine preventable diseases.

12. In the next two decades there will be a substantial increase in the population more than 60 years (62.3 million to 112.9 million). A beginning is being made under the RCH programme to look at the management of some of the major health problems in this age group including early detection and management of cancers.

NDC sub committee on population

13. In order to give a new thrust and dynamism to the ongoing Family Welfare Programme the National Development Council set up a Sub-Committee on Population. The report of the sub-committee was considered and the recommendations were endorsed by the NDC in its meeting in September 1993. The NDC Committee on Population had recommended that the Family Welfare Programme should allow requisite flexibility in programme planning and implementation. It recommended that there should be :

- decentralised area specific microplanning based on a needs assessment, emphasis on improved access and quality of a wider range of integrated services to meet the health care needs of women and children

- special assistance provided to poorly performing states/districts to minimise the inter and intra-state differences in performance

- district level data base created on quality and coverage and impact indicators for monitoring the programme.

14. The National Population Policy is being drawn up to provide reliable and relevant policy frame work for the programmes in the Family Welfare and the related social sectors, for measuring and monitoring the delivery of services and their demographic impact in the new millenium.

15. The Department of Family Welfare has started implementing the major recommendations of the NDC Committee on Population. Initiatives taken in this regard are:

1 The Department of Family Welfare abolished the centrally defined method specific targets for family planning planning in two states (Tamil Nadu and Kerala) and 18 districts in 1995-96.

2 Ecouraged by the response in these two states and after completing one round of district based planning, with effect from April 1996, the Department of Family Welfare changed over to PHC based community needs assessment, planning and implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

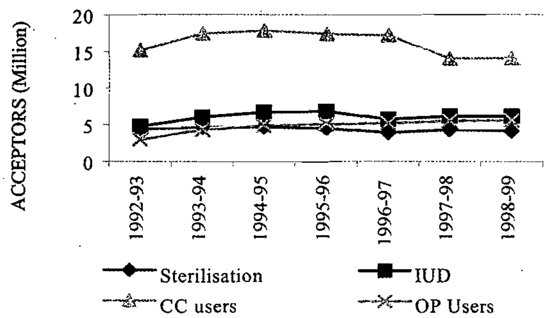
3 The Reproductive and Child Health Programme was initiated in October 1997.

4. Additional assistance is being provided to the poorly performing states (USAID assisted SIFPSA project in UP).

5. The Department of Family Welfare has completed a rapid district survey in 252 districts in 1998. The National Family Health Survey Phase I was conducted in 1992-93 and Phase II is currently underway to provide an independent data base on demographic and fertility indices in different states. Draft National Population Policy drawn up by the Department of Family Welfare is under consideration.

Figure-9

ACCEPTORS OF FP METHODS (All India)



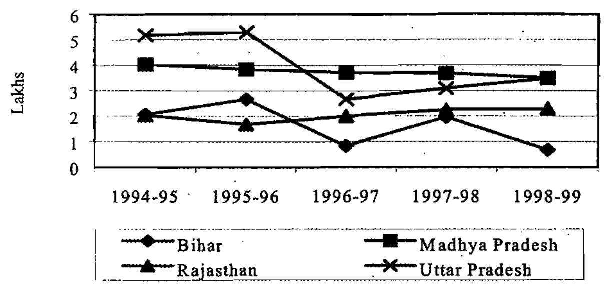
SOURCE:- Department of Family welfare

Performance of the Family Welfare programme

16. The performance of the Family Welfare Programme during the last few years is summarised in the figures given below. Acceptors of sterilisation and IUD have declined during 1998-99 as compared to the year 1997-98. Conventional Contraceptive (CC) users and Oral Contraceptive (OC) users have almost remained stagnant at the level of 1998-99. However, the acceptors of different methods of family planning during the year 1998-99 are still less than the peak level observed during 1994-95.

Figure-10

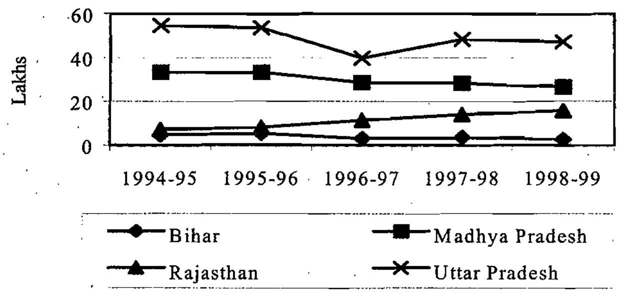
Acceptors of Sterilisation



In 1996-97 the Department of Family Welfare abolished the system of centrally determined method specific targets for Family Planning. The States were requested to undertake a PHC based needs assessment and attempt to meet all the felt needs for contraception. Comparison of performance between the periods before and after abolition of method specific *targets indicate that at the National level there had been a reduction in the acceptance of different methods of contraception. Efforts to gear up the system and minimise the time lag in adaptation to decentralised planning and implementation are underway and need to be further intensified.

Figure-11

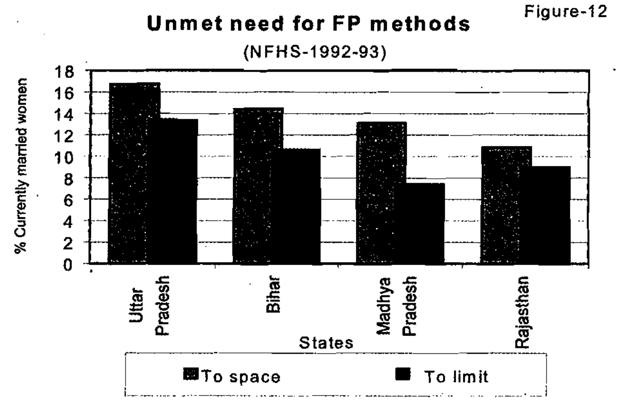
Acceptors of Spacing Methods (IUD, CC & OP)



Performance in States with poor health indices

17. There are substantial differences in performance between States. The performance of the four demographically poor states is shown in the given figures. In UP there has been a decline in the number of sterilisations but Rajasthan has shown an increase in the number of acceptors of terminal methods. The acceptors of spacing methods have also increased in the state of Rajasthan; remained almost at the same level in Bihar and marginally declined in MP & UP in 1998-99 as compared to the previous year. However the increased level of acceptance is still much less than the peak acceptance level of permanent and temporary methods of contraception for the states of Bihar and UP observed during 1995-96. The decline in acceptance is only marginal for the states of MP and Rajasthan. This fall has to be tackled effectively and expeditiously. The improvement in performance during 1998-99 as compared to 1997-98 is reassuring.

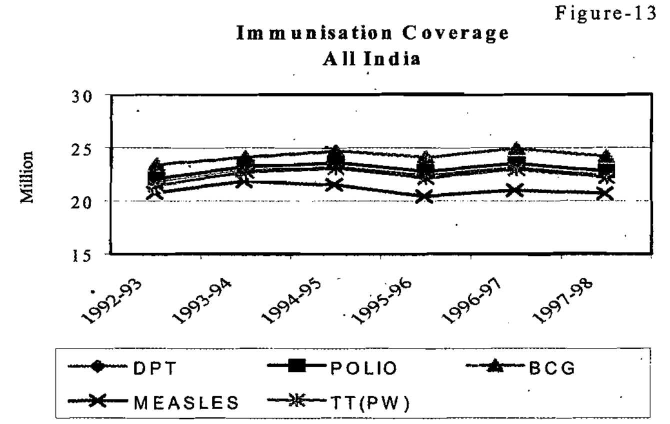
Figure-12



18. It is noteworthy that these four states have the largest proportion of unmet needs for family planning, both for terminal and spacing methods (Figure 12). This unmet need has to be met by improving availability, access and quality of care of family welfare services.

19. Available data from census and district surveys indicate that some districts in these states have birth rate and infant mortality rate well below the national average and substantially below the state level. The states may have to take steps to study and replicate these successful experiences within the state.

Figure-13



Performance under the immunisation programme

20. Immunization coverage reported by the Department of Family Welfare is given in Figure13. It is noteworthy that there has been a fall in not only contraceptive acceptance but also immunisation. The coverage figures have not shown any substantial improvement during the 8th Plan period. Following introduction of Community Need Assessment (CNA) & RCH approach there has been a slight decrease in the immunization coverage. It is obvious that the 8th plan target of 100% coverage for all six Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPD) has not been achieved.

21. During the year 1998-99, a total of 221.60 lakh expectant mothers were covered under the Tetnus Immunization Programme and 223.64 lakh children were immunized against DPT

in the country. In addition, 226.38 lakh children were immunized against Polio, 233.18 lakh against B.C.G. and 210.03 lakh against Measles.

Status of Polio Eradication

22. With the objective of achieving zero incidence of polio, the DOFW has initiated the strategy of two pulse polio immunization days in addition to the regular immunization for Polio under Universal Immunization Programme, since December 1995. The situation was reviewed in 1998 with state governments and experts to assess the strengthening measures needed for achieving zero incidence of polio by the end of year 2000. The review revealed that with the present strategy, the eradication of polio in the country would take 8-10 years more. The DOFW sought the approval of CCEA in February 1999 to modify the strategy and for conducting three additional rounds of PPI in four states of UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan. The strategy currently being followed for achieving zero incidence of polio by the end of 2002 consists of efforts to achieve near 100% vaccination for polio under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), two nationwide PPI rounds, three additional PPI rounds in UP, MP and Rajasthan, surveillance rounds to detect all cases of polio and controlling the spread of infection around detected polio cases.

23. The State Governments report the number of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases. Out of a total of 1720 AFP cases reported for January to April, 1999, the highest number of cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh (323 cases) followed by Maharashtra (170 cases), West Bengal (164 cases) Madhya Pradesh (126 cases), Andhra Pradesh (125 cases), Tamil Nadu (118 cases), Bihar (117 cases), Rajasthan (91 cases), Gujarat (70 cases), Karnataka (67 cases), and Orissa (61 cases). During this period, 133 confirmed cases of Polio have been found all over the country compared to 225 in the corresponding period of last year.

24. The polio eradication effort can be effective only with high routine coverage under the third dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). At present the routine immunization coverage in many of the states is significantly low which is a matter of serious concern. The performance of immunization under polio upto February, 1999 during the financial year 1998-99 is only 89%. In some states like Bihar the routine coverage has been as low as 41.7%. It is important that all states and UTs improve the routine coverage under polio immunization with the target of immunizing 100% of the children in the target group.

25. Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Programme was initiated with the objective of achieving hundred per cent coverage under OPV. According to estimates of DOFW the estimated nationwide coverage under PPI is 92% and about 8% of the children did not receive any dose of pulse polio immunization. The coverage under mission mode programme like PPI should be close to hundred per cent. Thus, the coverage under PPI also needs to be improved. Besides, the children who missed receiving OPV during PPI need to be identified through household surveys which should be conducted after every round of PPI. The missed children should then be given the dose of OPV which will help in achieving better coverage. PPI efforts can be successful only with high routine coverage under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of DOFW.

26. There is also a need to identify the areas of low coverage so as to intensify PPI activities in such areas. Near hundred per cent coverage of children for providing OPV is critical to achieve the goal of eradication of polio. The states and UTs should identify at a micro level, areas with low routine coverage, areas with low PPI coverage etc. with a view to intensify immunization activities and extend the outreach of services in these areas.

27. The Department of Family Welfare has carried out independent coverage evaluation surveys. The data from the survey are given in Tables 1 and 2.

28. The coverage evaluation survey report indicates that the actual coverage is substantially lower than the figures reported through service channels. It is imperative that steps are taken to improve coverage both under the routine immunization and under pulse polio immunization. Reported ante natal care coverage has improved but the quality has been poor. The coverage under vitamin 'A' has not shown any improvement. The RCH care envisages improvement both in quality of care and coverage, identification of 'at risk' pregnancies and referral of such cases as a major mechanism for improvement in maternal and child health care.

Intersectoral Coordination and Convergence of Services

29. Effective implementation of the Family Welfare Programme involves a great deal of inter-sectoral coordination. The related sectors have to take steps to enhance the status of women, particularly women's literacy and employment, to raise the age at marriage, and to strive for women's empowerment including economic empowerment.

30. The Departments whose activities have close linkages with the Family Welfare Programme are the Department of Women and Child Development, Education, Rural Development, Urban Development, Labour, Railways, Industry and Agriculture. All these Departments could involve their extension workers in propagating IEC messages pertaining to reproductive and child health care among the people with whom they work. Sectors such as Railways and Industry should make necessary arrangements for providing Family Weflare Services to the workers and their families.

Urban Health and Family Welfare Services

31. Nearly 30% of India's population lives in urban areas. Urban migration over the last decade has resulted in a rapid growth of people living in urban slums. The massive inflow of the population has also resulted in the deterioration of living conditions in the cities. In many towns and cities the health status of urban slum dwellers is worse than that of the rural population. The Department of Family Welfare has been trying to extend family welfare services to the urban population. DOFW is supporting a network of urban family welfare centres with the objective of extending the family welfare services. Besides, externally aided projects like IPP-VIII were aimed at providing family welfare services to the urban population in selected cities. Similarly, the urban component of externally aided Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) Programme provides family welfare services to the urban population.

32. The infrastructure for providing primary health care facilities to the urban population has not been established and a conscious effort need to be made for this. This health care infrastructure will also help in improving the outreach of family welfare services in the urban areas. The state health sector plan programmes should aim at developing the requisite infrastructure in the urban areas. The local bodies like municipalities/municipal corporations should supplement the efforts of the state Governments and the Central Government in this regard.

Involvement of Local Self-government Institutions

33. With the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments, the Nagar Palikas and Panchayati Raj Institutions, are becoming operational in many States. These institutions should play an increasing role in ensuring planning, implementation and monitoring of health and family welfare services at the local level. They should also ensure effective coordination of programmes at the local level between related sectors such as sanitation, safe drinking water and women and child development, so that optimal benefit from all these programmes becomes available to the community and the vulnerable segments receive the attention that they need.

Involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisation for Promotion of Family Welfare

34. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has initiated several programmes for NGOs. These include:

- revamping of Mini Family Welfare Centres in areas where the couple protection rates are below 35 percent;
- involvement of ISM & H practitioners;
- area-specific IEC activities through NGOs;
- establishment of Standing Committees for Voluntary Action (SCOVAs) to fund NGO projects promptly;
- identification of Government/ NGO organisations for training of NGOs in project formulation, programme management and monitoring.

These activities will be continued and intensified during the during the AP 1999-2000.

Externally Aided Projects

35. Area Development Projects have been taken up under National Family Welfare Programme in different States with financial assistance from external agencies such as the World Bank, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Overseas Development Agency (ODA), and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) with the objectives of reducing maternal and child mortality, morbidity and birth rate.

36. IPP VIII and IPP IX projects, Family Health Support Project in Maharashtra assisted by the German Government, DANIDA Phase III Project in Tamilnadu, ODA Phase III Project in Orissa and UNFPA assisted district projects in five districts of Kerala, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh would continue during 1999-2000. The USAID assisted project in UP would also continue during 1999-2000 for which a provision of Rs.70 crores has been made.

Table 5.4.2.1 : Universal Immunisation Programme - Reported coverage (%) 1996-97 VS Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES)

State	Reported during 1996-97				Coverage Evaluation Survey			
	DPT		BCG	Measles	DPT	OPV	BCG	Measles
Andhra Pradesh	90.02	99.11	103.50	91.61	92	93	94	86
Arunachal Pradesh	50.57	51.44	53.41	36.38	24	24	35	14
Assam	68.25	68.58	79.56	67.13	60	61	68	46
Bihar	45.53	53.96	71.11	46.80	2	5	23	24
Goa	108.20	112.20	125.50	107.04	99	98	100	94
Gujarat	97.16	97.71	101.10	92.52	83	82	82	73
Haryana	97.06	96.26	108.10	87.56	84	84	88	71
Himachal Pr.	94.13	94.82	98.67	94.33	93	93	85	85
J & K	63.69	64.37	76.24	54.39	90	91	93	71
Karnataka	98.55	96.70	102.20	91.52	87	87	90	72
Kerala	93.42	94.11	97.11	78.73	98	98	108	95
Madhya Pr.	89.30	89.15	95.06	84.20	63	63	64	53
Maharashtra	96.06	96.50	100.80	86.12	95	96	95	85
Manipur	79.86	79.84	85.96	63.95	69	69	82	62
Meghalya	55.52	53.03	65.87	39.05	81	80	92	55
Mezoram	74.87	74.44	75.68	70.66	98	99	100	98
Nagaland	49.22	49.25	41.92	28.00	33	51	59	39
Orissa	93.06	93.23	98.16	86.12	65	54	72	51
Punjab	105.80	106.40	111.20	103.11	96	96	96	93
Rajasthan	92.17	92.81	94.66	87.11	73	73	81	71
Sikkim	74.91	72.94	84.60	69.60	88	88	92	71
Tamil Nadu	104.2	105.20	117.00	105.50	97	96	99	95
Tripura	82.84	83.37	93.70	73.21	75	75	91	78
Uttar Pr.	101.2	101.40	101.70	84.41	56	53	61	39
W. Bengal	80.65	82.82	89.24	69.08	67	67	79	55
A & Nicobar	100.50	100.50	100.30	91.22	94	94	94	84
Chandigarh	80.36	84.36	102.90	71.59	82	83	83	72
D&N Haveli	97.47	97.11	99.49	90.87				
Daman & diu	137.00	145.40	103.50	104.78	99	99	87	86
Delhi	80.30	80.30	107.20	75.09	85	86	93	79
Lakashdweep	60.53	60.53	48.40	54.13	94	95	99	91
Pondicherry	116.90	116.70	191.70	100.06	97	107	96	94
All India	91.40	92.60	98.10	83.10	73	73	78	66

Pr. = Pradesh

Table- 5.4.2.2: State wise evaluated coverage (%) of both doses of OPV under Pulse Polio Immunisation

State	1995-96 N	1995-96 Coverage %	1996-97 N	1996-97 Coverage %	1997-98 N	1997-98 Coverage %
Andhra Pr.	600	75.4	600	96.8	600	94.7
Arunachal Pr.			301	94.7	545	90.4
Assam	600	93.3	600	96.8	518	86.3
Bihar	1211	80.9	1200	90.8	1041	86.7
Goa			290	100	592	98.7
Gujarat	637	84.3	600	92.2	292	97.3
Haryana	600	93.6	600	94.7	576	91.4
Himachal Pr.	631	94.8	600	96.7	646	97.1
J & K					295	97.0
Karnataka	600	87.9	622	98.9	733	93.3
Kerala	600	94.5	524	99.2	578	96.3
Madhya Pr.	1229	89.4	1200	87.3	1185	89.8
Maharashtra	1200	82.8	1224	93.9	1246	95.0
Manipur			597	90.3	248	81.6
Meghalya			714	69.3	378	76.5
Mezoram			600	93.3	585	97.5
Nagaland					271	90.3
Orissa	600	88.3	600	92.8	601	93.0
Punjab	600	85.8	600	95.7	566	93.9
Rajasthan	601	66.6	1200	96.4	1138	93.6
Sikkim			598	95.0	293	90.4
Tamil Nadu	607	87.6	600	99.2	575	93.8
Tripura					233	80.9
Uttar Pr.	1826	87.4	1800	93.6	1659	91.9
W. Bengal	603	84.1	600	90.3	499	81.0
A & Nicobar			208	98.1	293	98.3
Chandigarh			300	93.0	563	92.1
D.& N Haveli						
Daman & diu					343	98.0
Delhi					579	91.6
Lakashdweep					283	94.3
Pondicherry			323	97.5		
All India	13812	85.5	17077	93.3	18266	92.08

37. The Department of Family Welfare has initiated a multi-agency externally funded project "Reproductive & Child Health Care" from the year 1996-97. The project will promote effective maternal care to ensure safe motherhood, increased access to contraceptive care, prevention and treatment of RTI/STD, reproductive health care services for adoloscents etc. The total cost of the project which is to be implemented during the Ninth Plan period is Rs.

5112 crores out of which Rs.3600 crores is expected to be the external assistance and the balance amount is to be provided by the Government of India for sustaining the on-going maternal and child health care activities and for counter-part funding for the RCH Project. It is, therefore, imperative that sufficient funds within the outlays for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 of the Department of Family Welfare are provided so that the project activities are carried out effectively.

National Population Policy

Population and sustainable development are key issues that determine the future improvement in the quality of life. There have been massive changes in the demographic and health indices of the population. India is currently in the midst of a demographic transition. The next two decades will witness an unprecedented increase in the number of persons in the 15-59 age group and there is a need to meet the health and contraceptive needs of this population. There is an urgent need to reduce maternal and infant mortality so that there is a reduction in the desired level of fertility. There has been a paradigm shift in the Family Welfare Programme; centrally defined method specific family planning targets have been replaced by community based need assessment and decentralised planning and implementation of the programme to fulfil these needs. The ongoing educational, info-technology and socio-economic transition have raised awareness and expectations of the population. Taking all these into account it is imperative that a National Population Policy is drawn up. The cabinet has considered the draft policy prepared by the Department of FW. A Group of Ministers (GOM) under Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission is looking into the finer details of the draft policy.

Monitoring

39. Monitoring and evaluation form an essential component of the FW Programme. Process indicators which assess the functioning of infrastructure & manpower are used to monitor the progress of implementation of the programme through monthly progress reports as compared to the annual targets. Performance of the programme was being monitored at the central level for identifying and initiating necessary corrections in the implementation of the programme. Implementation of the recommendations of the NDC Committee on Population resulted in decentralised area specific microplanning based on the needs assessment. The Department of Family Welfare abolished the centrally defined method specific targets for family planning in two states (Tamil Nadu and Kerala) and 18 districts in 1995-96. With effect from April 1996, the entire country changed over to PHC based community need assessment, planning and implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. Therefore, the programme also needs to be monitored at the PHC level. Planning Commission has formulated a list of process indicators for effective monitoring of the programme at the PHC level which have been provided to the Department of Family Welfare and to the States.

Evaluation

40. Monitoring indicators do not provide any information on the quality of care or appropriateness of the services. The programme must evaluate `quality of care' of the services

being provided. Efforts should be made to collate and analyse service data collected at the district level and respond rapidly to the evolving situations. Available data from census, demographic and health surveys undertaken in the district by various agencies including the Population Research Centres needs to be analysed and utilised at the local level for area-specific micro planing. The Department of Family Welfare has constituted regional evaluation teams which carry out regular verifications and validate the utilisation of various contraceptives. Besides, the information generated through adhoc surveys such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS) must also be utilised to identify the shortcomings of the programme and to initiate requisite remedial measures. The Department of Family Welfare has completed rapid household surveys under RCH project in about fifty per cent of the districts during the year 1998-99. The main focus of the survey was to estimate coverage under ante-natal care and immunization, proportion of safe deliveries, contraceptive prevalance rate, unmet need for family planning, utilization of health/family welfare services and level of user satisfaction. The information collected provided useful feed-back for evaluation of the implementation of the programme. The census reports, studies conducted through Population Research Centres, adhoc surveys and district surveys under RCH provide data for evaluating the impact of the programme. The data generated through these reports and surveys should be utilized to evaluate the family welfare programme at the PHC level.

Surveillance

41. Efficient surveillance is essential for certain programmes like polio immunization so as to ensure its eradication. If some cases of polio remain undetected infection will be passed on to other children in the nearby areas. The status of surveillance system should be monitored on a regular basis. States/UTs should also monitor operation of surveillance every two months. There is a need to improve case reporting, timely investigation, outbreak response immunization, stool specimen collection and sixty days follow up.

Important issues regarding the implementation of Family Welfare programme

Financing of Non-plan Activities through the Plan Funds

42. Family welfare programme is an important programme and was initiated as a plan scheme so that adequate attention is paid to positioning of requisite manpower at various health care delivery institutions. The programme is a hundred percent centrally sponsored programme and is being implemented through the State Governments. The Department of Family Welfare provides funds to the State Governments for the maintenance of health and family welfare infrastructure and implementation of the programme according to certain fixed norms. The plan funds of the Department of Family Welfare are being utilized for meeting the expenditure on the programme activities such as salaries, recurrent provision for rent, medicines, contingencies etc. which are essentially non-plan in nature. This committed non-plan expenditure on salaries and maintenance of infrastructure leaves the Department of Family Welfare with no funds to take up any new innovative programmes.

The problem of Arrears, need for reorganisation of the Programme and involvement of states

43. The Department of Family Welfare provides funds for the maintenance of 97,757 sub-centres out of 1,36,339 functioning sub-centres. Planning Commission had repeatedly emphasised the need for financing all the functioning sub-centres so that the ANMs which are

crucial peripheral workers for implementation of the Family Welfare Programme are in position at all the sub-centres. The Department of Family Welfare bears the cost of maintenance of rural family welfare sub-centres, Post Partum Centres, Urban Family Welfare Services and training activities according to certain norms which were fixed long ago. There is a wide gap between the actual funds required to maintain the above services and the funds being provided according to the norms. This results in the accumulation of arrears payable to the States. The delay in the payment of arrears to the States affects the provision of family welfare services in the states whose financial position is not very sound. This is especially true for the states like Bihar, UP, MP & Rajasthan which are weak in terms of demographic indicators. Thus, there is an urgent need to review the norms for providing funds to the states for implementation of the family welfare programmes.

44. The Department of Family Welfare has already constituted a Consultative Committee to review these norms. The Committee is to evolve realistic norms for salary, contingency and other expenses for different types of infrastructure and manpower funded by the Department of FW. Adequate allocation of funds needs to be made to the states so that the programme activities are implemented without generation of any arrears.

45. The Consultative Committee constituted by the Department of FW to revise norms is also looking into rationalisation of infrastructure and manpower created in rural and urban areas so that the Centre and States both fund the relevant portions of the programme. The department of FW has circulated a draft report of the Committee to the members for their comments and it is expected that the report will be finalised during 1999-2000.

Funding of the Family Welfare Programme

46. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for the Department of Family Welfare is Rs.2920 crores and the schemewise allocation of the outlay is shown in Annexure-5.4.2.1. Within the available resources the Department should allocate enough funds for making payment of arrears to the States for implementing the programme during the previous years. Besides, sufficient funds also need to be allocated for maintaining the existing infrastructure and manpower, for ongoing schemes and for adequate supply of vaccines and contraceptives.

Annexure-5.4.2.1

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

Scheme wise outlays

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	1998-99 Outlay	1999-2000 Proposed Outlay	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
1.	2	3	4
Rural Family Welfare Centres	265.00	516.00	350.00
Sub-Centres	340.00	660.00	525.00
Maintenance of urban FW Centres	30.00	27.00	27.00
Revamping of urban level organisation	34.00	31.00	31.00
Direction & Administration	157.00	243.50	215.50
Sterilisation beds	1.70	1.87	1.70
Post Partum Centres	100.00	132.00	120.00
Basic training schools	39.95	62.51	61.90
Village Health Guides	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sterilsation and IUD insertion	100.00	146.59	140.00
Community incentive scheme	25.00	108.56	0.00
Transport	27.50	59.00	43.00
Contraceptives	172.00	237.50	247.50
Procurement cold chain equipment	0.00	50.00	50.00
Hindustan latex limited	0.10	0.10	0.10
Travel of experts/Conferences/Mtgs. Etc	1.50	1.50	1.50
Research Institutes	26.80	27.47	25.50
International contributions	1.30	1.30	1.30
Involvement of NGOs & Scova	31.00	26.10	26.00
IEC activities	80.00	130.00	120.00
Reproductive & Child Health	616.00	638.00	532.00
Area Projects	120.00	130.00	100.00
USAID assisted UP Project	60.00	70.00	70.00
Arrears	250.00	350.00	200.00
New Initiatives			
School Health Scheme	0.00	45.00	0.00
Logistics Improvement	0.50	20.00	20.00
Village FW Counsellor Scheme	0.00	180.00	1.00
Total	2489.35	3905.00	2920.00

5.5 Urban Housing, Development, Water Supply and Sanitation

Urban Housing

1. Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. Housing policies and programmes, while accepting that housing is essentially a private activity, has to recognise that state intervention is necessary to meet the housing requirements of the vulnerable sections and to create an enabling environment in achieving the goal of "shelter for all" on self-sustainable basis.

2. Even after 52 years of independence, the country is still grappling with the growing shelter problem, especially of the poor. The problem has further been compounded by rapid increase in urban population. Constant migration of rural population to cities in search of jobs put unbearable strain on urban housing and basic services. The National Building Organisation (NBO) has estimated the 1991 urban housing shortage at 8.23 millions, expects the absolute shortage to decline progressively to 7.57 millions in 1997 and 6.64 millions in 2001. Habitat-II estimates, however, indicate that the shortage will increase to 9.4 millions in 2001.

3. In view of the above, new Housing and Habitat Policy in 1998 aims at ensuring basic need "Shelter for all" and better quality of life to all citizens by harnessing the unused potentials in Public, private and household sectors. The central theme of the policy is on creating strong Public– Private partnership for tackling the housing and habitat issues. Under the new policy, government would provide fiscal concessions, carry out legal and regulatory reforms and create an enabling environment. The private sector, as the other partner, would be encouraged to take up the land assembly, housing construction and invest in infrastructure facilities.

4. In the Ninth Plan, special attention is being focused on households at the lowest end of the housing market. The priority groups identified for such support are people below poverty line, SC/STs, disabled, freed bonded labourers, slum dwellers and women headed households. Government as a facilitator is to create the environment in which access to all the requisite inputs will be in tune in adequate quantum and of appropriate quality and standards. A package of incentives is being formulated to attract the private sector to shoulder the task. Cooperative sector and Public Housing Agencies are also being encouraged to share the responsibility. Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA), 1976 has been repealed to facilitate land for housing activity. Task of upgradation and renewal of old and dilapidated housing stock is being taken up.

5. To augment the flow of institutional finance to the housing sector and promoting and regulating housing finance institutions. National Housing Bank (NHB) was set up as a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India in July 1988. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is functioning with equity support provided by Government of India as the apex national techno-financing agency in the sector with focus on housing for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

6. The Special Action Plan (SAP) started from 1998-99 recognises Housing for all as priority area. It sets the target of construction of 20 lakh additional houses every year. In the

Ninth Plan, a provision of Rs. 8176.36 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 4873 crores in the central sector has been made for housing. In the central sector the outlay consists of Rs. 873 crores as Budgetary support and Rs. 4000 crores as IEBR (HUDCO).

7. For providing urban housing, the central govt. operated schemes mainly for providing Institutional and Research support. On the other hand State Governments are implementing various social housing and other schemes according to their plan priorities and local requirements. The estimation of physical progress of new construction and upgradation of old and dilapidated housing stock is difficult as there is no single agency collecting such data from central/state agencies, cooperative housing societies, Public and Private housing. The only systematic data collection is undertaken in respect of EWS and LIG housing units under 20 Point Programme. State-wise details of EWS nd LIG housing for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in annexures 5.5.1 and 5.5.2, respectively.

8. During 1997-98, under EWS housing scheme, 104960 housing units were constructed against the target of 168075 units. Only Eight States viz, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and U.P. were able to exceed/achieve the target set for EWS housing. During this period, under LIG housing, achievement was 23179 units against the target of 37541 units. In LIG housing too, only eight states viz, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were able to achieve/exceed targets set for the programme.Since construction is a continuing activity an analysis is being made to study the achivement vis-à-vis targets under EWS housing. The states which were able to achieve/exceed targets were Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. During this period, achievements under LIG housing were 71% as 41244 units were constructed against the target of 57828 units. Only four states viz, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were able to achieve/exceed target set under the programme. Unfortunately, housing activity was not encouraging in the other states due to a variety of reasons. As activity concentrated in only a few states is likely to accelerate regional imbalance alternative strategies are being thought of.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

9. For Urban Housing total outlay of the Annual Plan 1998-99 was RS. 1763.43 crores (excluding IEBR) comprising Rs.1521.93 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 241.50 crores (excluding IEBR) in the central sector. Against this outlay, anticipated/actual expenditure in the state sector has Rs.1543.66 crores and Rs. 237.30 crores in the central sector.

10. Scheme-wise details of central sector expenditure during 1997-98 and 1998-99 for various housing schemes are given in Annexure 5.5.3. During this period, out of the total budgetary support of Rs. 237.30 crores, a maximum of Rs. 110 crores was provided to HUDCO as equity followed by General Pool Accommodation (Rs. 68.37 crores). Actual expenditure on housing for Para Military Forces, Building Material Technology Promotion Council and Science and Technology, Grants to institutes and Building centres and Night Shelter Scheme was Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 4.40 crores, Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 1 crore respectively.

11. Details of state-wise anticipated/actual expenditure in State Sector during 1997-98 and 1998-99 are given in Annexure 5.5.4. During 1998-99 anticipated/actual expenditure was 104.4% of the total approved outlay (i.e. Rs 1543.66 crores against Rs.1521.93 Crores). Information on physical achievements of various schemes of state sector is not available.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

12. In the Annual Plan 1999-2000, in the central sector, an outlay of Rs 297.35 crores has been provided for Housing. In the approved outlay for housing of 1999-2000 for central sector, there is an increase of 25.3% as compared to actual expenditure of 1998-99.

13. Scheme-wise details of approved outlay of central sector for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 (Budgetary support only) is given in Annexure- 5.5.I. During this year also, highest outlay of Rs. 150 crores have been provided for HUDCO as equity followed by General Pool Accommodation (Rs. 80 crores), Housing for Para Military Forces (Rs. 58 crores), BMTPC (Rs. 4 crores), S&T and Grants to Institutes including Building Centers (Rs. 3 crores) and Night Shelter Scheme (Rs. 1 crore).

14. State-wise details of approved outlay for State Sector for Annual Plan 1999-2000 is given in Annexure 5.5.4.

Urban Development

15. Urban Development is essentially supportive of economic development in commensurate with the ongoing structural reforms. The process accordingly, is initiated to ensure access to it for all segments of urban population especially the poor and the vulnerable sections of population in urban areas. The positive impact of urbanisation is often overshadowed by the evident deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life caused by the gap widening between demand and supply of essential infrastructural facilities. Coupled with this, the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 is an epoch-making legislation in the urban sector which rests on the principles of democratic decentralisation. However, though the urban local bodies stand empowered to decision making for the people at grassroot level, a lot requires to be done. To help generate comprehensive information on changes in terms of habitation, land use pattern, physical infrastructure, social economic activity etc, the scheme for preparation of base maps for towns and cities using aerial photography is being undertaken.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99 and Provision for 1999-2000

16. An outlay of Rs 3278.51 crore comprising Rs. 2645.01 crore in the State Sector and Rs. 633.50 Crore in the Central Sector had been provided for urban development in the Annual Plan. As against this, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 3097.87 crore (Rs.2584.74 in the State Sector and Rs. 513.13 crore in the Central Sector). In the State sector, the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and UT of Delhi have shown an increase in their revised estimate as compared to the approved outlay for the plan year.

17. With a view to reducing migration of population from rural areas and smaller towns to large cities, to generate employment opportunities in the small and medium towns, and to provide infrastructural facilities in these towns, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme is continuing with certain amendments and modifications. The scheme is applicable to the towns/cities with population upto 5 lakhs and the identification of towns has, however, been left to the State Governments and Union Territories. A provision of Rs. 55.00 crores was made for 1998-99 against which the anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs 34.23 crores. During 1998-99, 25 new towns were covered under the scheme. The scheme is facing major problems with regard to mobilisation of Institutional Finance

resulting in delays in project implementation. An overall provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

18. The centrally sponsored scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities in operation from 1993-94 applied to five megacities namely, Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The scheme is meant to promote investment in economic and physical infrastructure and to facilitate building up a Revolving Fund for sustained development of infrastructure in the Megacities. The scheme is administered through the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. The sharing between the Central Government and the State Governments is in ratio of 25:25 and balance 50% is to be met from Institutional Finance. An aggregate outlay for the Megacity scheme of Rs. 86.50 crore had been provided for 1998-99 but the allocation was subsequently reduced to Rs. 75.00 crores. The whole amount has been released to the State Governments. The scheme is facing major problems with regard to mobilisation of Institutional Finance resulting in delays in project implementation. An outlay of Rs. 86.47 crores has been provided for 1999-2000 for allocation amongst the five Megacities of Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

19. During 1998-99, the sum of Rs. 165.00 crores has been provided for urban transport. Integrated Multi-modal Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for Delhi, for which the investment proposals for the first phase of Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) were approved by the Union Government in September, 1996 envisages introduction of a metro rail system of about 55.3 kms of elevated-cum-surface rail corridors. The total cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 4860 crores at April 1996 prices. About 56 percent of the cost is being met through soft loan from OECF (Japan) and balance represents the cost of land and proceeds from property development. The OECF loan will be made available to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) as pass through assistance for which provision is made in the budget of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. The whole amount has been released to DMRC.

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)

20. The NCRPB operating since 1989 had its two core objectives of the regional plan – 2001 for NCR – (i) to reduce the pressure of population in Delhi and (ii) to achieve harmonious and balanced development of NCR. The contribution to NCRPB during 1998-99 was placed at Rs. 45 crores. A budget provision of Rs. 65 crores ha been made for the 1999-2000 towards equity and Land acquisition.

Externally Aided Projects

21. A few number of externally aided projects encompassing urban infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sectors are being implemented in States like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Orissa. The Delhi MRTS project also has external assistance. The pass through Assistance for Delhi MRTS is during 9th Plan is Rs. 362. During 1998-99 pass through assistance outlay was 63.5 crores. However actual utilisation was estimated as Rs. 23 crores. The project is making a satisfactory progress.

22. The scheme of infrastructural facilities like provision of water supply, drainage, roads etc. in the urban refugee colonies in the State of West Bengal has been in operation since 1976 for the development of 1,03,157 plots since 1976. The number of plots remaining to be developed is 11714. The approval for completion of the same is under the consideration

of the Cabinet. An outlay of Rs. 18 crores has been provided for 1998-99 against which the anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs. 3.77 crores.

23. Annexures 5.5.5 and 5.5.6 give scheme-wise central sector and state-wise financial outlays and expenditure respectively.

Areas of concern

- Slow progress of the Centrally Sponsored Programmes of IDSMT and Mega City, mobilisation of institutional finance/creation of Revolving Fund for sustainable infrastructural development.
- No impact study on the implementation of IDSMT, Megacity undertaken at Government level.
- There has been no analysis of the impact of urban poverty alleviation (SJSRY) programmes at Government level.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

24. The basic objective envisaged in the Ninth Plan is to provide safe drinking water on a sustainable basis to the entire population in the rural and urban areas, with local participation.

25. Whereas provision of safe drinking water and sanitation is a State subject and the primary responsibility of the State Governments, the Central Government has been implementing a large scale Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the case of rural water supply, viz. "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), currently known as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission", to supplement the efforts of the State Governments. Based on the report received from the State Governments by Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission was set up. As on 1.4.1999, there were 34,567 left over "Not Covered" (NC) and 2,32,953 "Partially Covered" (PC) habitations out of a total of 14,30,543 identified habitations. Besides as many as 1,54,398 habitations have also to be tackled for quality problems like fluoride, arsenic, salinity, iron etc. Thus, the tasks remaining are significantly large in terms of "No-source" villages/habitations, extent of quality and quantity problems of water supply to be tackled and more importantly the sustainability of the programme. The challenge appears to be great not merely in financial terms, also in terms of the need to ensure an appropriate organisational set up and it's sustainability.

26. In the case of urban water supply, a modest Centrally Sponsored scheme viz., Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census) is under operation since 1993 -94. On the other hand, the State Governments have put in substantial plan allocations for urban water supply schemes and significant institutional funding has also been forthcoming in the recent past. However, the per capita or unit cost of incremental water supply and modern underground sewerage schemes is beyond the means of most of the Urban local bodies given their current financial status and also out of the reach of the majority of the people. More innovative "User Charges" and pricing principles need to be adopted to enhance the financial viability of the Sector and permit resource mobilisation for the Sector through institutional finance, market borrowing, private investment etc.

27. As regards rural sanitation, a restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the involvement of the local people and NGOs has been set in motion from 1993-94. In the case of urban sanitation, the limited focus under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme is limited to the welfare objective of eliminating the practice of scavenging through conversion of all the existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines and rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers and their dependants.

TABLE 5.5.1 : Water Supply and Sanitation - Summary of Outlays/Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Scheme	1997-98 Anticipated/Actual Expdr.	1998-99 Approved Outlay	1999-2000 Anti. Expdr.	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
State & UT's Plans				
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation)				
)	4070.05	5866.00	5137.05	5809.94
b) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation)				
Sub-Total (State and UT's Plan)	4070.05	5866.00	5137.05	5809.94
Central Plan				
a) Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment				
1) Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme including Raja Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission	1299.87	1627.00	1612.00	1800.00
2) Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	96.67	100.00	67.00	110.00
b) Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment				
1) Centrally Sponsored Urban Low-cost Sanitation Scheme for liberation of scavengers	26.80*	27.80*	23.80*	34.45*
2) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with population less than 20,000	27.95	45.00	40.00	65.00
3) Other Schemes	42.36	26.00	22.01	35.50
Sub-Total (Central Plan)	1493.65	1825.80	1764.81	2044.95

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

28. The Annual Plan 1998-99 included under water supply and sanitation sector an outlay of Rs.7691.80 crores - Rs.5866 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.1825.80 crores in the Central Plan. Against this the likely expenditure is Rs.6901.86 crores or Rs.5137.05 crores in the State and UT Plans and Rs.1764.81 crore in the Central Plan.

29. On the basis of the reports furnished by the State Governments regarding the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, 112803 villages/ habitations including 23 `problem villages' of 1985-List are reported to have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities during 1998-99, against a total target of 104902 villages/ habitations including 60 `problem villages' of 1985-List.

30. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers", HUDCO sanctioned a total of 821 schemes covering 1212 towns after 1989-90 till March 31st 1999, costing Rs.1261.59 crores for conversion of 18.74 lakh individual dry latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of 17.34 lakh new individual sanitary latrines and 3463 community toilets in various States. Out of the total project cost of sanctioned schemes of Rs.1261.59 crores, Rs.444.28 crores is the sanctioned Central subsidy component, Rs.571.95 crores the HUDCO loan component and the balance Rs.245.36 crores is the beneficiary's contribution. Against this, the cumulative amounts of Rs.183.14 crores as subsidy and Rs.217.10 crores as loan have been released upto March 31st, 1999. These include Rs.11.30 crores as subsidy and Rs.48.81 crores as loan during 1998-99.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

31. In keeping with the Ninth Plan objective, a large Plan Outlay, particularly for rural water supply, has been provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 Despite severe resource constraints, the Annual Plan includes an outlay of Rs. 7854.89 crores for water supply and sanitation sector, Rs. 5809.94 crores under State and UT Plans and Rs. 2044.95 crores under Central Plan as can be seen in Table 5.5.1. The scheme-wise break-up of the Approved outlays under Central Plan and State-wise details of the State/UT plans are indicated in Annexure-5.5.7 and Annexure-5.5.8 respectively.

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

32. The highest priority during 1999-2000 will continue to be accorded to the remaining "No Source" hard core problem villages of 1985 List, numbering 37 as on 1.4.1999 in six States. The next priority will be given to the remaining "No Source" villages/ habitations and those with acute chemical and bacteriological contamination and the "Partially Covered" villages/habitations in that order. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 aims to cover 20749 "Not Covered" and 72140 "partially Covered" villages/habitations including 37 problem villages of 1985 - List. Statewise details are shown in Annexure 5.5.9. With effect form 1.4.99, the revised guidelines for implementation of Rural Water supply & Rural Sanitation, as issued by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission will be effective

33. Rain Water Harvesting has been recognised as an important source of drinking water supply, particularly in hilly regions of the North-Eastern States and in the Islands. Recharging of Acquires is felt necessary in view of the depleting ground water tables due to over exploitation for irrigation activities. Effective monitoring of ground water tables is very essential. Concerted efforts need to be made to construct rain water harvesting structures to solve the drinking water supply problems. Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is an area of concern, which needs special attention with the involvement of the community, particularly the women. As per the revised guidelines, effective from 1.4.99, the ceiling for operation & Maintenance of rural water supply scheme has been raised from 10% to 15% of the allocation under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme(ARWSP), in order to provide higher attention to O&M.

34. The Rural Sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in a few States. The type of facilities to be provided would be decided, based on the felt-need and full participation and involvement of Gram-Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and the NGOs. The programme of construction of low-cost household sanitary latrines will continue to get attention with priority being given to conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones. The concept of total environmental sanitation needs to be adopted. As the

Government scheme of low-cost sanitation is mainly for the people below the poverty-lines, it may be necessary to ensure alternative delivery system for others through "Rural Sanitary Mart", a commercial enterprise with a social objective, which apart from being a sales outlet also serves as a counselling-centre and a service-centre.

Urban Water Supply & Sanitation

35. Due to rapid urbanisation and ever increasing population of the cities and towns, their demand for adequate drinking water supply and hygienic disposal of liquid and solid wastes is assuming greater importance year after year. The service levels of water supply in most of the cities and towns are far below the desired norms; in some cases particularly the smaller towns, even below the rural norms and, therefore, augmentation of water supply systems is very necessary. While the coverage of urban population by protected water supply is estimated to be around 90% at the beginning of the Ninth Plan, this however, does not truly reflect the deprivation of the poor, particularly those living in slums. Similarly, in the case of urban sanitation, though about 49% of the population has provision for sanitary excreta disposal facilities at the beginning of the Ninth Plan, only 28% had a sewerage system and the balance 21% had only low-cost sanitation facility. Even where sewered, the same are partial and without adequate treatment facilities in most of the cases. Slums are mostly without basic environmental sanitation facilities.

36. In view of the constraint on budgetary resources, it would be necessary, as envisaged in the Ninth Plan, that the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes should increasingly depend on institutional finance and the State budgetary support be provided adequately to meet the counterpart matching requirements of the institutional finance. Under the revised financing pattern, adopted by the LIC, above 50 per cent of the project cost is financed by the LIC, if the cost of the project is upto Rs.5.00 crores and around 45 per cent, if the same is upto Rs.10 crores. All out efforts need be made by the local bodies/State Governments to avoid shortfalls, as had been the case in the past. In so far as budgetary provisions are concerned, besides State Plan outlays, the Central Plan also includes an outlay of Rs.65 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census).

37. The Operation and Maintenance and Management of Urban Water Supply Schemes has not been given due attention and in most cases, the revenue generation is much less than the actual cost of Operation and Maintenance. This calls for an urgent revision of Water Tariff and improvement of billing and collection mechanism. Though, many States are transferring the burden of operation and maintenance cost to Non-Plan side, quite a few States, for example, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, North Eastern states etc. are charging it to plan expenditure resulting in lower availability of funds for the developmental schemes.

38. The coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities is rather slow. While sophisticated sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities are necessary in the case of metropolitan cities and a few important cities/towns, the low-cost sanitation approach may have to be adopted in all other cases due to constraints of financial resources and other competing demands. Waste-water-recycling for non-domestic uses in the water scarcity areas needs to be given due attention, if found techno-economically viable. This would save a large quantity of fresh water which could be used for domestic purpose.

39. With a view to eradicate the most degrading practice of manual handling of night-soil completely, in the country, by the end of the Ninth Plan, the Centrally Sponsored scheme of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones for the liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation has been accorded a high priority during the Ninth Plan. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 includes Rs.35 crores for this scheme under the Central Plan. The Central legislation titled "The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Bill 1993" has been passed by the Parliament and assented by the President in June, 1993. All the State Governments have been requested to adopt the Central legislation or enact State legislation in line with the Central legislation. In addition to UTs, 12 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat have already adopted this legislation.

Externally Aided Water Supply & Sanitation Projects

40. The World Bank is assisting various States in Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in urban and rural areas. Currently 4 projects are under implementation as given in table 5.5.2. The BE for 1999-2000 is about Rs. 473.52 crores. Apart from these projects, several other projects are also funded by Bilateral Agencies like OECF, KFW, EEC, DFID, DANIDA, Netherlands, etc. The BE for 1998-99 is about Rs 130.12 crores.

TABLE 5.5.2 Water Supply and Sanitation- World Bank Aided Projects.

(DC in millions)
(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	Central/Loan/Terminal State Multi-State	Grant Amount in DC	Date of Disbursement	BE for the yr 1999-2000 Rs.
1. 2483-In Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation dt. 4.6.1993 (US Dollar)	Karnataka	92.0	31.12.1999	148.37
2. 3907-IN IInd Madras Water Supply dt. 20.11.1995 (US Dollar)	Tamilnadu	86.5	31.12.2001	105.00
3. 3923-In Bombay Sewage Disposals dt. 28.12.1995	Maharashtra	167.0	31.12.2002	143.00
4. 4056-In UP Rural Water Supply & Environment Sanitation Project dt. 22.07.1996 (US Dollar)	Uttar Pradesh	59.6	31.05.2002	77.15

Annexure-5.5.1

Physical Achievement of EWS Housing Schemes

(No. of Dwelling Units)

States/UT	1997-98 Target	1997-98 Achieve	1998-99 target	1998-99 Achieve @	1999-2000 Target	1999-2000 Achiev.
1	2	3	4	5		
1. Andhra Pradesh	17000	31687	67500	44077	74250	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Assam	1084	-	1084	-	1034	-
4. Bihar	4200	2542	4200	2530	4620	-
5. Goa	200	-	200	-	220	-
6. Gujarat	2800	5300	4000	4000	4400	-
7. Haryana	350	-	-	-	-	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	30	30	30	35	33	5
9. Jammu & Kashmir	700	-	750	565	825	-
10.Karnataka	5000	5275	5000	9647	5500	561
11.Kerala	100000	34691	1600	34659	1760	4668
12.Madhya Pradesh	4000	3812	4000	3959	4400	-
13.Maharashtra	3000	86	540	22	594	-
14.Manipur	-	-	750	-	825	-
15.Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.Mizoram	-	-	200	-	220	-
17.Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.Orissa	500	115	2400	53	2640	-
19.Punjab	1000	1087	1000	435	1100	-
20.Rajasthan	2000	2114	2000	2117	2200	-
21.Sikkim	1875	150	150	150	165	15
22.Tamil Nadu	2986	3752	3686	11421	4055	40
23.Tripura	150	-	150	-	165	-
24.Uttar Pradesh	14000	14000	14000	3275	15400	62
25.West Bengal	4000	319	4000	-	4400	-
26.A&N Islands	50	-	-	-	-	-
27.Chandigarh					-	-
28.D&N Haveli					-	-
29.Daman &Diu	-	-	3	-	3	-
30.Delhi	3150	-	-	-	-	-
31.Lakshadweep					-	-
32.Pondicherry			1057	-	1163	-
Total	68075	104960	118156	116945	129972	5351

* - These are tentative targets subject to revision.
@ - Achievements upto September, 1998.

Annexure-5.5.2

Physical Achievement of LIG Housing Schemes

(No. of Dwelling Units)

States/UT	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Target	Achieve-ments	Target*	Achieve-ment@	Target*	Achieve-ment@
1	2	3	4	5		
1. Andhra Pradesh	11000	1105	32500	20978	35750	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-		-
3. Assam	12	-	12	-	13	-
4. Bihar	2100	220	2100	-	2310	-
5. Goa	150	120	150	40	165	-
6. Gujarat	900	1230	1300	1300	1430	-
7. Haryana	950	547	1000	1019	1100	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	200	197	262	241	288	12
9. Jammu & Kashmir	350	-	-	-		-
10.Karnataka	2000	917	-	-		-
11.Kerala	2500	2638	2429	1737	2672	606
12.Madhya Pradesh	2500	3610	2500	2787	2750	-
13.Maharashtra	2510	2607	4424	2523	4866	7
14.Manipur	310	-	500	-	550	-
15.Meghalaya	-	-	-	-		-
16.Mizoram	220	200	220	-	242	-
17.Nagaland	-	-	-	-		-
18.Orissa	1600	2178	256	25	282	-
19.Punjab	500	317	500	390	550	-
20.Rajasthan	1000	1039	1000	1964	1100	-
21.Skiim	220	-	-	-		-
22.Tamil Nadu	3169	4694	6521	7416	7173	1041
23.Tripura	100	-	100	-	110	-
24.Uttar Pradesh	1500	1296	1500	708	1650	288
25.West Bengal	200	264	250	116	275	-
26.A&N Islands	50	-	50	0	55	-
27.Chandigarh	-		-			-
28.D&N Haveli	-		-			-
29.Daman &Diu	-	-	4	-	4	-
30.Delhi	3500	-	-	-		-
31.Lakshadweep			-			-
32.Pondicherry			250		275	-

* - These are tentative targets set by Ministry of Urban Development.

@ - Up to June, 99 only as published by Deptt. Of Programme Implementation.

Annexure-5.5.3

Scheme-wise Outlay on Housing in the Central Sector

(Rs. Lakh)

Name of Scheme	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual Expr.	Approved outlay@	Actual Expr.	Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5
Housing A. Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment				
1.General Pool Accomodation	6363.0	7000.00	6837.0	8000.0
2. HUDCO(equity for Housing)	3500.0	11000.00	11000.00	15000.0
3. (I)H.P.L.(Equity Loan)	0.0	-	-	-
4. Housing Census Periodic Survey & MIS through NBO	19.0	100.00	9.00	52.0
5. Science & Tech- nology and Grant to Insti- tute and other programme & Building Centre	300.0	300.00	300.00	300.0
6. Night Shelter Scheme	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0
7. I.Y.S.H. Activities/ Conferences	35.0	60.00	24.0	60.0
8. Building Material and Technology Promo- tion Council	440.0	440.00	440.0	400.0
9. Grants in aid to NCHF	20.0	20.00	20.0	20.0
10. Contribution to C.G.E.G. Welfare Organisation	-	-	-	-
11. Counter Part Fund for External aid to HUDCO from KFW loan	-	-	-	-
12. Counter Part Fund for External Aid to HDFC (Loan from KFW)	-	-	-	-
13. Special Plan Scheme for Areas affected By natural Calamities.	-	-	-	-
NEW SCHEMES (Subject to approval of Planning Commission.)		130.0	-	3.0
i)Saving linked housing scheme with LIC/HUDCO support for urban and rural poor	-	50.00	-	1.0
ii) PM's Awas Yojana for urban poor affected by natural Calamities	-	50.00	-	1.0
iii) Development of indicators programme	-	30.00	-	1.0
Total I (A)	-			
B. Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment (Rural Housing)	*	*	*	*
C. Ministry of Home Affairs (Housing for Para-Military Forces)	5155.0	5000.0	5000.0	5800.0
Total I (A+B+C):	15932.00	24150.00	23730.00	29735.00

@ - Excludes IEBR.

* - The Scheme has been merged with Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

Annexure-5.5.4

Outlays on Housing – State and Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	16574.56	15987.00	23877.93	15351.32
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2023.31	2064.00	1901.89	1932.00
3. Assam	612.64	1001.00	325.00	918.00
4. Bihar	1870.22	6129.00	5935.10	7142.04
5. Goa	716.00	578.00	578.00	576.96
6. Gujarat	9900.00	16950.00	17149.59	26450.00
7. Haryana	3310.00	4000.00	2800.00	2500.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	5854.38	7009.15	7009.15	5498.10
9. Jammu & Kashmir	966.34	550.00	285.17	270.50
10.Karnataka	11485.00	14048.67	11906.67	15430.98
11.Kerala	4471.54	3900.00	3950.45	3900.00
12.Madhya Pradesh	9528.29	14562.00	11127.97	16187.80
13.Maharashtra	1342.29	3332.74	3208.31	4121.86
14.Manipur	874.00	982.00	982.00	1550.00
15.Meghalaya	476.46	700.00	448.91	800.00
16.Mizoram	1144.00	2076.00	2852.13	3139.00
17.Nagaland	1800.00	2286.30	2286.30	2505.40
18.Orrissa	1687.46	1624.00	789.42	1624.00
19.Punjab	2111.51	4891.88	5398.52	6664.73
20.Rajasthan	5624.62	9969.00	9577.81	15174.78
21.Sikkim	3080.00	2661.00	2661.00	2245.00
22.Tamil Nadu	14598.98	9076.34	18872.67	29850.21
23.Tripura	3849.57	4567.11	4295.34	6244.93
24.Uttar Pradesh	4721.00	12217.00	5804.00	9970.00
25.West Bengal	2284.06	5954.20	5788.40	8351.92
26.A&N Islands	648.52	1225.00	1087.85	1500.00
27.Chandigarh	372.86	443.00	501.68	572.00
28.D&N Haveli	34.35	90.35	94.88	177.00
29.Daman & Diu	88.34	143.48.	92.92	37.00
30.Delhi	2321.53	1865.00	1352.00	2800.00
31.Lakshadeep	109.69	180.00	183.55	239.88
32.Pondicherry	709.11	1130.00	1240.92	1088.00
Total	115190.57	152193.22	154365.53	180997.41

Annexure 5.5.5

Schemewise-Outlay: Urban Development - Central Sector

(Rs. Crores)

Name of Scheme	1997-98 Actual Expr.	1998-99 Approved Outlay	1998-99 Anticipated Expr.	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
Integrated Development of Small And Medium Towns (IDSMT)	26.05	55.00	34.23	50.00
Contribution to NCR Planning Board	42.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Urban Basic Services for the Poor @	8.47	@	@	@
Urban Transport	100.46	169.20	165.61	167.10
i) Equity (DMRC)	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ii)Land acquisition(DMRC)	50.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
iii)Others	0.46	4.20	0.61	2.10
Equity to HUDCO	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Research in Urban and Regional Planning and Urban Mapping	1.42	2.80	1.02	3.00
Nehru Rozgar Yojana @	31.20	@	@	@
Mega City Scheme	68.90	86.50	74.71	86.47
PM's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme @	31.90	@	@	@
Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana *(SJSRY)	-	188.50	162.29	180.65
EAP Pass-through assistance to DMRC from OECF	20.00	63.50	23.00	80.00
NEW SCHEME (subject to Approval of PlanningCommission)	-	1.50	-	0.03
Computerisation	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
Provision for infrastructural facilities for displaced persons In colonies of West Bengal	18.00	18.00	3.77	5.00
TOTAL	453.91	633.50	513.13	621.25

Annexure-5.5.6

Outlays on Urban Development – States and Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	6438.55	9259.00	8121.51	9600.89
2. Arunachal Pradesh	271.40	301.00	282.58	290.00
3. Assam	719.85	1174.00	334.12	5043.00
4. Bihar	62734.00	5812.00	2907.65	82898.00
5. Goa	629.00	527.00	527.00	570.37
6. Gujarat	6841.00	16509.00	15715.49	22086.00
7. Haryana	1830.87	38490.00	3615.00	3400.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	2798.56	3118.`13	3118.13	3243.03
9. Jammu & Kashmir	5356.40	6060.53	4843.93	5286.79
10.Karnataka	15337.00	18990.00	17000.00	19019.00
11.Kerala	2366.04	2425.00	2585.32	3450.00
12.Madhya Pradesh	7474.80	6076.72	5097.39	10516.72
13.Maharashtra	15341.23	33114.73	32114.66	32737.11
14.Manipur	430.00	559.00	559.00	550.00
15.Meghalaya	802.70	1700.00	662.75	2050.00
16.Mizoram	585.00	1641.00	1487.27	733.00
17.Nagaland	649.00	1180.00	1180.00	1045.00
18.Orrissa	1821.87	3115.00	3193.19	3641.62
19.Punjab	4615.00	7171.90	3927.40	6685.00
20.Rajasthan	6006.02	9692.90	25079.90	41196.00
21.Sikkim	458.00	768.00	768.00	1478.00
22.Tamil Nadu	41383.83	20488.74	29820.62	42576.37
23.Tripura	545.00	290.06	319.34	239.97
24.Uttar Pradesh	22015.00	12680.00	13619.00	11973.00
25.West Bengal	28715.94	46156.00	29169.03	49424.00
26.A&N Islands	708.52	1038.00	1223.86	700.00
27.Chandigarh	3185.67	4834.00	4853.50	5502.00
28.D&N Haveli	100.00	117.00	115.00	117.00
29.Daman & Diu	9.33	113.00	0.38	109.00
30.Delhi	33785.04	43781.00	44521.00	45800.00
31.Lakshadeep	2.71	122.00	119.17	114.92
32.Pondicherry	751.38	1043.00	993.00	1168.00
Total	212602.05	264500.75	258474.28	336410.21

Annexure: 5.5.7

Water Supply and Sanitation - Central Plan
Scheme wise outlay/Expenditure

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1997-98 Actual Expdr.	1998-99 Approved Outlay	1998-99 Anti. Expdr.	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.
	Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment				
1.	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme inclu. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission programme	129987	162700	161200	180000
2.	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	9667	10000	6700	11000
	Sub Total (MoRAE)	139654	172700	167900	191000
	Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment				
1.	Public Health Engineering Training Programme)				
2.	Monitoring & Management Information System)	89	200	100	200
3.	Research & Development)				
4.	Equity to Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Finance Corporation/HUDCO (WS Share)	800	1800	1300	1800
5.	Centrally Sponsored Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers	2680*	2780*	2380*	3445*
6.	Pilot project on solid waste management near Airport in few selected city in the country.	-	100	1	100
7.	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 Census)	2795	4500	4000	6500
8.	Counterpart fund for external assistance to HUDCO from OECF(Japan)	3347	50	250	1000
9.	Support to Water Supply Schemes of major cities facing acute water shortage - Construction of Ganga Barrage for Water Supply to Kanpur City.	-	450	50	450
	Sub Total (MoUAE)	9711	9880	8581	13495
	Total (II)	149365	182580	176481	204495

*Excludes Rs. 20 lakh provided under 'Revenue' section.

Annexure 5.5.8

Outlay/Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation - States and UTs

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
		Anti. Expdr. Total	Approved Outlay Total	Revised Outlay Total	Approved Outlay Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15313	6625	6625	7509
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3036	3239	2830	2886
3.	Assam	7995	8519	7269	7829
4.	Bihar	5047	11000	4100	5400
5.	Goa	2371	7300	4602	6019
6.	Gujarat	60165	58036	34536	60000
7.	Haryana	5821	6428	6328	6300
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10123	12184	12656	12097
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12116	13483	13185	11500
10.	Karnataka	25199	43214	38778	47139
11.	Kerala	12660	11755	9760	13500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11661	17190	16055	19034
13.	Maharashtra	74144	141959	141959	119800
14.	Manipur	2727	5094	3760	5300
15.	Meghalaya	1975	4100	2562	4471
16.	Mizoram	1900	2240	2460	2480
17.	Nagaland	1808	1975	1975	2375
18.	Orissa	10557	9030	9030	10241
19.	Punjab	3835	7828	8729	10895
20.	Rajasthan	31069	45520	40930	32520
21.	Sikkim	1558	1957	1557	1653 *
22.	Tamil Nadu	29500	55869	44781	64319
23.	Tripura	2239	2539	2499	2610
24.	Uttar Pradesh	32483	57093	47524	69691
25.	West Bengal	10000	11105	10505	12185
26.	A& N Islands	1680	2267	1961	1750
27.	Chandigarh	786	1186	1186	1191
28.	D & N Haveli	283	416	416	363
29.	Daman & Diu	191	294	294	282
30.	Delhi	27866	36075	33575	38300
31.	Lakshadeep	150	150	150	175
32.	Pondicherry	47	980	1128	1180
	Grand Total	407005	586600	513705	580994

* = Provisional

Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Annexure - 5.5.9

(No. of habitations)

S. No.	State/UT	Status as on 1.4.1998				Coverage during 1998-99							Status as on 1.4.1999				Target for 1999-2000		
						Target			Achievement										
		NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC to FC	NC/PC upgraded	Total	NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	28083	41649	69732	0	3400	3400	0	3400	0	3400	0	24683	45049	69732	0	3100	3100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	617	1259	2302	4178	333	182	515	69	32	0	101	548	1227	2403	4178	333	182	515
3	Assam	5890	26920 *	37859	70669	1885	615	2500	1989	718	0	2707	3901	26202	40566	70669	3000	1000	4000
4	Bihar	2522	7596	195318	205436	2522	7596	10118	1453	7032	0	8485	1069	564	203803	205436	1069	564	1633
5	Goa	35	45	325	405	3	33	36	1	18	1	20	34	27	344	405	8	18	26
6	Gujarat	1008	5898	23363	30269	1008	792	1800	552	1254	0	1806	456	4644	25169	30269	300	1500	1800
7	Haryana	60	573	6912	7545	60	650	710	28	573	132	733	32	0	7513	7545	32	678	710
8	Himachal Pradesh	4590	14047	26730	45367	800	400	1200	840	455	0	1295	3750	13592	28025	45367	1050	500	1550
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2618	4544 *	8564	15726	600	400	1000	188	497	0	685	2430	4047	9249	15726	600	400	1000
10	Karnataka	1942	13898	40842	56682	1265	7728	8993	420	3400	4631	8451	1522	10498	44662	56682	1522	7478	9000
11	Kerala	990	6889	1884	9763	100	796	896	110	170	242	522	880	6719	2164	9763	300	550	850
12	Madhya Pradesh	6909	30714	122245	159868	6855	6519	13374	3346	13005	0	16351	3563	17709	138596	159868	3563	11837	15400
13	Maharashtra	2985	40689	33450	77124	2985	7015	10000	1470	8878	0	10348	1515	31811	43798	77124	900	6100	7000
14	Manipur	220	592	1979	2791	220	131	351	55	40	0	95	165	552	2074	2791	220	130	350
15	Meghalaya	1005	1621	6013	8639	210	340	550	136	345	0	481	869	1276	6494	8639	270	280	550
16	Mizoram	24	642 *	245	911	24	256	280	22	0	168	190	2	643 *	266	911	2	278	280
17	Nagaland	448	745	332	1525	86	0	86	20	42	0	62	428	703	394	1525	36	34	70
18	Orissa	7136	6360	100603	114099	7136	1000	8136	5158	1651	509	7318	1978	4709	107412	114099	1978	4660	6638
19	Punjab	6000	3123	4326	13449	281	0	281	155	0	0	155	5845	3123	4481	13449	412	0	412
20	Rajasthan	7077	41341	55648	104066	4500	1000	5500	2362	3178	0	5540	4715	38163	61188	104066	4715	4285	9000
21	Sikkim	0	862	817	1679	0	130	130	0	130	0	130	0	732	947	1679	0	130	130
22	Tamil Nadu	0	24945	41686	66631	0	6000	6000	0	7974	0	7974	0	16971	49660	66631	0	9000	9000
23	Tripura	888	2102	4422	7412	210	600	810	162	498	104	764	726	1604	5082	7412	420	450	870
24	Uttar Pradesh	384	27012	247245	274641	384	22978	23362	384	27012	721	28117	0	0	274641	274641	0	12283	12283
25	West Bengal	0	26109	54268	80377	0	4713	4713	0	3562	3354	6916	0	22547	57830	80377	0	6600	6600
26	A&N Islands	11	21	472	504	11	3	14	0	15	0	15	11	6	487	504	11	13	24
27	D&N Haveli	128	216	172	516	57	0	57	0	26	37	63	128	190	198	516	8	57	65
28	Daman & Diu	0	1	28	29	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	29	0	1	1
29	Delhi	0	62	138	200	0	62	62	0	62	0	62	0	0	200	200	0	0	0
30	Lakashadweep	0	10	0	10	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	10	0	10	0	10	10
31	Pondicherry	0	0	276	276	0	22	22	0	0	14	14	0	0	276	276	0	22	22
32	Chandigarh	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0
	Total	53487	316919	1060137	1430543	31535	73367	104902	18920	83967	9916	112803	34567	232953	1163023	1430543	20749	72140	92889

Note :- In Haryana 45 newly habitations have been identified during 1997-98.

* Revised figure. NC - Not Covered PC - Partially Covered FC- Fully Covered

5.6 Social Welfare

5.6.1 Empowerment of Women and Development of Children

1. Towards fulfilling the commitment of empowering women and development of children, efforts will continue through formulation of need - based policies and programmes, and review the implementation of the same with a view to ensure achievement of the set objectives within the time frame. While the general development programmes continue to remain the main-stay for the welfare, development and empowerment of women and children, innovative programmes in the areas of welfare and support services, training, cum employment cum income generation, awareness generation and gender sensitisation will continue to play a complementary/ supplementary role in support of these programmes. All these efforts are directed to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and children receive holistic development.

2. Some of the important initiatives that are being continued in this sector, include support to the National Commission for Women (NCW), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), adoption of National Nutrition Policy (NNP), universalisation of ICDS, National Crèche Fund (NCF), Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY), and Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP).

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3. In the Annual Plan 1999 -2000, an outlay of Rs.1320 crores has been earmarked for Women and Child Development under the Central Sector. Under the State Sector, no separate figures of either the outlays or the expenditure are available, as the women and child development forms part of the 'Social Security and Welfare'. While a programme-wise and year-wise details of the outlays at central level are given below, scheme-wise details are at Annexure 5.6.1.1. Details about externally aided projects are given at Annexure – 5.6.1.2.

Table 5.6.1 : Outlays and Expenditure on the development of Women and Children during 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

(Rs. in crore)

Department	Annual Plan 1997-98		Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000
	BE	Actual	BE	RE	BE
1. Centre	900.00	894.69	1225.95	1134.48	1320.00
Women & Child Development	897.69	893.77	1223.44	1131.97	1316.75
Food & Nutrition Board	2.31	0.92	2.51	2.51	3.25
2. States/UTs	Refer Annexure-5.6.1.2 of Chapter on Social Security/Welfare				

Source: Department of Women and Child Development

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

4. In line with the major Ninth Plan strategy of making women economically independent and self-reliant, a special thrust is laid by all the women related ministries/departments besides the nodal department of women and child development on more employment-cum-income generation activities along with both forward and backward linkages of credit and marketing facilities. The following paragraphs give an account of the various measures adopted and the investment made so far/being made by the nodal Department of Women and Child Development.

Support for Training and Women Employment Programme (STEP)

5. Launched in 1987, the programme of Support for Training and Women Employment Programme assists poor and assetless women in the traditional sectors and aims to provide a comprehensive package of upgradation of skills through training, extension inputs and market linkages. Since the inception of STEP in 1987, about 4,16,945 women have been assisted through 72 projects launched in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Of the total coverage of 4.17 lakh women, 3.47 lakh were assisted in the Dairy Sector, followed by 25,300 in Sericulture, 20886 with Handlooms, 16000 through Handicrafts and the rest of the 8000 women were provided skills and assets for taking up Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture,Carpet Weaving, Knitting etc. During the Ninth Plan, 11 projects benefiting about 85000 women were put into action with a total investment of Rs.19.73 crores. During, 1999-2000, there exists an outlay of Rs.15 crores to benefit 16000 women.

Setting Up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum–Production Units (NORAD)

6. A programme called Training-cum-Production Centre (popularly known as NORAD) was launched in 1982-83 with the assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation to improve the lives of young women / girls especially school drop-outs and semi-literates, by extending training in non-traditional trades like electronics, watch assembling, computer programming, garment making, secretarial practice, community health work, embroidery, weaving etc. Under NORAD , as many as 1365 projects benefiting 1.99 lakh women have been approved since 1982-83. From 1996-97 assistance received under NORAD has been supplemented with domestic resources. Out of the total outlay of Rs.18 crores during 1998-99, Rs.13 crores was raised from domestic resources. Upto Dec, 1998, the Department of Women and Child Development has sanctioned 81 projects to benefit 6805 women. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.15 crores has been budgeted.

Working Women's Hostels

7. A scheme called 'Hostels for Working Women' has been in existence since 1972-73 to provide safe and cheap accommodation to working women of the lower income group. The Scheme is being implemented through voluntary organisations, registered societies, public trusts, women's development corporations, universities, schools / colleges of social work and local bodies, etc. for catering to the needs of working women. Since the inception

of the Scheme, 815 hostels have been sanctioned to provide accommodation to 57,683 working women. Day care facilities have been provided to 7528 children in 288 hostels. During the year 1998-99, (upto December'98) 5 hostels have been sanctioned to provide accommodation to 614 working women. In four of these hostels, day care facilities for 110 children of working women have also been provided. To further increase the mobility of women in the employment market, there is a need for more hostels and as such for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.7.75 crores was approved.

An evaluation of the working of the scheme of Hostel for Working Women was carried out by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, in 1996-97. The sample study covered the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Orissa, Rajasthan and Kerala. It was revealed that the majority of the boarders were satisfied with the safety, security, cleanliness and sanitary conditions offered by the working women's hostels. In most of the hostels, Hostel Management Committees are functioning. The study recommended expansion of the hostel facilities for working women.

Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls

8. The programme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls, has been in existence since 1969 to protect and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social and physical danger due to family problems, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or other causes. The services extended in these homes include medical care; psychiatric treatment; casework services; occupational therapy; education-cum-vocational training and recreational facilities.

9. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has recently approved a proposal for revision of the norms and financial patterns of the scheme. The recurring cost as per the changed norm will now be Rs.4,01,350 per Home (as against Rs.2,12,300) in 'C' class cities and non-recurring cost would be Rs.4,15,350 (as against Rs.1,87,300). The scheme is expected to be transferred to the Central Social Welfare Board. During 1998-99, a provision of Rs.4 crores was made available to maintain 272 Homes with 8160 beneficiaries. During the Annual Plan 1999-2000, a Plan provision of Rs.13.52 crores is available for this scheme.

Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)

10. An expenditure of Rs. 12.07 crore was incurred on Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) during 1995-96. As the Planning Commission felt the need for having a quick evaluation of these 200 experimental projects, no expansion was allowed in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

11. In accordance with the decision of the Planning Commission, a Joint Study Team of the Officers of the Department of Women & Child Development and of the Planning Commission conducted a 'Quick Evaluation on IMY', on a sample basis, in 1997, in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Goa. The Study has pointed out some of the important lacunae viz. Lack of

training, non-availability of funds for income generation and convergence of services and absence of animators at the block and grass-root levels. The findings of the Study also concluded very clearly that IMY, despite its weaknesses, revealed that Self-help Groups for Women even in their own rudimentary form are very good vehicles for empowering women.

Based on the findings of the Joint Study Team, the scheme of IMY is being recast to overcome the existing weaknesses, as a mid-term correction. While recasting the scheme, it was suggested that the programme of Mahila Samariddhi Yojana (MSY) which was discontinued in 1997, should be amalgamated along with the provisions earmarked, so that the recast programme of IMY and MSY with effective linkages with RMK would be able to empower women, both socially and economically.

12. In the Ninth Plan, there exists a total provision of Rs. 228.15 crores (Rs. 165 crore for IMY and Rs. 63.15 crores for MSY). Of this, Rs. 20.15 crores was spent on MSY during the first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan. For the year 1999-2000, a total provision of Rs. 12.04 crores (Rs. 10 crore for IMY and Rs. 2.04 crores for MSY) is available. The recast programme of IMY is under finalisation.

Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project

13. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Women's Development and Empowerment (RWDEP) was launched in 1998 for a period of five years in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka and Gujarat with an estimated outlay of Rs.186.21 crores. A revolving Fund for giving interest-bearing loans to beneficiary groups during their initial formative stages is being set up with an investment of Rs.5 Crores. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the process for creating an enabling environment for empowerment of women by establishing Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) (7400 and 12000) with 15-20 members each, which will improve the quality of their lives, through greater access to, and control over, resources.

14. The implementing agencies for this project are the Women's Development Corporations of the concerned States in Bihar, Haryana and Karnataka, Gujarat Women's Economic Development Corporation in Gujarat, M.P. Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam in Madhya Pradesh and Mahila Kalyan Nigam in Uttar Pradesh, who will actively associate NGOs in the implementation.

15. While a substantial part of the outlay for the project will become available as soft-term loan / credit to the Government of India from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA or World Bank) almost the entire credit needs of the beneficiaries will be met from financial institutions. The Government of India will provide funds needed for setting up of the Revolving Funds in Project States. An expenditure of Rs. 8 crores has already been incurred during the first year

of its implementation and an outlay of Rs.12.81 crores has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

National Commission for Women

16. The National Commission for women, set up in 1993, has a mandate to safeguard the rights and interests of women. The Commission continued to pursue its mandated activities, namely review of law, investigation/intervention into specific individual complaints of atrocities and appropriate and feasible remedial action to safeguard the interests of women. The Commission has accorded highest priority to securing speedy justice to women. During 1998-99, an outlay of Rs.2.50 crores was approved for this scheme but the same was revised as Rs.1 crore at RE stage. Provision of Rs 3.50 crores is available for the Commission during 1999-2000.

Violence Against Women

17. In order to reduce violence against women, the need for establishment of an effective machinery to monitor the delivery of justice to women has long been felt. Accordingly the Department of Women and Child Development has formulated a proposal for creation of a cell in the National Commission for Women and similar Cells in the offices of State Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development.

Realising the need for action, the nodal department of Women and Child Development has advised the State Governments to set up District Committees consisting of the District and Session Judges, the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Director of Prosecution and some others for monitoring and expediting the disposal of cases of atrocities against women, with a view to protecting Women's Rights.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

18. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was started during 1975-76 as a Pilot Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, in 33 experimental Blocks across the country. The scheme has gradually expanded and till November 1998, 4200 projects are in operation with a sanctioned strength of 5.92 lakh Anganwadi Centres. ICDS is one of the most comprehensive centrally sponsored schemes. It aims at improving the nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups including pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers by providing a package of services including Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunisation, Health Check-up, Referral Services, and Nutrition and Health Education. The Scheme also envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services at the Anganwadi Centres of ICDS. Apart from children below six years of age, ICDS also takes care of the essential needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers residing in socially and economically backward villages and urban slums.

19. A national level ICDS - MIS ensures a regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the project at block and district levels, between the ICDS project and the State Government, and between the State Government and the Government of India. The flow of information is not only Bottom-Up but Top down as well. It is a two-way process and constitutes the basis for improved action at the level at which it is generated. This is done through Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) and Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR).

As a service delivery programme, the ICDS has certain unique features, which constitute its strength, as enumerated below:

- the programme is village based and operationalised by Anganwadi Workers & Helpers, who are normally residents of the same village;
- the Anganwadi worker is supposed to maintain close contact with individual households of the village;
- the programme enlists the active help and participation of voluntary organisations, social activists, academic institutions and professionals;
- there is a built-in scope for convergence of Health, Nutrition and Childhood Education Services at the Anganwadi level; and
- two-thirds of the population covered by the ICDS programme comprises scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities.

20. A number of new initiatives have also been taken during the recent years to strengthen the impact of ICDS. These include services for the adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, effective involvement of NGOs and strengthening of Monitoring. The ICDS scheme is viewed as a major national vehicle for achieving the goals of the health and family welfare sector, education and rural development.

21. With the gradual expansion of the Scheme, there has also been a significant increase in the Central Government's spending on the implementation during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) period. As against the expenditure of only Rs.1190.21 crores during 17 years, i.e. 1975-76 to 1991-92, the expenditure during the Eighth Plan period was Rs.2271.28 crores. During 1997-98 against the provision of Rs.479.40 crores as BE, the central expenditure was to the tune of Rs.608.35 crores. During 1998-99, against RE of Rs.603.14 crores, an expenditure of Rs.768.41 crores was incurred. The outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.855.76 crores.

World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects

22. World Bank (IDA) has been extending soft loan for expansion of ICDS in a phased way, since 1990-91. Apart from providing the normal ICDS package, World Bank also extends assistance for a few additional inputs like construction of Aganwadi buildings and CDPOs office-cum-godowns on a selective basis, strengthening of training and communication, improved health facilities, income-generation activities etc. While the WB-ICDS Project-I (1991-97) covered 301 ICDS projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the WB-ICDS Project II (1997-2000) is covering 454 projects in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Project III (1998-2004) which has started in 1998, proposes to cover 461 projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The programme in Andhra Pradesh is being implemented as part of the total programme of Andhra Pradesh Economic Reconstruction Programme (APERP). The IDA has committed US $ 3000 lakh (including US$ 1000 lakh for the training component) for the project. In RE 1998-99 a provision of Rs. 140 crores was made. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, a provision of Rs. 231 crores has been approved which includes Rs. 161.7 crores as EAP.

ICDS Training Programme

23. Training of ICDS personnel is the most crucial element in ICDS, since the achievements depend a lot on the effectiveness of the frontline workers in the delivery of services of ICDS. Recognising this, from the inception of the ICDS Scheme itself, the Department of Women and Child Development formulated a comprehensive training strategy for different functionaries involved in the ICDS, such as the Anganwadi Workers, Supervisors, Additional Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs) and Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs). The Training is imparted to these functionaries through the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD) through its three Regional Centres at Lucknow, Guwahati and Bangalore, 36 Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) and 392 Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs).

24. For training of ICDS functionaries as against an actual expenditure of Rs.4.29 crores in 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.40 crores was approved for the Annual Plan 1998-99. For the Annaul Plan 1999-2000 a Budget provision of Rs.60 crores has been made.

Creches / Day Care Centres

25. One of the priority objectives of the National Policy for Children adopted in 1974, envisages a Scheme for Creches / Day Care Centres. The scheme which started in 1975, aims to provide day care services mainly for the children of casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers. The children of those women who are sick or incapacitated due to sickness or suffering from communicable diseases are also covered under the scheme. The scheme which is a non-expanding programme supports 12470 creches covering about 3.12 lakh beneficiaries with a budgetary support of Rs.7.50 crores. A budget provision of Rs.5 crores has been made in 1999-2000 for the scheme.

The National Creche Fund

26. The National Creche Fund was set up in March 1993. The Fund has so far assisted 1856 general creches and 599 Anganwadi-cum-Creche Centres in 1995-96. A total number of 14925 creches were in operation during 1998-99. The same are expected to continue during 1999-2000 with the same level of investment. A token provision of Rs.1 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

Early Childhood Education

27. The programme of Early Childhood Education (ECE) continued to provide pre-school education to over one lakh children through 4365 ECE Centres run by voluntary organisations in the educationally backward States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There were 5641 Balwadis providing supplementary nutrition and catering to the social and pre-school development of 2.25 lakh children in the age group of 3-5 years under the Balwadi Nutrition Programme. Once the universalisation of ICDS is achieved, all the ECE Centres and Balwadis will automatically get merged with it. As against an outlay of Rs.0.50 crore in the Annual Plan 1998-99, an outlay of Rs.0.40 crore exists for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

National Plans of Action for Children and the Girl Child

Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted in 1992, has given a further thrust the goals set under the two National Plans of Action-one for children and the other exclusively for the Girl Child. These Plans of Action will continue to ensure survival, protection and development children. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya have formulated their own State Plans of Action. Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committees were set up both at the Central and State levels for effective monitoring of the implementation of these Action Plans.

Role of NGOs

28. Non-governmental organisations have been participating in a big way in the implementation of various programmes for the empowerment of women and development of children.

Annexure - 5.6.1.1 contd.

PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE - DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Sl No.	Name of the Programme	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 B.E.	1998-99 R.E.	1999-2000 B. E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
	CENTRAL SCHEMES				
1.	Creches / Day Care Centres for children of working Ailing Mothers	6.05	7.50	7.50	5.00
2.	National Crech Funds for Child Care Schemes	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01
3.	Balsevika Training Programme	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.00
4.	Training of ICDS Functionaries	4.29	40.00	40.00	60.00
5.	National Instiute of Public Cooperation and children Develop-ment (NIPCCD)	1.19	2.60	2.60	3.50
6.	Early Childhood Education	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.40
7.	Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP)	0.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
	Sub-total	11.97	54.80	53.80	70.91
	WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN				
	CENTRAL SCHEMES				
1.	Hostel for working women	7.50	7.75	7.75	7.75
2.	Setting up of Employment and income Generation Training cum Production Centrs for Women(NORAD)	13.98	18.00	18.00	15.00
3.	Support to Training cum Employment Programme(STEP)	14.93	16.00	16.00	15.00
4.	Short Stay Homes (SSH)	2.47	10.00	4.00	13.52
5.	Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
6.	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project	0.00	19.30	8.00	12.81
7.	Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.20
8.	National Commission for Women	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.50
9.	National Resource Centre				

Annexure - 5.6.1.1 contd.

PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE - DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Sl No.	Name of the Programme	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 B.E.	1998-99 R.E.	1999-2000 B. E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	for Women (NRCW)	-	2.00	1.00	0.01
10.	National Credit Fund for Women (RMK)	0.00	10.00	1.00	0.01
11.	Strenthening of WD Bureau	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
12.	Creation of Office of the Commissioner for Rights of Women	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
13.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	0.15	40.00	20.00	2.04
14.	Balika Samriddhi Yojana	60.00	60.00	60.00	40.00
15.	Integrated Empowerment Project	0.27	1.09	0.50	0.50
16.	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Women	5.60	9.00	9.00	9.00
17.	Socio-Economic Programme	2.67	9.00	2.00	5.00
18.	Awareness Generation Project for Rural and Poor Women	0.38	2.25	2.25	4.00
19.	GIA to Voluntary Organisation through CSWB and strenthening of its Field Organisations	8.03	14.00	14.00	14.00
	Sub-total	118.80	221.39	166.70	142.65
	OTHER SCHEMES				
1.	PREM and Innovative Action cum Research Project	0.24	0.50	0.50	0.70
2.	Organisation awareness to Voluntary Organisation	0.04	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.	Organisational Awareness in the field of women and child development	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
4.	Information and Mass Media	1.10	1.25	1.25	2.00
	Sub-total	1.38	2.15	2.15	3.10
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES					
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	608.35	603.14	768.41	855.76
2.	Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)	0.00	10.00	0.01	10.00
3.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	153.27	331.95	140.00	231.00
	Sub-total	761.62	945.09	908.42	1096.76

Annexure - 5.6.1.1 contd.

PLAN OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE - DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Sl No.	Name of the Programme	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 B.E.	1998-99 R.E.	1999-2000 B. E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD					
1.	Nutrition Education	0.83	1.80	1.70	1.80
2.	Fortification of Milk with Vitamin A	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.10
3.	Research & Development	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.05
4.	Implementation of National Nutrition Policy	0.03	0.40	0.36	1.10
5.	Capital Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.20
6	Production of Nutrition Food	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00
	Sub-total	0.92	2.51	2.51	3.25
	NEW SCHEMES				
1.	NEMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
2.	Distance Education	0.00	0.01	0.90	1.02
3.	National Commission for Children	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
4.	Commen Wealth Meeting	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
5.	Information Technology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
	Sub-total	0.00	0.01	0.90	3.33
	Total WCD	894.69	1225.95	1134.48	1320.00

Source : Department of Women & Child Development

Annexure -5.6.1.2

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS
ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

Rs. Crore

Sl No.	Name of the Programme	Funding Agency	Ninth Plan (1997 - 2002)			Annual Plan (1997 - 98)Actuals			Annual Plan (1998-99) R. E.			Annual Plan (1999-2000) B. E.		
			EAP	DBS	Total	EAP	DBS	Total	EAP	DBS	Total	EAP	DBS	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES														
1.	Training of ICDS Functionaries	UNICEF & WB	241.00	88.29	329.29	4.28	0.00	4.28	7.00	33.00	40.00	44.10	15.90	60.00
2.	National Instiute of Public Cooperation and children Develop-ment (NIPCCD)	UNICEF	0.10	15.19	15.29	0.00	1.19	1.19	0.10	2.50	2.60	0.00	3.50	3.50
WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN														
3.	Setting up of Employment and income Generation Training cum Production Centrs for Women(NORAD)	NORAD	25.00	63.00	88.00	5.00	8.98	13.98	5.00	13.00	18.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
4.	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project	IDA & IFAD	88.73	14.21	102.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	1.00	8.00	11.53	1.28	12.81
5.	National Resource Centre for Women(NRCW)	DANIDA	0.00	3.02	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
6.	Integrated Empowerment Project	UNFPA	1.27	0.00	1.27	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES														
7.	World Bank Assisted Services(ICDS)	IDA & WORLD BAN	814.67	349.12	1163.79	107.31	45.96	153.27	98.00	42.00	140.00	161.70	69.30	231.00
8.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	UNICEF	4.00	4976.00	4980.00	0.00	608.35	608.35	0.00	768.41	768.41	0.00	855.76	855.76
FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD														
9.	Nutrition Education	UNICEF	0.90	11.61	12.51	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.20	1.50	1.70	0.25	1.55	1.80
10.	Implementation of National Nutrition Policy	UNICEF	0.75	3.68	4.43	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.25	0.85	1.10
	Grand Total		1176.42	5524.12	6700.54	116.86	665.26	782.12	118.70	861.87	980.57	223.33	958.15	1181.48

Source : Department of Women & Child Development

5.6.2 Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Groups

Towards empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups viz. Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities, concerted efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organisations are being continued for effective implementation of various policies and programmes. In these efforts, a special thrust is evident from the three-pronged strategy adopted in the Ninth Plan viz., (i) Social Empowerment through educational development;(ii) Economic Empowerment through poverty alleviation and employment and income generation; and (iii) Social Justice through legislative support and other programmes.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

2. In the Annual Plan 1998-99, a total outlay of Rs.3617.32 crores was allocated in the budgets of the Centre and the States for implementing various policies and programmes for empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups. Of this, Rs. 1517.96 crores was at the Centre level and Rs. 2099.36 crores was for the States/Uts. Against these allocations, during the year under reference, an amount of Rs. 3494.46 crores was likely to have been spent - Rs. 1357.37 crores at the Centre and Rs. 2137.09 crores in the States. During the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 1645 crores was allocated in the Central budget, which includes Rs. 708 crores under the regular budget of the nodal Ministry and Rs. 837 crores as Special Central Assistance (SCA) for Special Component Plan (SCP) (Rs. 437 crores) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) (Rs. 400 crores) to States/UTs and Rs. 100 crores under Article 275(1). Details of outlays allocated and expenditure incurred under the Backward Classes Sector during the first three years of the Ninth Plan (1997-98 to 1999-2000), are given below:

Table 5.6.2.1 : Outlays and Expenditure on the Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Groups during 1997-98 to 1999-2000

(Rs. in crore)

Item	Annual Plan 1997-98 Actual	Annual Plan 1998-99 Outlay	Annual Plan 1998-99 Anti. Expd.	Annual Plan 1999-2000 Outlay
A. Backward Classes Sector				
1. Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes #	404.47	701.96*	543.54	708.00
2. States and UTs	1683.27@	2099.36	2137.09@	**
Total A	2087.74	2801.32	2680.63	708.00
B. Special Central Assistance (SCA)				
1. Tribal Sub-Plan	329.39	380.00	378.00	400.00
2. Special Component Plan	308.41	361.00	360.83	437.00
Total B	637.80	741.00*	738.83	837.60
C. Grant under Article275(1)	75.00	75.00*	75.00	100.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)	2800.54	3617.32	3494.46	1645.00

@ Revised Estimate * Central Budget ** Being finalised.

Schemewise details are at Annexure 5.6.2.1 (a) & (b) and 5.6.2.2.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Educational Development

3. Education, which is a basic input for all developmental pursuits, is a fundamental requirement for social empowerment too. Therefore, special priority has been accorded to the education of women and girls belonging to these groups. The Post-Matric Scholarships for SC/ST students, which paid great dividends in improving the educational status of SCs and STs, continues to be the major intervention during the Ninth Plan. Under this Scheme, the Scholarships are awarded to eligible SC and ST students, based on a means test, for the payment of tuition and compulsory fees, as well as the maintenance allowance. Around 21.4 lakh students who were pursuing higher education, received Post-Matric Scholarships during 1998-99. For 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 135 crores has been earmarked to extend scholarships to 24.47 lakh students.

Response to the associated scheme of Book-Banks for SC and ST students has also improved considerably and an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores was incurred to benefit 15,000 students. Similarly, the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations is an important part of Government's efforts to eliminate scavenging. Under this Scheme, scholarships ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month for day-scholars and Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month for hostelers of classes III to X are provided. A lump-sum grant of Rs. 500 per annum is also provided to both hostelers and day-scholars.

4. Central assistance is provided on matching basis (50:50) to the States and to the extent of 100%, to UTs to meet the expenditure over and above their committed liability. Against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 4 crores, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 4.40 crores during the Annual Plan 1998-99 to benefit 3.9 lakh children. The outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs. 7.50 crores.

5. To arrest the existing high rate of drop-outs ranging from 67 to 77 per cent amongst the SC and ST students of classes I to VIII, support schemes of Hostels for SC and ST Boys and Girls have been under implementation since 1993-94. Central assistance is extended for construction of hostel buildings on matching basis. Assistance is also provided to Voluntary Organisations for extension of existing hostels with 10 per cent of the cost to be borne by them and the remaining cost to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. An amount of Rs. 35 crores was provided during the Annual Plan 1998-99. Of this, Rs.33.88 crores were spent during the year. Outlay for the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 44.00 crores.

6. The Coaching and Allied Scheme for SC and ST students, introduced in 1960-61, offers coaching facilities to SC and ST candidates and thus, prepare them for competing in the Civil Services and other competitive examinations. The ultimate aim of extending Coaching services is to help improve the representation of the SC and ST candidates in

various Central/State Governments and in Public Sector Undertakings. During 1998-99, a total of 12,000 students were benefited by this scheme for which a sum of Rs. 2.93 crores was likely to be spent as aginst an allocation of Rs. 3 crores for that year. The outlay for the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 4 crores.

7. In addition to the above, there are some more educational programmes which are under implementation to provide the much needed inputs to SC and ST students in the field of education. They include upgradation of merit of SC and ST students, Special Educational Development Programme for SC girl-students belonging to low literacy areas, setting up of Ashram Schools in TSP areas and Educational Complexes to promote education amongst STs and most Primitive Tribal Groups etc. Besides, National Overseas Scholarships are also offered to meritorious SC and ST students to pursue higher studies abroad.

Economic Development

8. In the field of Economic Development, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCP and TSP is allocated to States/UTs on the basis of their population as well as their performance of implementing the SCP/TSP strategies. This has been a powerful instrument to improve the economic status of SC and ST families. The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and the State-level Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs) and the State-level Tribal Development Corporations (STDCs) to whom the Central assistance and equity are provided, continue to play an important role in the promotion of income-generating activities. The NSFDC has, so far, sanctioned 1490 projects which, on completion, are expected to benefit about 2.18 lakh beneficiaries, against the earmarked allocation of Rs. 81 crore during 1998-99.

9. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited TRIFED), set up in 1987, aims to provide marketing assistance and remunerative prices to STs for collection of minor forest produce (MFP) and surplus agricultural produce and thus protect them from exploitative private traders and middle-men. Against the Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 100 crores, the paid-up capital has gone up to Rs.99.73 crores with the release of Rs.6 crores provided in the budget of 1998-99. Out of Rs. 99.73 crores, the Government of India's contribution is Rs. 99.50 crores and the balance Rs. 0.23 crores was contributed by other share-holders. Another Central Sector Scheme, with 100% grant, pertains to minor forest produce operations. The scheme provides for strengthening the share capital base of TDCCs; for increasing the volume of procurement of MFPs; construction of scientific warehouses; establishing process industries for value addition to MFP items; and research and development activities by the corporations. While in the financial year 1998-99, an amount of Rs. 6.25 crores was provided, there exists a budget of Rs. 15.00 crores for 1999-2000.

10. During 1998-99, only Rs. 5.90 crore was likely to be spent due to the process of revision of the scheme. The National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, established in 1996-97, continued to extend all the necessary infrastructure to take up and carry on the income-generation activities so as to rehabilitate scavengers and their dependents, identified under the scheme.

To achieve the national goal of complete eradication of scavenging by the year 2002, special emphasis is being paid to the implementation of the National Scheme for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers. The Scheme is now being revised to introduce certain changes in terms of training norms, release of Central assistance directly to State Corporations, increased project finance parameters, adoption of a cluster approach for training and rehabilitation etc.

11. Besides the above, a scheme called `Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of SCs/STs' was also under implementation to supplement the governmental efforts for the development of SCs and STs. Under this scheme, assistance is given to Voluntary Organisations for implementing a wide spectrum of activities viz., Residential and Ashram Schools, Hostels, Medical units, Computer training units, Shorthand and typing training units, Balwadis/creches (in areas not covered by ICDS programmes), libraries and audio-visual units etc. The grant is generally restricted to 90% of the total approved cost of the project and the balance of 10% is to be borne by the grantee organisation. During 1998-99, an expenditure of Rs.29.3 crore was anticipated for extending grant-in-aid to 161 voluntary organistions. For 1999-2000, a combined outlay of Rs.60 crore is available for both SCs and STs.

Social Justice

12. The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act of 1955, the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 and the Comprehensive Rules framed thereunder are the three important Central statutes administered and enforced by the States/Uts, for which financial support is provided under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Implementation of PCR and POA Acts. During 1998-99, an allocation of Rs. 15.50 crores was provided for strengthening of the administrative and enforcement machinery, extension of legal aid, specification of Social Codes and, relief and rehabilitation to the dependents of SC and ST victims. Under this scheme, Central assistance is provided to States/UTs on a 50:50 basis (100% to the UTs), over and above their committed liability which is to be borne by the respective States/UTs. Further, there are four National Commissions in existence- one for SCs and STs, one for OBCs, one for Minorities and the other for Safai Karamcharis to safeguard the rights and interests of these vulnerable groups, besides investigating into individual complaints and grievences. These Commissions have continued to be active with extensive mandates and a wide range of activities including ensuring social justice to these socially disadvantaged groups.

Strategies for SCs and STs

13. The special strategies of the Special Component Plan for SCs and the Tribal Sub-Plan for STs have been quite effective in ensuring that the general development sectors do not by-pass these economically and socially disadvantaged groups. While all the 32 States and UTs earmark funds for SCP and TSP, 13 Central Ministries/Departments have

been earmarking funds to supplement/ complement the efforts of the nodal Ministry/Departments working for the betterment of these groups.

> The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCP and TSP, acts as an additive to fill the critical gaps in the family-based income-generation activities, and has become an effective instrument of providing leverage to the Central Government in directing flow of funds in areas critical to the developmental needs of SCs and STs. The quantum of SCA has increased from Rs. 361 crores in 1998-99 to Rs. 437 crores in 1999-2000 in respect of SCP and from Rs. 380 crores in 1998-99 to Rs. 400 crores in 1999-2000 in respect of TSP.

14. In addition to the above, exclusive grants of Rs. 100 crores are being released to 20 States/UTs under Article 275(i) for improvement of Scheduled/Tribal Areas and the STs living therein.

Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

15. While the Annual Plan 1998-99 marks the beginning of many new programmes for educational development of OBCs, programmes of the Eighth Plan continued to contribute to the economic development of OBCs during the Ninth Plan. To this effect, a total outlay of Rs. 111.50 crores was made available in the Annual Plan 1998-99, of which, a sum of Rs. 99.80 crores was released to the States/UTs in 1998-99, as Central share. During 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 126.50 crores has been earmarked for various programmes intended for educational and economic development of OBCs, as described in the following paragraphs.

16. As the educational needs and requirements of OBCs are very much akin to those of the SCs, Government has opted to introduce the very same schemes of Post-Matric Scholarships, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Hostels for Boys and Girls, Pre-examination Coaching Centres for OBCs also. An allocation of Rs. 11 crores was provided in the budget of the Ministry for these schemes during the Annual Plan 1998-99. Of this, Rs. 9.20 crores were released to States/UTs in 1998-99. During 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 19 crores has been earmarked for the educational programmes of OBCs.

17. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has been playing an important role in the economic development of OBCs by promoting self-employment ventures with the support of both forward and backward linkages. Considering the past achievements of NBCFDC, Government enhanced its Authorised Share Capital (ASC) from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 400 crores during the Annual Plan 1998-99. NBCFDC received an allocation of Rs. 91.50 crores during 1998-99 which was reported to have fully been utilised. In the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been allocated to the NBCFDC.

Minorities

18. Efforts are being continued to protect the interests of the Minorities through the special strategy of 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities. The programme lays a special focus on - (i) protection of life and property; (ii) representation in jobs under the State and Central Governments; and (iii) socio-educational development. It also envisages special consideration for Minorities in recruitment, besides ensuring an adequate share for them in all developmental programmes. The Programme is now being recast to ensure non-discrimination against the Minorities and with a view to create a feeling of confidence amongst them. The Recast 15-Point Programme is now under active consideration of the Government of India.

As a support programme, to promote Voluntary Organisation to work for the welfare and development of OBCs, a new Central Sector scheme called Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for OBCs was launched in the Annual Plan 1998-99 with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores. For the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 2.50 crores has been earmarked.

19. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation, set up in 1989, formulates/ implements various educational programmes for the benefit of the educationally backward Minorities. In the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 70.00 crores was earmarked, so as to raise the corpus of the Foundation to Rs. 100 crores. The Foundation works through the medium of NGOs for implementing its objectives. During 1998-99, the Foundation extended a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 23.56 crores to support 183 NGOs for establishment/ expansion of schools/residential schools/colleges for girls; construction of laboratory buildings, establishment of computer centres/vocational training centres for women; pre-examination coaching centres etc. In all these activities, priority was given to develop educational institutions for girls/boys belonging to Minority communities.

20. Pre-examination Coaching Centres for weaker sections, based on economic criteria, have also been playing a vital role in enabling the Minorities to compete with other candidates in various job-oriented competitive examinations. During 1998-99, a sum of Rs. 2 crores was released to various institutions. For 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 2.50 crores has been earmarked. In addition to these, the Department of Education has also been implementing exclusive schemes for the educational development of the Minorities, like Modernisation of Madarsas, Community Polytechnics, etc.

During the financial year 1998-99 (till February, 1999), the Corporation disbursed loans worth Rs. 30.92 crores to 6900 beneficiaries. The National Commission for Minorities continues to safeguard the rights and interests of the Minorities, besides undertaking comprehensive studies on the exclusive problems being faced by the major religious Minorities and the Minority educational institutions with a view to finding effective solutions.

21. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Multi-Sectoral Plans for Minority-concentrated Districts, Government has identified 41 Districts to undertake various developmental activities. While an amount of Rs. 0.50 crore was released during 1998-99, an allocation of Rs. 2.50 crores has been earmarked in the Annual Plan, 1999-2000.

22. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMFDC), set up in 1994, extends financial assistance to Minorities in the form of loans/advances for various economic activities. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), the equity share has been raised from Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 300 crores. The NMFDC received a budgetary provision of Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 20 crores for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000, respectively.

Annexure-5.6.2.1 (a)

PLAN OUTLAY EXPENDITURE - BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (1997-98) B.E.	Annual Plan (1997-98) Actuals	Annual Plan (1998-99) B.E.	Annual Plan (1998-99) Ant.Exp.	Annual Plan (1999-2000) B.E.
I.	Central Sector Scheme					
A.	Welfare of SCs/STs					
1.	Special Ambedkar Centenary year Programme/Foundation	40.00	40.00	40.00	13.00	0.00
2.	Special Edn.Devp.Programme for girls belonging to SC of very low literacy area	3.80	0.00	3.00	0.65	5.00
3.	Educational complexin low literacy pockets for devp.of women literacy in tribal areas	4.00	2.20	7.00	3.60	9.00
4.	Vocational Training in tribal areas	3.75	3.45	6.75	4.72	9.75
5.	Grant-in-aid to STDCs for MFP	10.00	8.23	6.25	6.87	15.00
6.	Village Grain Banks	2.00	1.80	3.00	3.00	4.00
7.	National Safai Karmachari Finance Devp. Corpn. (NSKFDC)	10.00	4.75	10.00	10.00	20.00
8.	Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalayas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
9.	Devp. of Primitive Tribal Groups	2.00	0.00	5.00	4.94	10.00
	Total (A)	75.55	60.43	81.00	46.78	122.75
B.	Welfare of OBCs					
1.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp.Corpn.(NBCFDC)	47.00	0.00	91.50	91.50	100.00
2.	Strengthening of BC Bureau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
3.	Equity Participation in State B.C. Coproration	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
4.	Scholarship for higher studies to OBC students for going abroad	2.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for OBCs	0.01	0.00	2.00	0.64	2.50
6.	Pre-examination Coaching for OBCs	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.20	2.50
	Total (B)	51.02	0.00	96.50	92.34	105.70

Annexure –5.6.2.1 (a) Concld.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (1997-98) B.E.	Annual Plan (1997-98) Actuals	Annual Plan (1998-99) B.E.	Annual Plan (1998-99) Ant.Exp.	Annual Plan (1999-2000) B.E.
C.	Welfare of Minorities					
1.	Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Ednl. Foundation	40.00	40.00	30.00	3.75	5.00
2.	Pre-examination Coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria	2.50	0.82	2.00	2.24	2.50
3.	National Minorities Finance and Devp. Corpn.(NMFDC)	41.00	0.00	41.00	32.00	20.00
4.	Preparation of Multi-sectoral Plan for Minority concentration districts	6.28	0.19	6.00	0.23	2.50
5.	Relief to Riot Victims of the Minorities	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	-
	Total (C)	89.78	41.01	79.46	38.22	30.00
	Total (A+B+C)	216.35	101.44	256.96	177.34	258.45

Annexure-5.6.2.1 (b)

PLAN OUTLAY EXPENDITURE-BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (1997-98) B.E.	Annual Plan (1997-98) Actuals	Annual Plan (1998-99) B.E.	Annual Plan (1998-99) Ant.Exp	Annual Plan (1999-2000) B.E.
II.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
A.	Welfare of SCs/STs					
1.	Post-Matric Scholarships for SC/ST students	65.00	54.16	65.00	99.95	135.00
2.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for SC/ST	30.00	17.12	38.00	29.32	60.00
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.40	7.50
4.	Book Bank Scheme for SC/ST students	3.60	1.50	3.60	1.26	2.50
5.	Girls Hostels for SC/ST students	12.00	9.77	16.00	15.03	20.50
6.	Boys Hostels for SC/ST students	15.00	12.58	19.00	18.85	23.50
7.	Coaching & Allied Schemes for SC/ST	3.00	1.71	3.00	2.93	4.00
8.	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 & SC/ST (Prevention & Atrocities) Act, 1989	15.00	16.31	15.50	15.34	25.00
9.	Liberation of Scavengers and their Rehabilitation	120.00	90.00	90.00	5.90	70.00
10.	Research & Training (SCs/STs)	6.75	3.19	8.90	4.37	9.00
11.	SCs Devp.Corporation (SCDCs)	45.00	45.00	60.00	60.00	20.00
12.	National SC/ST Finance and Devp. Corporation (NSFDC)	96.00	20.23	81.00	81.00	30.00
13.	Investment in TRIFED	23.00	23.00	10.00	6.00	0.25
14.	Ashram Schools in TSP areas	5.00	4.70	9.00	9.39	15.00
15.	Price Support for TRIFED	2.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	5.00
16.	Upgradation of merit for SCs/STs students	1.00	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.50
17.	Voluntary Rehabilitation of Tribal Villages of Protected Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (A)	445.85	303.03	430.00	358.74	428.75
B.	Welfare of OBCs					
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBCs	0.01	0.00	2.00	1.50	8.00
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	0.01	0.00	5.00	4.65	5.50
3.	Residential Schools for OBCs boys and girls	0.01	0.00	4.50	0.00	4.00
4.	Boys & girls hostels for OBCs	0.01	0.00	2.00	1.31	3.00
5.	Research & training for OBCs	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.00	-
6.	Mobile School for Nomadic Commts. and Shelter for Nomadic commts.	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.30
	Total (B)	0.06	0.00	15.00	7.46	20.80
	Total (A+B)	444.91	303.03	445.00	366.20	449.55
	Total (I+II)	661.26	404.47	701.96	543.54	708.00
III.	Special Central Assistance for SCP	326.60	308.41	361.00	360.83	437.00
	Total (I+II+III)	987.86	712.88	1062.96	904.37	1145.00
IV.	Special Central Assistance for TSP	330.00	329.39	380.00	378.00	400.00
V.	Grant under Article 275 (1)	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	100.00
	Total (IV+V)	405.00	404.39	455.00	453.00	500.00
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)	1392.86	1117.27	1517.96	1357.37	1645.00

Annexure-5.6.2.2

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE - BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE STATES/UTs

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Annual Plan (1997-98) Outlay	Annual Plan (1997-98) R.E	Annual Plan (1998-99) Outlay	Annual Plan (1998-99) R.E
	STATES				
1.	Andhra pradesh	190.00	159.84	211.12	211.12
2.	Assam	30.15	17.07	47.36	44.09
3.	Bihar	58.18	58.18	50.00	33.00
4.	Goa	0.45	0.41	0.35	0.35
5.	Gujarat	179.12	179.12	224.15	244.15
6	Haryana	8.78	8.00	9.31	7.31
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.28	6.37	5.30	5.32
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.00	7.05	13.39	13.70
9.	Karnataka	139.98	207.62	162.10	231.00
10.	Kerala	121.50	107.60	125.30	125.30
11.	Madhya Pradesh	156.44	151.87	161.48	172.52
12.	Maharashtra	181.00	181.00	284.72	284.72
13.	Manipur	2.70	8.95	8.50	8.52
14.	Meghalaya	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
15.	Orissa	87.00	78.64	102.80	102.80
16.	Punjab	51.09	89.17	112.00	93.48
17.	Rajasthan	54.93	43.51	67.67	59.25
18.	Sikkim	1.62	1.37	3.27	3.07
19.	Tamil Nadu	141.75	153.85	160.35	175.72
20.	Tripura	18.71	18.71	17.77	20.33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	149.84	144.00	248.51	250.53
22.	West Bengal	54.00	40.56	53.63	25.80
	TOTAL (STATES)	1639.31	1662.96	2069.15	2112.16
	UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	A & N Islands	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.38
24.	Chandigarh	1.30	1.30	0.99	0.99
25.	Dadra, Nag & Hav	0.01	0.32	0.01	0.01
26.	Daman & Diu	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.23
27.	Delhi	14.10	14.10	23.65	17.51
28.	Pondicherry	4.01	4.08	4.95	5.80
	TOTAL (UTs)	19.95	20.31	30.21	24.93
	GRAND TOTAL (STATES AND UTs)	1659.26	1683.27	2099.36	2137.09

5.6.3 Social Welfare

The approach to Social Welfare, being distinct in the Ninth Plan from the earlier plans, focuses on strategies for empowering persons with disabilities, reforming social deviants and caring for the other disadvantaged groups. In line with these strategies, policies and programmes relating to the development of vulnerable groups like the disabled; the social deviants and the other disadvantaged, continued to receive priority attention during the year under reference.

Review of the Annual Plan 1998-99 & Annual Plan 1999-2000

2. A total outlay of Rs. 937.30 crore was provided for the Social Welfare Sector in the Annual Plan 1998-99 which included Rs 212.04 crores of the Central Sector and Rs. 725.26 crores of the State sector. Of the Rs. 212.04 crores, Rs. 201.04 crore was meant for the M/Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SJ&E); (Rs. 142.04 crores for the disabled and Rs. 59.00 crores for social defence); Rs. 10 crores was meant for the modernization of prison administration; and Rs. 1 crore of the Department of Revenue was meant for the implementation of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotrophic Substances Act of 1988. Against this, the revised estimates for the year were Rs. 173.33 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 621.72 crores in the State sector, making a total of Rs. 795.05 crores.

3. Similarly, a toatal outlay of Rs. 253.00 crores was earmarked in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for Social Welfare under Central Sector,. This includes - Rs. 245.0 crores for the M/SJ&E (Rs. 180.00 crores for the disabled and Rs. 65.00 crores for Social Defence); Rs. 7 crore for the M/Home Affairs towards Modernization of Prison Administration; and Rs. 1.00 crore of the D/Revenue for the implementation of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, of 1988. While the year-wise details of the outlays are given below, year-wise and scheme-wise details are given at Annexures 5.6.3.1 and 5.6.3.2 respectively.

Table 1: Plan Outlays and expenditure incurred – Social Welfare during 1997-98 to 1999-2000

(Rs. in crore)

Ministry/ Department	Annual Plan 1997-98	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000
	Actual	**BE**	**RE**	**BE**
I. Centre	**98.01**	**212.04**	**173.33**	**253.00**
- M/ Social Justice & Empowerment	87.01	201.04	162.33	245.00
- M/Home Affairs	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
- D/ of Revenue	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
II. States/UTs	**NA**	**725.26**	**621.72**	**NA**
Grand Total (I+II)		**937.30**	**795.05**	

Empowering the Disabled

4. Towards empowering persons with disabilities, the major emphasis has been to make as many disabled as possible active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy. Accordingly, efforts continued to ensure equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disabilities through effective implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995, as described in the following paragraphs.

To simplify/streamline the procedures and enlarge the scope in line with the commitments of the PD Act of 1995, the 4 on-going schemes of - Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled Persons; Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Rehabilitation of the Leprosy Cured Persons; Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Special Schools for the Disabled; and Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Persons with Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation were amalgamated during 1998-99 into one single umbrella scheme namely `Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities'. The financial norms of this amalgamated scheme were revised and the scope widened. Financial support was given to voluntary organisations for extending services through Vocational Training Centres, Special Schools, Counselling Centres for the Disabled, Rehabilitation Services of leprosy cured persons in the area of vocational training, economic rehabilitation and social integration. Further, assistance was given for running training courses for teachers, specialised in the area of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. During 1998-99, the total outlay for the 4 schemes was Rs. 46.0 0 crores. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 62.29 crores was provided for the amalgamated scheme.

5. The six National Institutes specialized in different areas of disabilities expanded their activities in the area of education, training, professional guidance, research and development of rehabilitation aids for improving the quality of services for the disabled. Also, 11 District Rehabilitation Centres functioning in 10 different States continued to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to the disabled in rural and remote areas. Voluntary Organizations numbering about 403 offered a wide range of services benefiting about 1.26 lakhs disabled in the field of education, vocational guidance, counselling, rehabilitation, etc. For running these National Institutes, a total outlay of Rs. 10.61 crores was made available during 1998-99. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 16.41 crores was earmarked for these Institutes.

6. The scheme for Supply of Aids and Appliances continued to assist the needy disabled with simple, durable and modern aids and appliances. Till December, 1998, 589 implementing agencies located in different parts of the country were assisted to benefit 2.48 lakhs disabled persons. The scheme has been revised to make a provision for medical and surgical correction and intervention, prior to fitment of aids and appliances, whenever necessary. In order to provide cost effective aids and appliances with the application of modern technology – R&D Projects were also funded for developing aids and appliances under the scheme of Science and Technology in Mission Mode Project for the Disabled. Also, steps were taken to start production of some of the selected aids and appliances

developed under the scheme. Of the total targeted outlay (1998-99) of Rs. 25.0 Crore for the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances, the revised expenditure was Rs. 22.0 crore. For 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 30.0 crores has been earmarked. The targetted outlay and the anticipated expenditure for the scheme of Science and Technology in Mission Mode Project during 1998-99 was Rs. 1.00 Crore and amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been earmarked for the year 1999-2000 also.

7. To extend placement services to the disabled, 51 Special Employment Exchanges and 39 Special Cells for the disabled persons in normal Employment Exchanges continued to function during the year. Normal Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres also assisted the disabled persons in their placement. Efforts were made to implement the policy of 3% reservation of vacancies for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically disabled in group A, B, C, & D posts in Central services and in the Public Sector Undertakings. The outlay during 1998-99 was Rs 0.20 crore. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 1.45 crore was made available not only for continuation but also for expansion of the scheme.

8. With the commitment for improving the economic status of the disabled, the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) extends loans to for promoting self-employment ventures. It also extends loans for pursuing general/ professional/ technical education besides upgradation of technical/ entrepreneurial skills. The NHFDC continued its activities as an Apex financial institution for routing funds through the channelising Agencies, authorised by the States/UTs. During the year 1998-99, the Corporation funded 268 Projects with an outlay of Rs. 28 crores,. For the Year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs 20.0 crores was provided.

9. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), which has a mandate to register rehabilitation professionals and issue Certificates, has so far, registered 1472 professionals/ personnel in the Central Rehabilitation Register and also issued Certificates to them. The Council also recognized 35 institutions during the year to conduct various training programmes and organized joint entrance examinations for admission to the National Institutes on all India basis for the courses in Physio-therapy, Occupational Therapy, Prosthetic and Orthetic Engineering. While an total outlay of Rs. 3.0 crores was made available during 1998-99, the outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs. 15.50 crores.

Reforming the Social Deviants.

10. The scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Maladjustment was revised during 1998-99 with a view to strengthen the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and to bring about a qualitative improvement in the services provided under the scheme to both neglected as well as delinquent children. The salient features of the revised scheme `A Programme for Juvenile Justice' include - establishment of a National Advisory Board on Juvenile Justice to advise the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986; creation of a Juvenile Justice Fund; establishment of a Secretariat for the National Advisory Board; Constitution of a Social Audit Panel comprising of 5-6 eminent persons to report on juvenile justice facilities in the country; appointment of observers to report on implementation of the Act in different States/UTs; institution of a Chair on Juvenile Justice at the Child and the Law Centre of the National Law School of India, Bangalore. The scheme also provides awards for

the best maintained juvenile justice institutions in each State and at the National level; training, orientation and sensitization of judicial, administrative, police and NGO personnel responsible for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986; provision of 100% financial assistance to States/ UTs/Voluntary Organisations to facilitate creation of infrastructure prescribed under the Act in hitherto uncovered districts of the country; Financial assistance to bring about a qualitative improvement in the existing infrastructure, expansion of non-institutional services such as sponsorship, foster care, probation, etc. as an alternate to institutional care and provision of scholarships to children for excelling in academics or in extra curricular activities.

As a part of the Ministry's Plan of Action for strengthening and improving facilities for children, a project was launched seeking participation of the Corporate Sector for providing additional facilities in observation/juvenile/special Homes. A pilot Project was initiated with the help of an external agency, viz. Advantage India, under which a needs assessment of all the Homes in Bihar and Delhi was carried out. The possible areas of intervention and help by the Corporate Sector in these Homes were identified with the help of staff deployed in the Homes. The first Home under the Project has already been taken up at Delhi and follow up action is also being taken with a number of Corporate Houses which have evinced interest in the programme. An outlay of Rs. 8.0 crore was provided during 1998-99. For the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 10.0 crores has been provided.

11. To combat the increasing incidence of alcoholism and drug addiction effectively, the existing scheme for Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse was revised. The scheme continued to be implemented through voluntary organizations by extending 90% financial assistance for establishment and upgradation of De-addiction and Rehabilitation Centres. About 414 such Centres were supported during the year, benefiting about 1.29 lakh drug addicts, with follow-up and rehabilitation. To sensitize the public about the ill-effects of drug abuse, awareness generation programmes like holding of seminars, conferences, workshops, essay/debate competitions, publicity through media etc. continued during the year. Several radio and TV programmes have been launched to create awareness about the role of parents and teachers in the prevention and control of drinking and drug abuse. A number of films have also been produced and distributed to disseminate knowledge amongst the masses. Voluntary Organisations are being financially assisted to undertake educational work in various communities and target groups. The experience thus gained by the Voluntary Organisations in selected case studies, is being widely shared with enlightened groups to invigorate their role in educating the public and preventing drug abuse. Keeping in view the increasing menace of drug abuse and its related problems in the North-East, 5 Training of Trainers programmes and 15 Training Courses for service providers were conducted. To explore the possibilities for opening new centres, and identifying the service providers in the North-East, a Special committee was constituted. While the total outlay for 1998-99 was Rs. 16.0 crores, an amount of Rs. 20.0 crores has been provided during 1999-2000.

12. The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) continued to provide technical advice to the Central and State Governments in the formulation of laws, rules and regulations, training of personnel, promotion of research and dissemination of information on matters relating to social defence. The existing Bureau for Drug Abuse and Prevention at NISD was upgraded into a full-fledged National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention. The newly set up Centre organized a Certificate Course on De-addiction Counseling and Rehabilitation. The outlay for 1998-99 was Rs. 2.0 crores. A similar amount has been provided for 1999-2000.

In response to the growing problem of the Aged, the Government announced a National Policy for Older Persons in January, 1999. The principle areas of intervention as enunciated in the Policy include – financial security; health care and nutrition; shelter/ housing; education, training and information; protection of life and property; provision of appropriate concessions, rebates and discounts to Older Persons; and also setting up of a Welfare Fund, a National Council and a National Association of Older Persons.

Caring for the Other Disadvantaged

13. To bring about a qualitative improvement in services for the Elderly, the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of the Aged was re-cast to enlarge the scope of support to organisations. The revised scheme of `Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisation/Self Help Groups for Construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centres for Older Persons' is expected to extend financial assistance for non-institutional services to Older Persons such as preparation for old age, death and bereavement, health check-up camps, information and awareness for prevention of problems and treatment, opportunities for income generation, employment exchange and sponsorship, training as volunteers, recreation, cultural and creative programmes, occupational therapy, counselling and legal aid, self/mutual help groups, family assistance, information and referral services, etc. with a total annual grant of Rs. 30 lakh per Home/ Centre.

14. The other scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes relating to Welfare of the Aged was also revised and made more flexible to meet the diverse needs of the Older Persons. The new scheme of the Integrated Programme for Older Persons is expected to reinforce and strengthen the ability and commitment of the family to provide care to Older Persons; foster amiable multi-generational relationships; generate greater awareness on issues pertaining to Older persons and enhanced measures to address these issues; popularise the concept of Life Long Preparation for Old age at the individual level as well as at the societal level; facilitate productive ageing; promote health care, housing and income security needs of the Older Persons; provide care to the destitute elderly. During the year 1998-99, grant-in-aid was extended to NGOs to establish 44 new Old Age Homes, 164 new Drug Care Centres, 12 new Mobile Medicare Units and one new project for providing non-rehabilitation services to the older persons. With these new sanctions, there exists a total number of 238 Old Age Homes; 387 Day Care Centres; 40 Mobile Medicare Units and 3 projects of Non-Institutional Services for Older Persons. While the outlay for 1998-99 was Rs. 10.0 crores, an amount of Rs. 15.0 crores has been provided during 1999-2000.

15. In order to meet the developmental needs of Street Children, the scheme for Welfare and Development of Street Children was revised and continued to support and strengthen the non-governmental organizations so as to provide integrated community-based non-institutional basic services to street children. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid was given to 112 voluntary organizations, operating in 29 cities. To provide emergency assistance to the street children, and a platform for net-working amongst organizations, a 24 hour Child Help Line free-phone service was established in a number of cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Bangalore, Chennai and Patna, which could be accessed by dialing the `1098' on the telephone. During 1998-99, the outlay was Rs. 8.0 crores. An amount of Rs. 9.0 crores has been provided for 1999-2000.

16. The nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment continued to grant recognition to both Indian and foreign agencies which are engaged in sponsoring children for adoption abroad. About 85 agencies in the country have been given recognition for handling inter-country adoption. In addition, 292 foreign agencies have also been enlisted to sponsor inter country adoption cases in more than 25 countries. During the last 3 years, a total estimated number of 9152 children found homes through these agencies. Of these, 5235 were covered under intra-country adoption while the rest were through inter-country adoption. Also, guidelines for Foster Family Care as an alternative to Institional Care for children awaiting adoption have been circulated to Voluntary Social/Child Welfare agencies and State Governments for implementation. The scheme of Shishu Grih has been revised and ceiling on Grant in Aid has been raised to Rs. 6.00 lakh in order to facilitate better services for the children. As far as the Voluntary Coordinating Agencies are concerned, there is no structured scheme and the funds are met from the General Grant where Rs. 41.5 lakh is earmarked. During the year 1998-99, the outlay for CARA and Shishu Grih was 0.10 crore and Rs. 3.90 crores respectively. For the year 1999-2000, while an outlay of Rs. 1.0 crore was provided for CARA, the outlay for Shishu Grih was Rs. 2.0 crores.

Voluntary Action

17. In all these efforts, the Non-Governmental Organisations have been playing a very crucial role by shouldering the major responsibility of reaching the Social Welfare Services to the most deprived sections of the society.

Annexure 5.6.3.1 contd.

Plan Outlays & Expenditure - Social Welfare (Welfare of the Disabled Social Defence & Child Welfare) - Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (1997-98)	Annual Plan (1998-99)		Annual Plan (1999-2000)
		Actual Exp.	Outlay	R.E.	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A)	WELFARE OF THE DISABLED				
1.	National Inst. of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
2.	National Inst. of Ortopaedically Handicapped	0.07	1.75	1.75	2.50
3.	National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai	1.25	1.90	1.90	2.90
4.	Natinal Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad	2.61	2.40	2.40	3.30
5.	National Institute of Rehab. Training & Research, Cuttack	2.35	1.96	1.96	3.71
6.	Institute for the Physically Handicapped, NewDelhi	0.10	0.60	0.60	1.50
7.	National Institute for the Multiple Handicapped	0.00	1.50	0.50	0.50
8.	Artifical Limmbs Manufacturing Corp. Kanpur	2.85	3.00	3.00	6.35
9.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances	8.94	25.00	22.00	30.00
10.	Assistance to Vol. Organisations for the Disabled	17.61	25.00	25.00	
11.	Assistance to Vol. Organisations for Rehabilitation of Laprocy Cure Persons	0.92	2.00	2.00	62.29
12.	Assistance to Vol. Organisations for Persons with Cerebral Paisy and Mental Retardation	0.34	9.00	7.00	
13.	Assistance to Vol. Organisations for Establishment of special School	1.33	10.00	5.00	
14.	Science & Technology Project in Mission Mode	1.62	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Employment of the Handicapped	0.14	0.20	0.20	1.45
16.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	1.96	3.00	3.00	7.00
17.	Rehabilitation Council of India	0.91	3.00	3.00	15.50
18.	Natinal Trust for Person with Mental Retardation	0.00	1.25	0.25	10.00
19.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	13.30	28.00	28.00	20.00
20.	Misellaneous Schemes	0.36	0.50	0.50	0.50
21.	Office of the Chief Commissionar for Person with Disabilites	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50

Annexure 5.6.3.1 contd.

Plan Outlays & Expenditure - Social Welfare (Welfare of the Disabled Social Defence & Child Welfare) - Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (1997-98) Actual Exp.	Annual Plan (1998-99) Outlay	Annual Plan (1998-99) R.E.	Annual Plan (1999-2000) Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	New Schemes				
22.	National Rehabilitation Prog. for the Disabled	0.00	15.00	2.21	5.00
23.	Schemes arising out of the implemenration of the Persons with Disablities	0.00	2.98	0.48	3.50
	TOTAL (A)	56.66	142.04	114.25	180.00
(B)	SOCIAL DEFENCE AND CHILD WELFARE				
1.	Education Work for Prohibition and Drug Abuse	11.52	16.00	16.00	20.00
2.	Scheme for Prevention and Juvenile Social Maladjustment	4.31	8.00	8.00	10.00
3.	Centre Adoption Resource Agency	0.16	0.10	0.10	1.00
4.	Scheme for Welfare of Street Child	3.48	8.00	6.00	9.00
5.	Assistance to Homes for Infant and Young Children for Promoting Incountry Adoption	0.77	3.90	2.00	2.00
6.	National Institute of Social Defenc	0.60	2.00	1.00	2.00
7.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns for Providing Social Defence Services	0.32	2.00	0.98	2.00
8.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns for Programmes relating to Aged.	6.14	15.00	10.00	15.00
9.	Grant in aid for Research Studies and Research Publication	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.50
10.	Information and Mass Education Cell	2.32	3.50	3.50	3.50
11.	Scheme for Beggary Prevention	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Assistance to All India Vol. Orgns. in the field of Social welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Grant-in-aid to School of Social wo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (B)	30.36	59.00	48.08	65.00
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	87.02	201.04	162.33	245.00

Source - Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Annexure 5.6.3.2

Plan Outlay and Expenditure Social Welfare (Women and Child Development, Welfare of Disabled and Social Defence-)-States/UTs

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Annual Plan (1997-98)	Annual Plan (1998-99)	R.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.45	39.00	39.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	1.04	1.08
3.	Assam	2.45	2.64	2.30
4.	Bihar	2.79	15.00	1.00
5.	Goa	2.38	1.90	2.72
6.	Gujarat	9.34	15.80	19.69
7.	Haryana	127.00	138.52	129.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.96	22.16	22.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.16	14.72	15.70
10.	Karnataka	43.87	46.76	43.98
11.	Kerla	4.55	4.80	4.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.37	19.36	19.56
13.	Maharashtra	14.25	34.61	34.61
14.	Manipur	0.84	1.34	1.34
15.	Meghalaya	1.50	2.00	1.00
16.	Mizoram	2.66	3.30	2.10
17.	Nagaland	0.64	0.60	0.60
18.	Orissa	12.74	14.18	14.18
19.	Punjab	58.23	142.80	115.83
20.	Rajasthan	8.38	9.44	6.43
21.	Sikkim	0.56	0.65	0.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	35.45	33.35	24.41
23.	Tripura	2.07	1.58	2.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69.70	99.04	76.29
25.	West Bengal	7.26	23.12	3.52
	Total (States)	475.59	687.71	585.10
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.66	1.23	1.23
2.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.46	0.46
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.08	0.09	0.09
4.	Daman & Diu	0.08	0.08	0.08
5.	Delhi	17.60	24.58	24.33
6.	Lakshadweep	0.33	0.34	0.34
7.	Pondicherry	6.68	10.77	10.09
	Total (UTs)	27.43	37.55	36.62
	Grand Total (State + UTs)	503.02	725.26	621.72

Source : State Plan Division

5.7 Labour and Labour Welfare

Labour sector addresses multidimensional socio-economic aspects affecting labour welfare, productivity, raising living standard of labour force and social security. To raise earnings of work force and achieve higher productivity, skill upgradation through suitable training is of utmost importance. Manpower development to provide adequate labour force of appropriate skills and quality to different sectors essential for rapid socio-economic development and elimination of the mismatch between skills required and skills available has been a major focus of human resource development activities during the last fifty years. Employment generation in all the productive sectors is one of the basic objectives. In this context, providing enabling environment for self employment has received special attention both in urban and rural areas. Objective is also to eliminate bonded labour, employment of children and women in hazardous industries, and minimize occupational health hazards. During the Ninth Plan period, elimination of such undesirable practices as child labour, bonded labour, ensuring workers' safety and social security, looking after labour welfare and providing of the necessary support measures for sorting out problem relating to employment of both men and women workers in different sectors will receive priority attention. It is also envisaged that the employment exchanges will be reoriented so that they become the source of labour related information, employment opportunities and provide counseling and guidance to employment seekers.

Central Sector

1. There are Four types of initiatives through the Plan for the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector. They are:

(i) Training for skills development

(ii) Services to job seekers

(iii) Welfare of Labour

(iv) Administration of Labour regulations

2. Many initiatives are taken for the benefit of workers through the plans of a number of Labour Intensive Sectors. These are not discussed here because they fall under the purview of respective sectoral programmes of the plan.

Vocational Training/Skill Development Training

3. The primary purpose of vocational training is to prepare individuals, especially the youth in the age group of 15-25 years, for the world of work and make them employable for a broad group of occupations. The main vocational training schemes comprise of Craftsmen Training scheme, Apprenticeship Training scheme, Training of Skilled Workers, Training of Women as a special target group, Training of Craft Instructors, Training of Supervisors and Foremen. Applied research on vocational training problems is carried

out. Preparation and development of instructional material is another area where appropriate attention is being paid.

4. Craftsmen Training scheme and Apprenticeship Training scheme, which are adequately dovetailed and meant to bring maximum benefit to the youth in their formative years, form the core of the vocational training schemes. Other vocational training schemes, though smaller in magnitude, also serve a very useful and essential purpose in the overall sphere of vocational training. In spite of difficulties and shortcomings, the vocational training schemes have continued to make progress specially in term of being the primary source of manpower for industry. The schemes being well standardized and having national coverage, enjoy a fairly high crediability.

5. The Central Government mainly concentrates on laying down the policies, procedures and training standards while the administrative aspect of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) is taken care of by the concerned State Governments/UTs. In this process, the Central Government is advised by two advisory tripartite bodies namely, National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC). Both the councils have the Union Labour Minister as the Chairman.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

6. Craftsmen Training Scheme(CTS)under the National Vocational Training System was introduced in 1950 for imparting skill training. Training is imparted mainly in engineering trades. A few trades out side the engineering field are also covered but the bulk of the services sector and other needs of industries other than manufacturing, are not handled by DGE&T.

7. Two major resources for such training are the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and the 25000 industrial establishments that take part in Apprentice Training. There has been a significant growth and expansion in the network of ITIs which have grown to 4086 in the public and private sector with a seating capacity of 6.41 lakh as on 31.12.1998 (State-wise details presented in Annexure 5.7.3) and another 2.59 lakh under the Trade Apprentice Scheme. Apprenticeship training scheme provides practical training in 135 designated trades to train apprentices in 97 subject fields in engineering and technology for graduates and diploma holders and 94 subject fields for technicians.

8. The National Vocational Training Institute at NOIDA (UP) and the Regional vocational Training Institutes for Women in different parts of India impart basic and advance levels of vocational training to women. A women's cell under the office of DGE&T is also coordinating with the states in the matter of vocational training for women. In the Ninth Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment of new ITIs in the North Eastern States and in Jammu and Kashmir" is proposed.

9. The existing training institutions have, no doubt, been meeting a significant part of the requirements of the skilled manpower of the organised industry. It, however, seems necessary that the processes of restructuring and reorientation of their courses are made more dynamic with a view to quickly respond to the labour market. A greater involvement

of industry in planning and running the training system would also be necessary for this purpose. For skill upgradation of the workers in the unorganised sector, flexibility in the duration, timing and location of training courses would need to be introduced. Since a sizeable proportion of employment would have to be self-employment the in the tiny and small units in various sectors, the training system should also gear up not only for providing hard skills for suitable trades, but also the soft skills of entrepreneurship, management and marketing, as part of the training courses.

10. In the changed economic scenario, where displacement of labour is inevitable and existing labour force is expected to get retrenched, a special training scheme is also being implemented by the Ministry of labour, so that, the workers thus retrenched are not affected adversely. This scheme is funded out of the National Revival fund (NRF). Under this scheme, payment are made to the workers who are voluntarily retiring and also for retraining and redeployment of retrenched workers.

Services to job seekers

11. To provide services to job seekers is another important initiative taken by the Labour and Labour Welfare Plan. To achieve this objective, the National Employment Service has been established.

National Employment Service

12. It consists of a network of 942 (as on 30.6.98) Employment Exchanges spread throughout the country. These Employment Exchanges continue to provide placement vocational guidance services to job seekers registered with them. During the period January - June,1998, the Employment Exchanges effected 1.18 lakh placements (statewise details are in annexure 4). Special emphasis was laid on promotion of self employment by suitably motivating and guiding job seekers. Twenty three special cells have been set up for this purpose in selected District Employment exchanges. Out of 165.8 thousand applicants on the live registers of these 23 cells about 61.1 thousand have been placed in self employment up to December 1997, by these cell. Besides placement, Employment Exchanges also handle Employment Market Information. The function of identifying job seekers has been assumed now primarily by the organisations where jobs arise. The governments now reach the job seekers directly when a sizable job demand arises.The number of jobs in public sector has reduced sharply with the reorientation of the role of economic planning.

13. The National Employment Service in the context of the newly emerging market scenario has to be reoriented. The Employment Services has now accepted its enhanced role and is paying greater attention to compilation and dissemination of comprehensive labour market information. The important reports generated by EMI are "The Quarterly Employment Review", "Occupational and Educational Pattern in India" etc.

14. The Employment Service continued to pay special attention to the needs of the weaker section of society. A comprehensive package of services to the handicapped is provided by 17 Vocational Rehaibilitation Centres for the Handicapped. The centre at

Vadodara caters exclusively to the needs of handicapped women. Vocational guidance and training in confidence building is provided to job seekers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at 22 coaching cum guidance centres. Besides, the scheme to provide facilities to SC/ST job seekers for practising shorthand and typing is in operation in CGCs.

15. In addition, there are also plan schemes for modernisation and computerisation of employment exchanges.

Welfare of labour

16. One of the major concerns of the Government has been the improvement of labour welfare with increasing productivity and provision of a reasonable level of social security. The planning process attempts to achieve these goals by monitoring working conditions and creation of industrial harmony through an infrastructure for healthy industrial relations.

17. Special drives for inspections under the Crash Programmes & Task Force inspections were organised during the year for extending coverage of labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Equal Remuneration Act & Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act to workers in the unorganised/informal sector. A total of 1074(P) inspections under the above enactments were carried out during the year 1998 as a result of which 15938(P) irregularities and 489(P) cases of under payments/non payments were detected.

18. There are at present 12 Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts constituted by Ministry of Labour dealing with industrial disputes in respect of which the Central Govt. is the appropriate authority. Two CGIT cum Labour Courts,one each at Lucknow and Nagpur have been set-up. It is also proposed to open three new CGITs at Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar and Chennai, and provide computer facilities in all the CGITs in a phased manner. The number of Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts set up by the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories as on 31.10.1998 was 331.

Labour Welfare Funds

19. The Ministry of Labour is administering five welfare funds for beedi, cine and certain categories of non coal mine workers. the funds have been set up under the following Acts of Parliament:

1. The mica mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946.

2. The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act.

3. The Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1976.

4. The Beedi Workers' Welfare fund Act, 1976

5. The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981

20. The fund created by these acts, is used by the Central Government for the Welfare of Workers under these occupations.

Agriculture Workers

21. Agriculture Workers constitute by far the largest segment of workers in the unorganised sector. These workers get employment for less then six months in a year and have to migrate to other ares for alternative employment.

22. Several measures have been taken to protect the interests of the agricultural workers. The very first legislation-the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is applied to the agriculture sector also. Measures have also been taken to look into the interest of construction workers. Many enactments were extended to the include construction workers.

Child Labour

23. According to the 1991 Census, the number of working children in the country was of the order of 11.28 million (State wise details are available in annexure 5.7.5). The existence of child labour in hazardous industries is a great problem in India. Non availability of accurate, authentic and up to date data on child labour has been a major handicap in planned intervention for eradication of this social evil. Efforts are underway in the Ninth Plan, to modify and improve the existing National Child Labour Project. A major activity undertaken under this scheme is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend, health care etc. to children withdrawn from employment in hazardous industries. Under the existing scheme 76 National Child Labour Projects were sanctioned in the Child Labour endemic States to cover nearly 1.55 lakh children. According to the available information, about 1.05 lakh children have benefitted from the special schools. State wise coverage under National Child Labour Project is furnished at Annexure 5.7.6.

24. The revised scheme approved by Govternment of India in January, 1999 provides for 100 National Child Labour Projects to cover more children.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

25. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Labour in 1978-79 for the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant up to a ceiling limit of Rs. 10,000/- per freed bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share.

26. Since the inception of the scheme, 2.80 lakh bonded labourers have been indentified of which 2.43 lakh have been rehabilitated till March, 1999. State wise details of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated up to 31.3.1999 are in Annexure 5.7.7.

Women Labour

27. The Ministry of Labour has set up a Women Labour Cell in 1975. The intention was to focus attention on the lot of working women with a view to improving it. An important activity of the Cell is to convene the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee which has been constituted under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and follow up the recommendations made by the Committee. Another important activity of the Women Cell is to examine and process project proposals to carry out studies on matters affecting women workers and also to fund programmes aimed at improving their economic well being. Several projects aimed at improving the working conditions of women and raising their economic level were processed by the Women Cell of the Ministry of Labour during 1998-99. The Cell also give grants-in-aid to voluntary organisation to carry out research studies on problems of women workers, their employability and the extent of their displacement on account of technological and various other changes. This scheme was introduced with the intention of furthering Government's policy of helping women workers to become aware of their rights and opportunities and also become economically independent.

Occupational Safety and Health

28. The Constitution of India contains specific provisions on Occupational Safety and Health of workers. The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes(DGFASLI) strives to achieve occupational safety and health in mines factories and ports. The schemes relating to occupational safety concentrate on improvement of work environment, man-machinery interface, control and prevention of chemical hazards, development of protective gears and equipment, training in safety measures and development of safety and health information system.

Directorate General of Factory Advise, Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI)

29. This organisation functions as the technical arm of the ministry in matters concerning with safety, health and welfare of workers in factories and ports/docks.

Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS)

30. The Directorate General of Mines Safety which is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Labour is entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952. With a view to ensuring enforcement of necessary safety measures in mines, inspections and enquiries are carried out by the inspecting officers. During the period April, 1998 to September 1998, 17 notices and 11 orders were issued to coal mines and 4 notices and 15 orders were issued to non-coal mines. The number of inspections and enquiries carried out during this period was 4181.

Labour Statistics

31. The Labour Bureau is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of statistical and other information regarding employment, wages, earnings, industrial

relations, working conditions etc. It also compiles and publishes the consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial and agricultural workers. The Bureau further renders necessary assistance to the States for conducting training programmes in Labour Statistics of State/District/Unit levels.

Workers' Education

32. The Central Board of Workers Education is dealing with schemes for training of workers in the techniques of trade unionism and in bringing about consciousness among workers about their rights, duties and responsibilities. The Board has also undertaken programmes for rural workers' education and functional adult education.

Labour Research and Training

33. The V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, a fully funded autonomous body of the Ministry of labour, conducts action oriented research and provides training to grass root level workers in the trade union movement, both in the urban and rural areas and also to officers dealing with industrial relations, personnel management, labour welfare etc.

Social Security

34. There are a variety of laws enacted and schemes established by the Central/State Governments with a view to provide for social security and welfare of specific categories of working people.

35. The principal social security laws enacted centrally are the following:

1. The Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 (WC.Act.)
2. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (ESI Act)
3. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953 (EPF & MP Act)
4. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (MB Act)
5. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (PG Act)

36. The EPF and MP Act are administered exclusively by the Government of India through the EPFO. The cash benefits under the ESI Act are administered by the Central Government through the Employees State Insurance corporation (ESIC), whereas medical care under the ESI Act is being administered by the State Government and Union Territory Administration. The Payment of Gratuity Act is administered by the Central Government in establishments under its control, establishments having branches in more than one State, major ports, mines, oil fields and the Railways and by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in all other cases. In mines and circus industry, the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act are being administered by the Central Government

through the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and by the State Governments in factories, plantations and other establishments. The provisions of the WC Act are being administered exclusively by State Governments.

Programmes of the State Sector

37. Important programmes undertaken by the State Governments relate to diversification and expansion of the vocational training programme, improvement in the quality of training and extension of training opportunities for women, the World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project, extension and modernisation of employment services, strengthening of labour administration, rehabilitation of bonded labour, welfare of rural and urban unorganised labour etc.

38 Some of the State Governments have attempted to enhance the utility of the employment service set-up. The Government of Gujarat has attempted to utilise the employment service set-up at the Taluka level by bringing the job seekers and the job providers together in Bharti Melas. The Maharashtra Government, in its programme of State-wide employment guarantee, intends to use the employment exchanges to identify the beneficiaries. The West Bangal Government has provided unemployment allowance to those registered, and in the process has generated some information on the number of unemployed persons in the State, by identifying them.

39. States have also introduced various social security schemes. The Governments of Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have insurance schemes for the landless agricultural labourers. This needs to be extended to the entire country. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu demonstrated the viability and potential of the old age pension scheme. Some form of social assistance is also given to the workers in the unorganised sector. This could be considered by the other states.

40. Most of the States have strengthened their enforcement machinery to implement various labour laws. The Assam Government has been implementing the Minimum Wages Act very meticulously. Many States and Union Territories have appointed competent authorities under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and have also set-up Advisory Committees under the Act. Kerala State has introduced the 'Regulation of Employment d Conditions of Service Act' for building and other construction workers. There are various welfare schemes operated in some states. The Assam Government has the Assam Tea Welfare Board to promote the welfare of plantation workers. The State of Kerala has introduced many Welfare Fund Acts for unorganised workers and has schemes to implement them. These Acts relate to Handloom Workers, Agricultural Workers, Abkari Workers, Auto Rikshaw Workers, Tailoring Workers, Kerala Etta, Kattuvalli, Thazha workers and Beedi and Cigar Workers.

Annexure 5.7.1

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector: Some Important Schemes in the Central Sector

(Rs. Lakh)

Division Scheme	Actual Exp. 1997-98	Approved Outlay 1998-99	Revised Est. 1998-99	Approved Outlay 1999-2000
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Employment Dte. 800)	60.63	1200.00 (CW 600)	341.00	1100.00
2. Training Dte.				
a) world Bank	3933.64 (FA 5940) (CW 250)	8526.50	5900.00	2070.00 (CW 250)
b) Non-World Bank	791.30 (CW 521) (FA 60)	1369.50	847.00	2090.00 (CW 625) (FA 93)
c) NRF Scheme			125.00**	125.00**
3. Child Labour	1317.76	5000.00	2000.00	4000.00
4. Women Labour	8.58	20.00	20.00	20.00
5. CLC (C)	208.60 (CW 300)	600.00	210.70	400.00 (CW 160)
6. Other Industrial Relations Schemes	14.60	113.00	61.30	204.00
7. DG (MS)	225.00 (CW 55)	430.00	329.40	613.00 (CW 220)
8. DGFASLI	496.63 (CW 255)	470.00	106.60	317.00 (CW 130)
9. Labour Bureau	468.04	620.00	680.00	1043.00
10. NLI	114.00	160.00	175.00	250.00
11. Workers' Education	161.06	171.00	188.00	300.00
12. Grants-in-aid Sch.	0.53	20.00	20.00	40.00
13. Bonded Labour	300.12	1000.00	300.00	400.00
14. Hamals	0.00	100.00	100.00	101.00
15. Infor. Tech. (new)				52.00
16. Rural Workers (S.S)				0.00
TOTAL:	8100.49* (CW 2136) (FA 6000)	19800.00	11404.00*	13000.00 (CW 1985) (FA 93)

Note: CW and FA stand for Civil Work and Foreign Aid respectively.

* Figures Exclude Civil Work.

** Not included in total.

Annexure –5.7.2

Labour and Labour Welfare Outlay and Expenditure
States and Uts

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Plan 1998-99 Outlay	Annual Plan 1998-99 R.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	291.00	291.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	149.00	137.00
3.	Assam	679.00	633.00
4.	Bihar	300.00	100.00
5.	Goa	230.00	346.00
6.	Gujarat	4000.00	4000.00
7.	Haryana	2253.00	1811.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh*	133.00	134.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1196.00	1176.00
10.	Karnataka	1335.00	1428.00
11.	Kerala	660.00	660.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1832.00	1758.00
13.	Maharashtra	5976.00	5976.00
14.	Manipur	257.00	217.00
15.	Meghalaya	170.00	110.00
16.	Mizoram	77.00	49.00
17.	Nagaland	200.00	200.00
18.	Orissa	312.00	312.00
19.	Punjab	1481.00	1158.00
20.	Rajasthan	1721.00	1510.00
21.	Sikkim	23.00	18.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	941.00	964.00
23.	Tripura	70.00	85.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2279.00	741.00
25.	West Bengal	2799.00	426.00
TOTAL - I:		29364.00	24240.00
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	A & N Islands	80.00	80.00
2.	Chandigarh	26.05	26.05
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.00	21.00
4.	Daman & Diu	31.00	31.00
5.	Delhi	790.00	678.00
6.	Lakshadweep	24.90	24.90
7.	Pondicherry	140.00	147.00
TOTAL - II :		1112.95	1007.95
GRAND TOTAL:		30476.95	25247.95

Annexure 5.7.3

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT & PRIVATE ITIs/ITCs WITH ITS SEATING CAPACITY IN VARIOUS STATES/UNION TERRITORIES AS ON 31.12.1998

Sl.No.	Name of States/ Uts	No. of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.	No. of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt)	Total ITIs/ ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NORTHERN REGION						
1	Haryana	75	12849	22	1172	97	14021
2	H.P	34	3444	2	48	36	3492
3	J&K	36	5978	1	32	37	6010
4	PUNJAB	103	13871	24	1204	127	15075
5	Rajasthan	112	10236	46	2780	158	13016
6	U.P.	230	43300	84	6700	314	50000
7	Chandigarh	2	868	0	0	2	868
8	Delhi	16	9204	37	1928	53	11132
	SUB-TOTAL	**608**	**99750**	**216**	**13864**	**824**	**113614**
	SOUTHERN REGION						
1	A.PRADESH	81	22328	500	91100	581	113428
2	KARNATAKA	56	11226	233	20032	289	31258
3	KERALA	40	12284	431	38409	471	50693
4	TAMIL NADU	52	17056	570	73958	622	91014
5	LAKSHADWEEP	1	96	0	1	96	
6	PONDICHERRY	7	1100	7	440	14	1540
	SUB-TOTAL	237	64090	1741	223940	2073	287933
	EASTERN REGION						
1	ARU. PRADESH	2	374	0	0	2	374
2	ASSAM	24	4488	2	48	26	4536
3	BIHAR	34	12560	14	3532	48	16092
4	MANIPUR	6	648	0	0	6	648
5	MEGHALAYA	7	606	2	288	9	894
6	MIZORAM	1	300	0	0	1	300
7	NAGALAND	3	404	0	0		404
8	ORISSSA	24	6408	105	6982	129	13390
9	SIKKIM	1	140	0	0	1	140
10	TRIPURA	7	996	0	0	7	996
11	WEST BENGAL	23	10602	35	2196	58	12798
12	A.N. ISLANDS	1	198	0	0	1	198
	SUB-TOTAL	**133**	**37724**	**158**	**13046**	**291**	**50770**
	WESTERN REGION						
1	GOA	10	2268	4	388	14	2656
2	GUJARAT	156	51048	79	648	238	58696
3	M.P.	108	23822	65	48	178	30870
4	MAHARASHTRA	301	66444	264	29048	565	95492
5	D&N HAVELI	1	228	0	0	1	228
6	DAMAN & DIU	2	349	0	0	2	349
	SUB-TOTAL	578	144159	412	30132	998	188291
	GRAND TOTAL	**1559**	**345723**	**2527**	**294981**	**4086**	**640704**

Annexure 5.7.4

PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE - 1998 (JAN-JUNE)

(IN THOUSANDS)

S.No.	States/Uts	Employment Exchanges Nos.	Registra-tion	Vacancies Notified	Submisions	Place-ment	Live Register**
	STATES						
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	122.6	11.2	139.1	4.13	3130.7
2	Arunahcal Pradesh	8	2.4		@ 0.6		12.8
3	Assam	53	56.5	1.7	18.3	1.02	1473.2
4	Bihar	67	157.2	9.3	66.2	8.85	3333
5	Goa	1	7.1	0.7	13.9	0.74	108.9
6	Gujarat	40	88.5	36.9	95.3	38.43	929.4
7	Haryana	95	108.6	10.8	29.6	4.67	784.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	15	59.1	2.9	63.4	1.67	722.1
9	J*K	14	15.1	0.2	2.4	0.1	164.8
10	Karnataka	39	109.1	14	53.7	4.92	1739.5
11	Kerala	78	190.7	14.4	237.4	8.27	3637.4
12	Madhya Pradesh	65	256.4	6.3	45	3.39	2456.3
13	Maharashtra	42	250.3	16.5	145.3	6.85	3954.1
14	Manipur	9	8.5	0.6	19.1	0.03	325.8
15	Meghalaya	10	3.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	34.5
16	Mizoram	3	5.4	0.2	2.8	0.06	71.5
17	Nagaland	7	4.7	0.2	1.1	0.05	24.5
18	Orissa	37	64.8	3.7	53.4	1.81	957.8
19	Punjab	44	62.7	2.1	21.9	1.04	574.2
20	Rajasthan	38	53.8	3.8	25.3	2.24	868.8
21	Sikkim						
22	Tamil Nadu	37	184.8	12.6	215.8	9.01	4137.7
23	Tripura	4	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.12	255
24	Uttar Pradesh	102	283.1	7.8	144.8	3.56	2648.6
25	West Bengal	74	115.4	4.4	62.8	2.48	5767.8
	UNION TERRITORIES						
26	A&N ISLANDS	1	0.6		0.1	0.08	25.4
27	CHANDIGARH	2	6.5	0.8	6.9	0.45	113.1
28	D & Nagar Haveli	1		0.1	0.2		5.5
29	Delhi	21	82.3	15.8	47.3	13.71	1108.3
30	Daman & Diu	2	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.03	5.7
31	Lakshadweep	1	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.09	9.1
32	Pondicherry	1	1.3	0.3	1.2		145.3
	Central Employment Exchange			0.5			
	Total:	942	2304.5	178.8	1519.5	117.92	39524.6

Annexure 5.7.5

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN ACCORDING TO 1971, 1981 AND 1991 CENSUS

		1971	1981		1991	
Sl. No.	States/Uts	Workers	Workers	Main workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,627,492	1,951,312	1,537,293	124,647	1,661,940
2	Assam	239,349	**	259,953	67,645	327,598
3	Bihar	1,059,359	1,101,764	795,444	146,801	942,245
4	Gujarat	518,061	616,913	373,027	150,558	523,585
5	Haryana	137,826	194,189	89,030	20,661	109,691
6	Himachal Pradesh	71,384	99,624	30,771	25,667	56,438
7	Jammu & Kashmir	70,489	258,437	**	**	**
8	Karnataka	808,719	1,131,530	818,159	158,088	976,247
9	Kerala	111,801	92,854	28,590	6,210	34,800
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,112,319	1,698,597	997,940	354,623	1,352,563
11	Maharasghtra	988,357	1,557,756	805,847	262.571	1,068,418
13	Manipur	16,380	20,217	13,478	3,015	16,493
14	Meghalaya	30,440	44,916	30,730	3,903	34,633
15	Nagaland	13,726	16,235	16,106	370	16,476
16	Orissa	492,477	702,293	325,250	127.144	452,394
17	Punjab	232,774	216,939	132,414	10,454	142,868
18	Rajasthan	587,389	819,605	490,522	283.677	774,199
19	Sikkim	15,661	8,561	5,254	344	5,598
20	Tamil Nadu	713,305	975,055	523,125	55,764	578,889
21	Tripura	17,490	24,204	13,506	2.972	16,478
22	Uttar Pradesh	1,326,726	1,434,675	1,145,087	264,999	1,410,086
23	West Bengal	511,443	605,263	593,387	118,304	711,691
24	Andaman & Nicokobar Islands		1,309	758	507	1,265
25	Arunachal Pradesh	17,925	17,950	11,632	763	12,395
26	Chandigarh	1,086	1,986	1,839	31	1,870
27	D & Nagar Haveli	3,102	3,615	2,677	1,739	4,416
28	Delhi	17,120	25,717	26,670	681	27,351
29	Daman & Diu	7,391	9,378	741	200	941
30	Goa	3,938	718	4,656		
31	Lakshadweep	97	56	17	17	34
32	Mizoram	...	6,314	6,391	10,020	16,411
33	Pondicherry	3,725	3,606	2,565	115	2,680
	Total	10,753,985	13,640,870	9,082,859	2,203,208	11,285,349

Annexure 5.7.6

COVERAGE UNDER NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

SL.NO.	NAME OF STATES	No. OF DIST. COVERED	No. of Sch.	SANCTIONED COVERAGE No. of Childm.	No. of Sch.	ACTUAL COVERAGE No. of childm.
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	807	43,550	610	36,249
2	Bihar	8	174	12,200	173	10,094
3	Karnataka	2	100	5,000	24	1,200
4	Madhya Pradesh	5	138	9,800	87	6,524
5	Maharashtra	2	74	3,700	24	1,200
6	Orissa	16	430	33,000	239	14,972
7	Rajasthan	2	60	3,000	54	2,700
8	Tamil Nadu	8	379	19,500	307	14,684
9	Uttar Pradesh	6	190	13,500	125	9,488
10	West Bengal	6	219	12,000	164	8,250
	Total;	74	2531	155,250	1787	105,361

Annexure 5.7.7

STATEWISE DETAILS OF BONDED LABOURERS IDENTIFIED AND REHABILITATED UPTO 31.3.1999

State	NUMBER OF BONDED LABOURERS Identified & Released	Rehabilitated
Andhra Pradesh	36289	29552
Bihar	13092	12368
Karnataka	62727	55231
Madhya Pradesh	12822	11897
Orissa	49971	46843
Rajasthan	7478	6217
Tamil Nadu	63894	51453
Maharashtra	1384	1300
Uttar Pradesh	27726	27718
Kerala	823	710
Haryana	544	21
Gujarat	64	64
Arunachal Pradesh	3526	-
TOTAL:	280340	243375

5.8 Art and Culture

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

Culture is an important element for human resource development in a country. The Department of Culture operates Plan schemes of Government of India for preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the country. Besides a network of subordinate & attached offices, it has a number of other autonomous institutions/organizations, such as Archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India, National Archives, Museums, Libraries, Akademies, etc. in the field of Art & Culture. The Planning Commission allocated Rs. 460 crore for the Eighth Plan to Department of Culture. The Planning Commission allocated Rs. 140 crores for 1997-98 and Rs. 145 crores for 1998-99.

2. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) continued with its ongoing programme and maintained 3598 centrally protected monuments including 16 World Heritage, and 33 Site Museums. The work being executed by ASI includes structural repair, chemical conservation, development of sites around monuments, etc. Five hundred monuments were processed for structural, chemical repair etc. besides environmental building.

3. Activities relating to explorations and excavations continued at different sites including the submerged area of Sardar Sarovar Project covering parts of Gujarat , Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra . Village to village surveys were undertaken in the Districts of Bellary, Dharwad, Bijapur, Chitradurg, Coorg and Riachur in Karnataka and have brought a large number of fresh sites to light. Twenty small and large scale excavations were undertaken. A major portion of Pradkshinapath of Stupa No. 1 and a temple at Satdhara (M.P.), several images of Buddha of 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. at Kanganhali, Karnataka were unearthed with UNESCO and foreign assistance. Conservation work of monuments like Konark temple, Taj Mahal and Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara were also undertaken. Two projects relating to Temple Survey and Buildings (colonial) Survey are in progress at Mysore and other places in Karnataka, Delhi and Calcutta for documentation (including photography documentation). As part of its publication programme, it brought out 3 guide books and folders on monuments like Hempi, Konark and Fatehpur Sikri and some temples, 50 years of excavations at Harappan sites, Buddhist sites in India and the world heritage monuments. One issue of Inventory of Monuments and sites of National importance was also brought out.

4. The National Museum continued its various plan programmes and activites of acquisition and , conservation of artifacts besides organizing a number of exhibitions, and education programmes, and bringing out publications etc. As part of the 50th year of India's Independence the National Museum organized exhibitions like Art Treasures of Kotah, Treasures of Indian Art, Germany's tribute to India's cultural heritage, lectures, guided tours, film shows, painting competitions, quiz programmes, workshops, etc. The Indian Musuem at Calcutta, Salarjung Museum at Hyderabad and Allahabad Museum continued their Plan Schemes & Progammes of acquisition and conservation of art objects, organizing of exhibitions, educational programmes, seminars, etc. The National Council of Science Museums while continuing to popularize science and technology among the students and the people, operationalised new science centers at Siliguri and Diga (West Bengal).

Development work relating to phase II of the Panorama Museum, Kurukshetra is in progress which will be completed in phases. Exhibitions are ready and will be opened soon. Science Center at Goa is in an advanced stage of completion, already supported by Planning Commission. The Council established 300 school science centers in schools in rural areas and also provided teaching aids, training facilities, kits and books besides developing exhibits. In addition, 26 other science centers in the country continued with their programmes and activities of popularizing science among the people.

Two hundred and fifty for 'India-a tradition in Science, Technology & Culture' exhibition were fabricated for the exhibition held at Dacca in June, 1998, as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of India's Independence. NCSM has also been entrusted with the Project of development of Rajiv Gandhi Science Center at Mauritius.

5. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library also continued its activities of promoting research in history and social sciences, particularly, international relations and contemporary history. The Library continued to enrich its resources in microforms by adding books, microfilms/microfich of private collections, dissertations and in the form of manuscripts of important eminent persons. Its research and publication Division continued with its publishing programmes & monitored various research project institutions. It also organized 11 one day seminars and issued six occasional papers under the series ` History & Society'. It also brought out two publications entitled 'Between Two Fires' towards an understanding of Jawahar Lal Nehru's Foreign Policy Vol.II and selected works of Moti Lal Nehru Vol.II.

6. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC) continued its research activities in conservation techniques and rendered technical advice and assistance to Archives, Museums and Archaeological Departments in the country. NRLC maintained close association with the International Center for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and was represented on its Council, for the years 1996-99 . Research studies are going on for developing methods for the conservation of bronzes, for removing harmful salts from corroded iron objects, for removing of stains on paper objects by using chelating agents, to control the growth of algae and higher plants on monuments and historic buildings and the use of homeopathic drugs in the control of fungal growth on paper and textiles. The National Gallery of Modern Art, which has a rich collection of contemporary visual art, implemented a number of schemes and continued spreading art education among the people through its various educational programmes. It also exhibited the works of artists in the country and outside by holding exhibitions. An exhibition of American Activist Robert Ranchambers entitled 'Tribunal 21, Greek Contemporary Art & Contemporary Creation Graphic Art' as part of 50 years of India's Independence was also organised. Financial assistance was provided by the Department of Culture to 23 voluntary cultural organizations and institutions for setting up museums at regional and local levels for promotion of local and regional art and artifacts.

7. Archives and Libraries under the Department of Culture also continued with their various ongoing Plan schemes and programmes. The National Archives of India, a repository of Central Government Records carried on its programme of acquisition of records,

management programmes, conducting of Diploma and other short-term training courses in Archival Science while extending research facilities to research scholars from India and abroad. It also provided consultancy services to Government/ private institutions and individuals on conservation and reprographic techniques. An Archival Museum was also established. A few exhibitions on Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, first Indian Governor General of India, 'In their Memory'- highlighting role of unknown and unsung freedom fighters alongwith banned literature of British Period, were also organised. Publications like Azadi Ki Gunj, Netaji Sansmark, Lahuluhan Baisakhi, etc. were brout out. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta sponsored 6 Plan projects besides its own in house research activities. It also continued it's collaboration with the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow for the study of Indo-Russian Relations. It also continued other academic research work in the field of Indology in it's widest concept, history of Asiatic society, Folklore and culture, History of Science, Medicine, Indian concept of Nature and concern for environment in Medieval period, in the field of History of Medicine, History of Science, Oriental Studies, religious culture, etc. as part of its regular activities. It published 15 books and 6 journals, besides its monthly bulletins and Modern Bengali dictionary for foreigners – Vol.I, Faith & Reason, Akbarnama, etc.

8. The Planning Commision supported Plan activities of the Anthropological Survey of India which promotes research in the field of Anthropology and in disseminating information on the bio-cultural heritage of the people in the country. It has undertaken four new research schemes and five old schemes were continued including Nutritional status of Indian population in the Ninth Plan. Two volumes one each on Rajasthan and Chandigarh were released as part of the Publication Programme "People of India" series. As part of its 50^{th} Anniversary and 50 years of India's Independence, organized several exhibitions like `Continuity of knowledge, Traditional Wisdom, Crafts & Craftsmanship', at all its regional and sub-regional centers. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya at Bhopal executed its ongoing schemes in promoting and preserving the tribal and ethnic culture in the country, it organised a number of exhibitions including a national workshop and exhibition on Tribal Medicine in collaboration with Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of SC's&ST's. An international exhibition–cum-workshop called 'Dwipantori' was organized with assistance from UNESCO. It was attended by folk and tribal artists from South East Asian countries.

9. The National Library, Calcutta, continued with its programmes in the field of preserving and disseminating information to scholars and other users. For effective implementation of the Book Delivery Act, a special drive was undertaken to make the Delivery of Books Act more effective and to enhance its collections of Publications from Indian Publishers for making the National Bibliography more exhaustive and up-to-date.

10. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta continued with its two projects (1) compilation and publication of the Indian National Bibliography in Roman and 14 Indian Languages including English being received in the National Library, Calcutta under Delivery of Books. Act, 1954. Issues for 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 are likely to come out as the work has been entrusted to M/s Educational Consultants India Ltd. and (2) compilation and publication of Index Indiana, of which the cumulated volume for the years 1989-91 has been published and the manuscript for 1992-97 is under preparation. The Central Secretariat Library published

proceedings of seminars on 'Contribution of Indian Literatures to the Freedom Movement of India (1900-1947)', 'Assessing Information needs and services in the Government Decision making processes' and 'Mahabharata Data base project – conversion of slokas into electronic format'. It is fully computerized and also conducts computer training programs. It is also developing its own collection of CD-Rom databases. The Delhi Public Library, having the biggest network in Delhi continued to serve the people in the Capital territory region. The Raja Ram Mohan Library Foundation at Calcutta continued promoting the Public Library movement in the country by extending library services and inculcating reading habits among the people particularly in the rural areas, in cooperation with library authorities in the States/UTs besides NGOs through a number of its schemes of financial assistance both matching and non-matching. It rendered financial assistance to 8200 libraries worth Rs. 850 lakhs. It also organized seminars on regional basis on the theme 'Scenario of Public Library in the 21st century' at Delhi and Guwahati. The draft Model Public Library Bill for consideration of all State Governments was formulated. The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, acquired 80 palm leaf and 45 paper manuscripts and 213 books. A Review Committee (including a representative of the Planning Commission) has also been constituted for reviewing its development activities. Oriental Libraries like Khuda Baksh Public Library, Patna and Rampur Raza Library continued with their usual Plan programs and activities.

11. Amongst the three National Akademies for which Planning Commision provides Plan funds, Sangeet Natak Akademy is collaborating with the British Council to present a series of Indo-British concerts in Delhi, Chennai,, Calcutta and Mumbai to provide an India-wide platform for young Indian and British musicians through workshops and interaction sessions. Nritya Parva was organized at Bhubneshwar, focusing on the Odissi dance form in collaboration with Orissa 's S.N.A. in November, 1998. Training programmes, workshops for young theatre Directors and playrights in Indian languages were also organised. A number of Dance festivals and Programmes were organized at different places in India. Awards and scholarships were given to 24 artists and scholars. Grants amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs were given to cultural institutions and other groups for training production, purchase of technical equipments, etc. Sahitya Akademy continued it's endeavour for the development of its library activities in all the Indian languages recognized by the Constitution. It organized a 3 day All India Poetry festival as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations. Translation prizes for 1997 to 21 practising translators were awarded. Seminars on Pushkin lectures, programmes like Meet the Author, Through my Window, Festival of letters, etc. in various regional languages were organised. The Akademy released 224 books, gave annual awards in 22 languages, launched Archives of Indian Literature and started four translations centers in Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Shantiniketan. It published 300 books with net sales of more than Rupees one crore, continued the Project of Translation of Indian Classics into foreign languages in collaboration with various Government Institutions. The Lalit Kala Akademy promoted the visual arts and continued to serve the cause of art and artists by giving recognition to the artists and awarding the distinguished ones with fellowships at national and international exhibitions. It also organised Kala Melas, artists camps/workshops, seminars and lectures etc. One of such exhibition organised was regarding the random selection of the works of women artists of India, from the collection of Lalit Kala Akademy. The National School of Drama, provided training in theatre and also continued with its ongoing activities of producing plays, conducting festivals, organizing exhibitions and

theatre-in-education, with a view to perform plays in schools, specially designed and prepared for children. Training of 530 students was also organised.

12. The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training continued working in the direction of linking education with culture. It implemented various schemes and training programs for teachers and students with a stress on the role of culture in science & technology, housing, agriculture, sports and other development programs besides spreading cultural awareness as a part of its plan activities. The Centre organized orientation training programmes, distributed cultural kits and organized seminars and workshops for students, teachers and administrators, with a focus on providing an understanding of its aims and objectives and its methodologies through which different aspects of Indian culture and other art activities could be made an integral part of the process of learning and teaching. For dissemination of information on Indian Culture, publications for schools and members of the community are prepared. These include work books, hand books, monography on the arts & education, charts, posters, folios, packages, etc. on topics related to aspects of Indian culture, ecology, natural environment, National Symbols, Musical Instruments of India, World Natural Heritage Sites, etc.

13. The seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) in the country continued organizing cultural programmes in both rural and urban areas and also continued efforts for preservation, promotion and protection of tribal and folk forms of art in association with the State Departments and non-Government Organisations through its schemes of National Cultural Exchange Program, setting up of documentation centres to protect vanishing and dying art forms and setting up of shilpagrams for providing promotional and marketing facilities to craftsmen. ZCCs presented programs of folk dances to mark the conclusion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence at national and regional levels. Recommendations of Ananthamoorthy Committee regarding structural changes, reduction in administrative expenditure, etc. are being implemented from 1998-99 onwards in ZCCs programs.

14. The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath and Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh worked towards and promotion and imparting of education in Buddhist and Tibetan studies, and financial assistance was given to NGO's engaged in research and development. Both the centres received Plan grants of Rs. 100 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs respectively during 1998-99. Gandhi Samriti and Darshan Samiti worked in the direction of promoting the life and thoughts of Mahatama Gandhi by organizing various socio-economic cultural programmes. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts also contributed to the promotion of art and culture in the country through a number of its programmes and activities and in developing itself as a Centre for the Study of all arts.

15. The Department of Culture apart from promoting culture through various organizations and institutions also implemented some of the Schemes directly and provided financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid of Rs. 29 crores, during 1998-99. Under the scheme for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal Folk Art and Culture, 68 institutions/individuals under Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas, Grants and Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities, fellowships, Building Grants to 8 Voluntary Cultural Organisations, NGOs engaged in Dance, Drama, Theatre activities etc. 230 groups were given assistance for production and performing arts and salary

grants to 31 Institutes and assisted 108 persons under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in Letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances. Under the scheme of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes in States including those for children, 13 States/UTs have established Multipurpose Cultural Complexes.

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16. The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 165 crores for the Department of Culture for 1999-2000. Department of Culture have allocated Rs. 28 crores for Archaeology, Rs. 56 crores for Ppromotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture while Museums and Archives have been provided Rs. 47.00 crores for 1999-2000. Libraries have been allocated Rs. 13.10 crores and Anthropology Rs.7.00 crores. Rs.17 crores have been allocated for capital works.

17. The Planning Commission would continue supporting the ongoing Plan Schemes in the area of Art & Culture. The network of various organizations and institutions under the Department of Culture would implement Plan Schemes of financial assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal Folk Art and Culture, Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas, Financial and Research Support to Voluntary Organisations, professional groups and individuals engaged in cultural activities and specified performing arts, Building Grants to Voluntary Cultural Organisations engaged in Dance, Drama, Theatre Ensembles, Multipurpose Cultural Complexes in States including those for Children, Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums, Awards and Fellowships etc.

18. The Archaeological Survey of India proposes to concentrate on upgradation of infrastructure & upkeep of 300 identified monuments including 16 world heritage monuments for proper management, documentation, conservation and environmental development of these monuments. In addition, the thrust in new exploration and excavation will be on new Indus Valley civilizations sites. ASI also proposes to start construction of its own building for its headquarters and the Archaeology Institute at NOIDA where they have already acquired land with the support of the Planning Commission. Setting up and upgradation of site museums is another important area of work. In addition, more monuments as per their tourist importance would be taken up under the Scheme of Conservation of Wall Paintings which the ASI had initiated at the behest of the Planning Commission during 1996-97. ASI would be further strengthened by establishing five project branch offices, exclusively for conservation of mural paintings at Dehradun, Indore, Jaipur, Aurangabad and Mysore .

19. The Planning Commission will continue to support the involvement of the private sector including travel agencies through the Scheme of National Cultural Fund, with a view to promote the management of monument tourism and develop their environment, in order to make them self-supporting in due course of time. The Department of Culture is stated to have collected Rs. 24,49,750 from INTACH, National Mineral Development Corporation , Oberoi Group of Hotels, Shantiwarwada etc. The Agha Khan Trust has donated $10,000 for revitalisation of water channels and gardens of Humanyu's Tomb in Delhi.

20. The revision of their existing schemes for extending support to museums even under the control of the State and local Governments are being fully supported, besides supporting the scheme for preservation and documentation of rare art forms with special emphasis on tribal and folk traditions including their crafts. Support will be extended for improvement and strengthening of activities of Anthropological Survey of India. For further promotion of Art & Culture, support is also being extended to increase of amount of grants to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances, revision of schemes of the financial assistance for research support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities, etc. New initiatives like Financial Assistance to Literary & Cultural Magazines/Journals, National Mission of Manuscripts under the National Archives of India, Organisation of State Festivals under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary cultural organizations/individuals for specified performing art projects, strengthening of preservation and conservation, increased emphasis on domestic exhibitions by National Level Museums, Technical and Managerial Training inputs to Museum functionaries, preparation of National Register of Antiquities and setting up of science centers are also being supported.

21. The Department of Culture also proposes to develop networking between Central, State and local museums besides improvement in infrastructure of existing museums under its control. The Science City Project of Jallandhar and other Science Centres by NCSM in collaboration with the Government of Mauritius are being supported. It is also proposed to review the concept of Science Cities, by assessing the working of Science City, Calcutta.

22. The Planning Commision has supported the proposals of the Department of Culture to modernize the existing libraries and spreading network of public libraries in new areas in the rural region under the control of Panchayats.

23. All the developmental activities of ZCC's, National Akademies i.e. Sahitya Akademy, Sangeet Natak Akademy, Lalit Kala Akademy and National School of Drama are being supported, notably, (a) strengthening its Translation Bureau, (b) Sangeet Natak Akademy Project of Encyclopedia on Museum, Dance and Theatre, etc.

Support is also being extended for strengthening the Centres of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies at Leh and Sarnath, Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Tibet House, Tawang Monastry School, etc. for improving their infrastructure as being repositories of rare manuscripts and centers of Buddhist learning. Spituk Monastry Leh has been provided Rs. 1 crore by Planning Commission as special assistance for its renovation and repairs during 1999-2000

24. Officers from The Education Division are also being represented and fully associated on Monitoring and Review Committtees of various schemes like Development activities of Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library, Buddhist and Tibetan Institutions under the Department of Culture, Science Cities, etc..

Financial Performance

26. A comparative statement of proportion of outlays/expenditures under the broad heads during the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan are indicated in Table-5.8.1.

Table-5.8.1 : Proportion of Outlay/Expenditure for various activities under the Department of Culture

	Ninth Plan (BE)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (BE)	1999-00 (BE)
Archaeology	17.55	19.42	13.79	16.97
Archives	4.23	3.69	4.41	4.45
Promotion and Dissemination	24.71	29.35	28.28	26.55
Museums	23.82	21.53	19.66	23.67
Anthropology	3.67	3.70	4.07	3.91
Buddhist and Tibetan Institutes	2.12	1.98	2.34	2.06
Libraries	7.28	6.84	8.13	7.21
Others	5.43	5.40	7.03	4.40
Capital Works	11.20	8.08	12.28	10.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.9 Youth Affairs and Sports

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

Youth Affairs

1. The Youth of India representing one third of our population, constitute a vital and vibrant human resource. The Planning Commission supported several programmes of Department of Youth Affairs & Sports to channelise the energy of the youth into constructive work and to inculcate in them noble and patriotic values. Emphasis was also laid on up-gradation of their skills through vocational training and to create employment opportunities for them.

2. During the year Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan which has 500 Nehru Yuva Kendras(NYKs) across the country organized 2550 vocational training programmes to update and improve the vocational skills of the rural youth to supplement their income, 3467 awareness campaigns addressing immediate problems or issue of local and social importance, 894 work camps to provide experience in project planning and management and to improve the organisational skills of the youth club members. NYKS was also instrumental in implementing programmes in coordination with Agencies/ Departments of Government of India viz. Youth Action Goal-2000, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, Health Awareness Unit Projects, Awareness Generation cum Management of Water Resources and North Eastern students Cultural Exchange Programme.

3. During 1998-99 the coverage under National Service Scheme was in the range of 15 lakh volunteers spread over 189 universities and Senior Secondary Schools. Under the scheme, special camps on `Youth for Sustainable Development' and `Wasteland and Watershed Management' were conducted. Besides, villages were adopted for literacy and other development programmes. The scheme was under revision in terms of it's funding. Under the scheme of National Service Volunteer Scheme, 8500 volunteers had been deployed with the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Youth Hostel Association of India etc. The State Governments/Union Territories were also availing the benefits of these volunteers.

4. The Planning Commision has supported the merger of the scheme of Assistance to Sports Clubs with the scheme of Assistance to Youth Club to make it more need based and the new scheme would be known as 'Scheme of Assistance to Rural Youth and Sports Clubs'. Under this scheme another scheme on Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs will also be included. The construction work (Ist & IInd Phase) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development at Sriperumbudur was expected to be completed by the end of the year 1998-99. The Institute conducted several programmes during the year which included : Training Programme on 'Youth Entrepreneurship and Economic Development', a trainers programme for the Development Management Practitioners on 'Developmental Challenges in the 21st century', 'Environmental Youth Services Programme' and a one day seminar on 'Human Rights and Democracy Youth Perspective'. During the year, 70 Youth Development Centres were assisted. The centers are responsible for providing facilities for information, sports, training and youth programmes for rural youth. One hundred and forty eight National Integration Camps for rural and urban youth and seven inter-state youth exchange

programmes were also organized.

SPORTS

5. A National Sports Development Fund was created by the Central Government with a view to mobilize resources from Government as well as other Non-Government sources, such as private and corporate sector, Non-Resident Indians etc. for the promotion of sports and games. With a view to making the contribution to the fund attractive, 100 % exemption from Income tax on all contributions made to the fund has been granted.

During 1998-99, emphasis was placed on development of infrastructure and improving the competitive standards of our sports persons. During the year, India participated in the Commonwealth Games and the XII Asian Games held in Kuala Lumpur from September 11 to 21, 1998 and Bangkok from 6 to 20 December, 1998 respectively. In the Commonwealth Games, India won 25 medals- 7 gold , 10 silver and 8 bronze medals in four disciplines out of the 6 disciplines in which we participated. In the XII Asian Games, the total contingent of three hundred ten persons participated in 21 disciplines and won 35 medals (7 Gold, 11 silver and 17 bronze medals). The performance of Indian Sports persons in the XII Asian Games was much better in comparison to India's performance in the last Asian Games in 1994. The performance of our Hockey team(Men's) deserves special mention as the team won a gold medal after a gap of 32 years.

6. The schemes of 'Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges' and Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure were revised. Under the first one, the assistance to universities/colleges for development of playgrounds, construction of indoor stadium/ facilities would be provided in the ratio of 75:25 in case of special category States and in the ratio of 50:50 in other States, subject to a certain ceiling. Assistance would also be given for purchase of sports equipment upto a maximum ceiling of Rs. Three lakhs, without any matching share from the institutions. Under the scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, financial assistance was rendered subject to the cost being shared between the Union Govt. and the sponsoring agencies/State Government concerned in the ratio of 75:25 in respect of special category states, hilly/tribal areas and 50:50 in case of other areas. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan/Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/State/UT Adminstration would also be eligible to avail of assistance for construction/improvement of certain facilities in their schools. Besides these schemes, Planning Commision also supported revision in the scheme of Special Award to Medal Winners in International Sports events and their coaches. The prize money available under the scheme were revised which would be in the range of Rs. 0.75 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh.

7. The scheme of National Physical Fitness programme was launched by the Government of India with the main objective of assessing physical fitness of school going children, creating fitness consciousness and identifying talent.

8. The Planning Commision continued its support to Sports Authority of India (SAI), an apex body in the country for the development of sports. The different promotion schemes

were reviewed by the SAI governing body in its meeting held on 16.10.98. The Governing Body recommended that while SAI should consolidate its existing schemes, it should establish one Centre of Excellence in each regional center for girls. These efforts would assist in identifying of our youth and ensure that they receive training with a view to achieving excellence in sports at national and international levels. SAI continued to implement a number of schemes/programmes. Under the scheme of National Talent Contest, there were 29 schools and 2 akharas with 1021 trainees throughout the country. Under Special Area Games Scheme, 361 sports persons(286 boys and 75 girls) received training. The forty SAI training centers spread all over the country imparted training to 1713 sports persons (1579 boys and 134 girls). Under the National Coaching Scheme, there were 1636 coaches on the rolls of SAI.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

9. An outlay of Rs. 190 crore has been approved for the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. The break up of the outlay is as follows :

Table-5.9.1 : Plan Outlay for Youth Affairs and Sports

(Rs. in crore)

Youth Affairs & Sports	83.04
Sports & Physical Education	106.66
Secretariat Services	0.30
Total	190.00

10. During 1999-2000, the thrust will be on harnessing Yuva Shakti and Development of Sports Infrastructure and promotion of Sports and games among the handicapped persons.

- Integration of various schemes of youth being implemented by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports will be emphasized with a view to develop linkages under various programmes and to make available more funds for programme contents rather than administrative cost.

- There is need to take a wider perspective and integrate 'Sports' as part of the education system. For that purpose, Department of Education is to earmark funds for sports promotion, upkeep of playground and physical sport infrastructure under Kendriya Vidyalalays and Navodaya Vidyalayas, training of physical education instructors etc.

- Similarly, the State Governments are also to provide 'Additive provision' for 'Sports' in their education Budgets so that improved sports facilities would become available to youth.

- Special attention is to be given to the promotion of sports and games among the handicapped by providing specially designed equipment, playgrounds and instructors and by holding of tournaments.

- There is need to formulate a scheme for the promotion of sports among the disabled persons.

5.10 Information and Broadcasting

OVERVIEW

The activities in the Information & Broadcasting sector can broadly be divided into three sub-sectors, namely, broadcasting, films and information. These sectors are complementary in nature and cannot be compartmentalised. Each of these sub-sectors operates through specialised media units designed to disseminate information, education and entertainment throughout the country. The broadcasting units are Akashvani (All India Radio) and Doordarshan. The media units in the information sector are Press Information Bureau (PIB), Publication Division, Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP), Song & Drama Division (S&DD), Directorate of Field Publicity(DFP), Photo Division, Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), Research, Reference & Training Division and Press Council of India. The film sector includes media units like Films Division, Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Calcutta, National Centre of Films for Children and Young People, Directorate of Film Festivals, Federation of Film Societies of India, Central Board of Films Certification and National Film Development Corporation.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99

2. An outlay of Rs. 661.93 crores was approved for the I & B sector for Annual Plan 1998-99 comprising budgetary support of Rs. 127.60 crores and IEBR of Rs. 534.33 crores. Against this outlay an expenditure of Rs. 429.63 crores was incurred by the Ministry. Thus, there has been a considerable shortfall in financial terms which has primarily been due to the inability of the broadcasting sector to raise the revenue envisaged for the year.

Plan resources have been utilized for bringing about a significant improvement in infrastructure development, particularly for the Electronic Media. Local language programmes for broadcasting and telecasting have been given a special boost for the benefit of various linguistic groups. Sector wise details of outlays and expenditure for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given at Annexure-I.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

3. The approved outlay for this sector in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs. 569.38 crores comprising Budgetary support of Rs.145.00 crores and IEBR of Rs. 424.38 crores. A three-pronged approach is being followed for the sector namely, consolidation of existing facilities to make them more effective, development of newer technology to meet specific requirements and adequate autonomy to enable the media units to function efficiently in a changed environment. The Plan schemes of the sector have been designed with a view to achieve the sectoral objectives in an optimum manner. The emphasis continues to be on financial self- sufficiency for plan investment in the Electronic Media. The details of financial outlays may be seen in Annexure-5.10.2 and physical targets/achievements in Annexure-5.10.3.

THRUST AREAS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

BROADCASTING

4. The outlay for the Broadcasting sector for 1999-2000 is Rs. 513.52 crores which includes budgetary support of Rs. 97.00 crores and IEBR of Rs. 416.52 crores.

AIR currently has 183 full-fledged radio stations, nine relay centres and three exclusive Vividh Bharati commercial centres which covers 97.33 per cent of the population spread over 90 per cent of the total area of the country.

All India Radio (AIR)

5. The approved outlay for AIR for 1999-2000 is Rs. 122.00 crores. Among the important programmes and schemes envisaged for 1999-2000 are indigenous development of DARC receivers, development of cellular news gathering system and development of a digital system for programme distribution. The physical targets for 1999-2000 include 7 broadcasting centres, 5 community radio staions, 30 radio transmitters and 4 studios.

Doordarshan (DD)

6. Services of Doordarshan are currently available to 87.6% of the population spread over 73% of the area of the country through a network comprising 47 Programme Production Centres and 1027 transmitters of varying power and capacity. The approved outlay for Doordarshan for 1999-2000 is Rs. 391.52 crores and the thrust will be on the expansion of the network in non-affluent areas and modernization of existing infrastructure. The network will be further strengthened with the installation/completion of 22 HPTs and 90 LPTs/VLPTs. The physical targets also include completion of studio projects at Gangtok, Mathura, Patiala, Ranchi and Trichur.

INFORMATION MEDIA

7. This sector consists of 10 media units and the approved outlay for this sector for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs. 19.26 crores. The thrust areas in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 include modernization of the Press Information Bureau to improve the network for dissemination of information relating to the policies and programmes of the Government.

FILMS MEDIA

8. The approved outlay for the films sector for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs. 36.60 crores. The major programmes/schemes to be taken up in this sector during 1999-2000 include the holding of the sixth Mumbai International Festival of Short and Documentary Films, procurement of State of the Art equipment for Film & Television Institute of India, Pune, and sanctioning of loans for theatre construction by NFDC.

The Directorate of Film Publicity proposes to open 5 new units during the year while the Song & Drama Division proposes to take up special publicity drives in sensitive areas like North Eastern States, J&K, Punjab and other border areas. The Publication Division will take up the computerization of the mobile book shop at Guwahati and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity would continue to organize exhibitions and motivational campaigns relating to national themes.

ISSUES & STRATEGIES

9. The following are some of the major issues, which are to be addressed during 1999-2000. While budgetary support has increased by Rs. 17.40 crores for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, internal resources available for financing Plan schemes are lower than the previous year. Hence, a major concern is the need to maintain the plan size. This can be done through all out efforts to increase revenue generation. The grant of free time is one of the major causes of drainage on the resource generation by the Broadcasting/Telecasting sector and a policy decision is needed in this regard.

The information and Broadcasting sector is undergoing very rapid changes with the introduction of new technologies. To ensure optimum development of the sector, it is necessary to adopt a clearly enunciated information and broadcasting policy. The need for regulation of private broadcasting in the larger public interest is another area which merits concern in view of the Satellite TV boom of the nineties. In keeping with this spirit it is necessary that the Broadcasting Bill be enacted at an early date.

10. The details of the working of Prasar Bharati need to be finalised urgently. There should be a separate planning and monitoring wing which would cater to the spatial and sectoral planning of the organisation. An area of continuing concern is monitoring of the progress of implementation of various schemes. Proper prioritization of programmes, project planning, regular review to avoid delay in executing projects and time and cost overruns, are aspects which call for immediate attention.

11. The presence of a strong public broadcasting channel/s for the Government is important to ensure that authentic information is made available to everybody. As a public broadcaster, Prasar Bharati must play the role of educating, informing and entertaining the people. This also requires that special attention be given to people in Border Areas, Hill areas and far flung rural settlements and more particularly to the weaker sections in remote areas. The expenditure incurred by the Prasar Bharati Corporation on these items could be met by the Government.

12. The Information and Film units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting need to be modernised and equipped with State of the Art technology. Wider dissemination of software in conjunction with the organizations of the State rather than expanding the number of offices and increasing the staff is a more cost-effective option.

Annexure –5.10.1

OUTLAYS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL PATTERN OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SECTOR

Media Unit	1997-98 Approved Outlay	1997-98 Actual Expenditure	1998-99 Approved Outlay	1998-99 Actual* Expenditure	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
Information	19.00	12.43	19.55	14.76	19.26
IR	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.50	1.76
BS	19.00	12.43	18.52	14.26	17.50
Films	42.00	37.22	42.98	26.68	36.60
IR	8.20	8.23	8.70	4.71	6.10
BS	33.80	28.99	34.28	21.97	30.50
Akashvani	143.20	88.24	150.00	79.79	122.00
IR	95.00	63.73	101.80		76.80
BS	48.20	24.51	48.20		45.20
Doordarshan	415.60	346.39	449.40	308.40	391.52
IR	389.00	328.26	422.80		339.72
BS	26.60	18.13	26.60		51.80
M/o I & B	619.80	484.29	661.93	429.63	569.38
IR	492.20	400.22	534.33		424.38
BS	127.60	84.07	127.60		145.00

* Source : Media Units

Annexure – 5.10.2

FINANCIAL DETAILS FOR ANNUAL PLANS (1997-98, 1998-99 AND 1999-2000)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Media unit	Approved outlay (1997-98)	Actuals (1997-98)	Approved outlay (1998-99)	Expd. Upto March 99*	Approved outlay (1999-2000)
I.	INFORMATION SECTOR					
1.	PIB	4.60	1.83	4.63	1.88	2.10
2.	PUBLICATION DIVN.	0.40	0:50	0.64	0.55	0.60
3.	DAVP	1.60	1.52	1.44	1.44	1.45
4.	IIMC	3.15	3.08	3.80	3.86	3.70
5.	Photo Division	0.75	0.00	0.76	0.71	1.50
6.	DFP	3.00	2.40	2.73	2.58	2.22
7.	S&DD	1.75	1.63	1.82	1.72	2.00
8.	Soochana Bhavan	3.50	1.44	2.40	1.06	2.00
9.	RR&TD	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.18
10.	BECIL (IEBR)	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.50	1.76
11.	Main Sectt.					
	i) Main Sectt. (PAO)	0.25	0.03	0.25	0.25	0.25
	ii) Main Sectt (LAN)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.50
	iii) Main Sectt (Equity Suppo and Loan to BECIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
	TOTAL	19.00	12.43	19.55	14.76	19.26
	DBS	19.00	12.43	18.52	14.26	17.50
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.50	1.76
II	FILMS SECTOR					
1.	Films Division	5.25	4.21	5.25	5.47	6.30
2.	NFAI	2.20	2.95	2.52	0.99	1.80
3.	FTII, PUNE	7.00	6.64	7.00	0.49	5.00
4.	SRFTII	12.71	10.67	10.00	8.89	7.00
5.	DFF	3.45	2.67	3.26	2.25	3.26
6.	N'CYP	2.65	1.41	5.60	3.19	6.50
7.	NFDC (IEBR)	8.20	8.23	8.70	4.71	6.10
8.	CBFC	0.50	0.40	0.61	0.65	0.60
9.	Federation of Film Society	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	TOTAL	42.00	37.22	42.98	26.68	36.60
	DBS	33.80	28.99	34.28	21.97	30.50
	IEBR	8.20	8.23	8.70	4.71	6.10
	TOTAL (I + II)	61.00	49.66	62.53	41.44	55.86
	DBS	52.80	41.43	52.80	36.23	49.01
	IEBR	8.20	8.23	9.73	5.21	6.85
GRAND TOTAL M/O I&B		619.80	484.29	661.93	429.63	569.38
DBS		127.60	84.07	127.60		145.00
IEBR		492.20	400.22	534.33		424.38

* Source : Media Units

Annexure – 5.10.3

STATEMENT SHOWING PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEDIA UNITS FOR IX PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1997-88, 1998-99 & 1999-2000

NAME OF THE MEDIA UNIT :		PRASAR BHARATI (ALL INDIA RADIO)					
S. No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	TARGETS 9^{TH} PLAN	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
			T	A	T	A	T
1.	No. of Broadcasting Centres	28	7	4	5	1	7
	Full fledged	25					
	Relay Centres	3					
2.	Community Radio Systems	10	10	2	3	3	5
3.	No. of Radio transmitters	65	9	8	7	6	30
	Medium wave	28					
	Short wave	9					
	VHF/FM	28					
4.	Studios	3					4
5.	Stereo channel		2	-			
NAME OF THE MEDIA UNIT :		PRASAR BHARATI (DOORDARSHAN WING)					
1.	Studio Projects	28	13	4	13	9	4
2.	Transmitters						
	a) HPT Projects	80	11	6	9	1	22
	b) LPTs & VLPTs	422	123	112	94	94	
3.	Limited Production Facilities						

CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

6.1 Agriculture

Outlook

1. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy. It contributes about 27% of the National GDP and provides employment to a large rural force. There was a record production of foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton, jute & mesta in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan (1996-97). During 1997-98, however, the agricultural sector experienced a setback due to heavy and incessant rains between October and December coinciding with the harvest of the Kharif crops and sowing/planting of Rabi Crops. Due to the unfavourable weather conditions the foodgrains production declined to 192.43 million tonnes (M.T.) as compared to 199.44 M.T. achieved in 1996-97. The production of oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane also declined (Table 6.1).

2. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, a higher annual growth rate of 4.5% has been envisaged in the agricultural sector. In order to accelerate the growth in the sector and double food production in the coming 10 years, an Action Plan has been prepared. A regionally differentiated strategy, based on agroclimatic conditions and land and water resources, is to be adopted to achieve the objectives.

3. Considering the foodgrains production target of 234 M.T. for the Ninth Five Year Plan (2001-02), the production target for 1998-99 was fixed at the 210 M.T. comprising 194.50 M.T. cereals and 15.50 M.T. pulses. The production targets for 1998-99 for oilseeds (27 M.T.), sugarcane (300 M.T.) and cotton (14 million bales) were also fixed at higher level (Table 6.1). The year 1998-99 experienced favourable weather conditions. The country received 106% of its long period average rainfall during June - September, 1998. During this season, 81% of the districts in the country received normal to excess rainfall. Out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions, 20 sub-divisions had normal rainfall and 13 sub-divisions experienced excess rainfall, covering 89% area of the country. The rainfall was marginally deficient only in 2 sub-divisions. This was the eleventh successive year of normal monsoon which helped in achieving record production of 200.88 of M.T. foodgrains - rice (84.48 MT), wheat (70.63 MT) and oilseeds (25.30 MT) and sugarcane (282.27 MT) during 1998-99.

4. For 1999-2000, the target of foodgrains production has been proposed at 218 M.T. comprising 202.5 M.T. or cereals and 15.50 M.T. or pulses. For other crops also, higher production targets have been proposed. (Table 6.1.1)

5. In order to realise the targets/objectives, regionally differentiated strategy envisaged under the Action Plan would be adopted and due emphasis would be given to checking land degradation, encouraging expansion of minor irrigation, increasing fertiliser consumption, improving input delivery system including rationalisation of input price-structure, effective support for farmers and marketing arrangements, wider coverage to crop insurance scheme,

Table 6.1.1 : PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAJOR CROPS & TARGETS

Crop	1996-97 Achievement	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98 Achieve ment	1998-99 Target	Likely Achieve ment	1999-2000 Target proposed
Rice	81.74	99.00	82.30	86.00	84.48	91.00
Wheat	69.35	83.00	65.91	74.00	70.63	77.00
Coarse Cereals	34.14	35.50	31.16	34.50	30.58	34.50
Pulses	14.24	16.50	13.07	15.50	15.19	15.50
Total Foodgrain	199.43	234.00	192.43	210.00	200.88	218.00
Oilseeds	24.38	30.00	22.01	27.00	25.30	28.00
Sugarcane	277.60	336.00	276.30	300.00	282.27	313.00
Cotton	14.23	15.70	11.14	14.00	13.28	15.00
Jute& Mesta	11.13		11.11	10.25	9.76	11.00

farm mechanisation, land reforms, increase in credit flow to agriculture and allied sectors, strengthening of cooperative structure, strengthening of agricultural research and extension, modernisation and maintenance of agricultural research infrastructure facilities and human resource development in agriculture. The strategy for agricultural development would be, not only to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and other `items but also to generate some surplus production for export and buffer stock so as to ensure food security. The Government of India would continue to supplement the efforts of the State Government in implementing agricultural development programmes through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES

Foodgrains

6. For increasing production and productivity of foodgrains, various crop production-oriented schemes, namely, Integrated Cereals Development Programmes in Rice/Wheat/ Coarse cereals - Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice, ICDP-Wheat and ICDP-Coarse Cereals), Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP), National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) and Central Sector Seed Minikit Programme of Cereals are being implemented. The AMDP and NPDP are under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (TMOP & M). An amount of Rs.127.50 crore was utilised during 1997-98 for implementation of these schemes. For 1998-99, an allocation of Rs.149.18 crore was made, against which, an expenditure of Rs.129.50 crore is anticipated. For 1999-2000, an allocation of Rs.164.75 crore has been made for implementation of these developmental programmes for cereals and pulses.

Oilseeds

7. Oilseed development was taken up under the Technology Mission created in May, 1986. Under the Mission, Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Oilseed Production Programme are being implemented. The Ninth Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.552.00 crore. The actual expenditure during 1997-98 has been Rs.109.58 crore. The BE and the likely expenditure for the scheme for 1998-99 was Rs.102.30 crore. The BE for the scheme for 1999-2000 is Rs.109.10 crore. Besides, the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Development (NOVOD) Board is supplementing the efforts of TMOP by covering newer areas for non-traditional oilseeds and in non-traditional areas for promotion of additional oilseeds cultivation. It is also promoting tree-born oilseeds. The likely expenditure under NOVOD Board Scheme during 1998-99 has been Rs.3.50 crore against the BE of Rs.4.00 crore. The Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.21.97 crore. The BE for 1999-2000 for the NOVOD Board is Rs.5.00 crore. The Oil-Palm Development Programme (OPDP) is being implemented since 1990-91 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Tripura, Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala. The Ninth Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.50.18 crore. The likely expenditure in this scheme during 1998-99 is Rs.6.00 crore against the BE of Rs.11.99 crore. For 1999-2000, the allocation for OPDP is Rs. 12.00 crore. The scheme of Post Harvest Technology for Oilseeds and Pulses was brought under the Technology Mission with the objective of stepping up production through scientific handling of harvest processing, improving extraction efficiency, enhancing value of by-products and to provide support for research projects in these spheres. The Ninth Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.35.94 crore (Oilseeds Rs.25.85 crore and pulses Rs.1.40 crore). The likely expenditure for R & D in PHT in oilseeds during 1998-99 has been Rs.3.00 crore against the BE of Rs.9.00 crore. The allocation for the scheme (oilseeds and pulses) for 1999-2000 is Rs.8.00 crore.

Cotton

8. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Technology Mission on cotton is being introduced during 1999-2000 in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Four Mini Missions are to be constituted under the Scheme. Mini Mission I would deal with research for improving cotton productivity with ICAR as the nodal agency. Mini Mission-II would be responsible for increasing production and productivity of cotton and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation would act as the nodal agency. Mini Mission - III would deal with market for cotton and Mini Mission - IV for upgrading and modernisation of ginning and pressing factories. The Ministry of Textiles will be the nodal agency for Mini Mission - III & IV. The total outlay for the Technology Mission on cotton during the Ninth Plan is Rs.698.025 crore. The Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) of the Eighth Plan is being merged in this Technology Mission on Cotton. The likely expenditure in the ICDP scheme during 1998-99 is Rs.16.00 crore against the BE of Rs.22.00 crore. The allocation for the Technology Mission on Cotton for 1999-2000 is Rs.20.00 crore.

Jute & Mesta

9. The Special Jute Development Programme is being implemented for 8 major jute/mesta growing States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh

and West Bengal. The Ninth Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.23.76 crore. The likely expenditure on this scheme during 1998-99 is estimated to be Rs.4.02 crore against the BE of Rs.5.00 crore. The BE for 1999-2000 for the scheme is Rs.4.00 crore.

Sugarcane

10. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) was introduced in 1995-96 in 191 districts of 25 States. The Ninth Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.108.06 crore. The likely expenditure on the scheme during 1998-99 is estimated at Rs.16.00 crore against the BE of Rs.27.05 crore. The BE for 1999-2000 for SUBACS is Rs.21.00 crore.

Soil and Water Conservation

11. In order to check soil erosion/land degradation, Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Soil Conservation in Flood Prone Rivers (FPR) and Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project and Centrally Assisted Watershed Development in Shifting Cultivation Areas in the North Eastern States are being implemented. During 1997-98 a total area of 2.94 lakh ha. was treated and an expenditure of Rs.127.87 crore was incurred. During 1998-99, against the target of 3.24 lakh hectare an area of 2.40 lakh hectare, was treated and against an allocation of Rs.144.00 crore, Rs.121.18 crore was utilised . During 1999-2000, an area of 2.80 lakh hectare is proposed to be covered, for which an allocation of Rs.160 crore has been provided under these schemes. For reclamation of Alkali Soils in major problem areas a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Reclamation of Alkali Soils is being implemented. Through this scheme an area about 0.31 lakh hectare was reclaimed for which an allocation of Rs.1.08 crore was provided. During 1999-2000, an area of about 0.104 lakh hectare of Alkali Soil is planned to be reclaimed through this scheme for which an allocation of Rs.10.00 crore has been provided.

National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas

12. The programme aims at achieving an integrated farming systems development on watershed basis. During 1997-98, an area of 5.67 lakh ha. was treated at an expenditure of Rs.143.62 crore. In 1998-99, against the target of 8.77 lakh ha. an area of 3.67 lakh ha. has been treated at an expenditure of Rs.224 crore incurred against the allocation of Rs.179.58 crore. The target for treatment during the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002) is 22.5 lakh ha. with an allocation of Rs.1130.00 crore.

Horticulture

13. Horticulture provides tremendous scope and opportunities for diversification of Indian Agriculture, providing gainful employment, improvement of nutritional status of the people and widening the agro-industrial base in the country. Since the country is endowed with varied agro-climatic regions, horticulture has established credibility for improving the productivity of land and economic well-being of the farmers, especially small and marginal ones.

14. Horticulture was given a boost during the Eighth Plan by raising the outlay from Rs.24 crore to Rs.1000 crore. The Ninth Plan envisages further boost in productivity and

quality improvement. The Ninth Plan allocation has been raised to Rs.1200 crore for horticulture and is being treated as an extreme focus area. The specific objectives of horticulture development during the Ninth Plan are as follows:

(i) to improve productivity and quality of horticulture crops through upgradation of production/farming technologies;

(ii) to reduce post-harvest losses, and improve marketability of the produce and its availability to the consumers;

(iii) to promote better utilisation and increased consumption of the produce to ensure higher returns to farmers/producers and better nutrition and also to the people; to promote export;

(iv) to develop a strong base for supply of inputs, transfer of technology and human esource development to support the developmental activities.

15. The aim of horticulture development would be to consolidate the gains made in the past by continuing various schemes and implementing new schemes to bridge the identified gaps and remove the deficiencies. The thrust areas would be as follows:-

(i) improving productivity and quality of produce from the existing plantations;
(ii) developing infrastructure for post-harvest handling and marketing.
(iii) Product diversification and improving consumption;
(iv) Increasing the availability of quality seed/planting material;
(v) Area expansion;
(vi) Transfer of technology;
(vii) Export enhancement;
(viii) Human resource development; and
(ix) Improving infrastructure and database for horticulture crops.

16. The North-East region provides tremendous opportunities for production and development of both horticulture and plantation crops. The projection of output of fruits and vegetables for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan is kept at 179 million tonnes and that of spices at 3.36 million tonnes. The position regarding financial allocation during the Ninth Plan for the horticulture sector is as follows:-

Table-6.1.2 : Plan Outlay for Horticulture Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sector	IX plan Allocation	1997-98 Outlay	Actual Expenr	1998-99 Outlay Proposed	1999-2000 Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
Horticulture	1200	200.00	182.42	300.00	220.00	260.00

Plantation Crops

17. Tea, Coffee and Rubber are the major plantation crops grown exclusively in the Southern and North-Eastern parts of the country. Cultivation of coffee and rubber is being promoted in the North-Eastern region as non-traditional crops. Tea cultivation is being promoted in the North-East among small growers. The specific plan schemes of each of these crops are as follows:

TEA: The gap between supply of and demand for tea is widening. For the Ninth Plan, production target has been fixed at 1000 m.kg. The production level is expected to be 825 m.kg. in 1998-99. The focus for increasing production would be on rejuvenation and re-planting of existing plantations and increasing productivity. Concerted efforts are also being put in for promotion of plantation in the non-traditional areas and among small growers.

COFFEE: The Ninth Plan target for production of coffee is kept at 3 lakh tonnes. The production level achieved was 2.28 and 2.30 lakh tonnes during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. Research and development efforts are proposed to be stepped up, besides meeting critical needs of extension, training, marketing intelligence etc. Plans are on for rapid expansion of Coffee Plantation in the non-traditional areas such as the North-East and providing assistance to the tribal growers.Post-harvest technology and quality upgradation is given priority.

RUBBER: The Ninth Plan target for production of rubber is 8.3 lakh tonnes. The level of production during 1997-98 was 5.84 lakh tonnes and the estimated production during 1998-99 was 6.10 lakh tonnes. There is lot of scope for expansion of rubber plantation in the North-East region and Karnataka. Incentive package has been made available for encouraging block/group plantations.

SPICES BOARD: Scheme for improving productivity and production of small cardamom and high production technology for large cardamom is being implemented by Spices Board. Emphasis is being given for improving post-harvest management including R & D, product development, modernisation of existing technology for spices exports.

Cashew Export Promotion Council:- Cashew is a traditional export product and the Cashew Export Promotion Council provides support for organising export , improvement in quality of packaging and for value addition.

The Ninth Plan outlay for each of the above is given in Table 6.1.3.

Agricultural Inputs

18. Seed is one of the basic agricultural input required to be made available in time and in adequate quantity for obtaining sustained growth and improving and maintaining the production and productivity of foodgrains and other crops. Policy initiatives taken and continued by the Government since 1960 for generating quality seed production and distribution of seeds of improved plant varieties developed through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Agriculture Universities (ICAR-SAU's) have helped in attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains and other crops.

Table-6.1.3 : Ninth Plan Outlay for Plantation Crops

(Rs. crore)

Product/ Agency	Ninth plan Allocation	1997-98 Allocation	Utilisation	1998-99 Allocation	Utilisa tion	1999-2000 Allocation
Tea	139.00 *	20.00	25.52	27.00	27.00	38.58
Coffee	125.00 *	23.00	17.61	23.00	21.29	25.50
Rubber	373.19 **	44.46	59.91	68.55	67.10	81.47
Spices Board	65.34	12.20	12.24	11.85	12.31	13.00
Cashew EPC	2.50	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	1.00

* Inclusive of I.E.B.R.
** Inclusive of I.E.B.R. & EAP

19. Indian seeds programme largely adheres to the three generation multiplication of seeds namely, breeder, foundation and certified seeds. During the Ninth Plan, much emphasis is being laid on increasing the production and distribution of certified/quality seeds. production for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan has been fixed at 109.6 lakh quintals as against 70 lakh quintals for the terminal year of the Eighth Plan. During 1996-97, 73.27 lakh quintals of certified/quality seeds were distributed. During 1999-2000 , Government of India could continue to provide incentive/assistance for production, storage, quality control, transport and distribution of improved seeds under various crop production-oriented schemes.

Fertilizer

20. Fertilizer is another important agricultural input in achieving higher production and productivity of agricultural crops. The consumption of chemical fertilizers during 1998-99 was 167.72 lakh tonnes of nutrients (NPK) as against 161.88 lakh tonnes achieved during 1997-98.

21. The scheme of concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers to the farmers continued during 1998-99. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilizers was implemented during 1998-99 to achieve the twin objective of strengthening soil testing facilities and ensuring promotion of balanced fertilizer use. During the Ninth Plan period, the existing 519 Soil Testing Laboratories would be modernized and new laboratories would be established in areas where these facilities are weak. 36 new compost plants are intended to be established during the Ninth Plan for balanced and integrated use of fertilizers with organic manure/compost.

Plant Protection

22. In order to minimize the losses/damages to the various crops and to save them from pests and diseases a number of Central Sector Schemes is in operation. Under the Integrated

Pest Management (IPM) Programme, the main thrust during the year is conservation of existing biocontrol fauna and use of bio-pesticides, bio-control agents and products of plant origin. The existing 26 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres have conducted demonstrations and training on integrated pest management technology to educate the farmers and State education functionaries. Demonstrations of IPM approach are also being organised through various crop production oriented schemes. During the year 1999-2000, an area of 9 lakh hectares has been targeted to be covered for pest surveillance and 3150 million parasites are targeted for distribution/release.

23. Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Centres are in existence at International Airports, seaports, land frontiers to check the entry of exotic pests and disease. These Centres also issue Phytosanitary Certificates for export and import of planting materials. During the year these 26 Centres are being strengthened to keep a strict vigil on the export and import of different plants and enforce quarantine regulations.

24. The Locust Warning Organisation (LWO) undertakes regular surveillance on locust and control of its population in the scheduled desert areas in the northwest region of the country. During the Ninth Plan period, there is a proposal to strengthen these operations.

Agricultural Implements & Machinery

25. Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Promotion of Agricultural Machinery is in operation since 1992-93 to popularise the use of agricultural equipments amongst the small farmers. Subsidy to the extent of 30% limited to Rs.30,000/- is being provided to individual farmers for purchase of tractors. Under the scheme, during the first two years of the Ninth Plan, a total number of 11,020 tractors were to be distributed under this scheme. Besides, through various Crop Production-oriented Schemes, assistance is also provided to the farmers for the popularisation of identified improved farm implements crucial for various field operations. For the development of prototypes of industrial designs of improved implements like self-propelled rice transplanters, multi-crop thresher, sugarcane planter, groundnut decorticator, etc. assistance is also being provided. The training needs of machine operators, farmers and officers of State Government are being met through orgnisation of training programmes at Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes located at Budhni in M.P., Hissar in Haryana, Gardaline in Andhra Pradesh and Bishwanath Chraili in Assam. These programmes would be continued during 1999-2000. During 1997-98, 3367 persons have been given training and during 1998-99 the target of 3250 no. of persons has been envisaged. Besides trainings , 60 machines were tested during 1997-98 and 71 machines during 1998-99.

Agriculture Extension

26. Transfer of technology in agriculture is being taken care of by the Agriculture Extension Programmes. Training infrastructure in the country has already been developed at the existing National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management at Hyderabad with World Bank Assistance under National Extension projects. Regional Extension Education Institutes and Advanced Training Centres have also been established in critical subject matter areas. Special Sub-projects for North-Eastern States and for the States of Goa, Sikkim and all the U.T.s are being continued during the year. Extension services specially for women farmers are being strengthened through Externally Aided Projects.

Agricultural Credit

27. Agricultural credit is an important input for ensuring gowth in agriculture. Agriculture credit is disbursed through a multi-agency network, consisting of Cooperatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). Share of commercial banks in total institutional credit to agriculture is almost 48% followed by cooperative banks with a share of 46% and RRBs account for just about 6% of total credit disbursement. The projection for disbursement of agricultural credit during 1998-99 is Rs.38,054 crore as against the estimated credit flow of Rs.30,976 crore during 1997-98. The total credit flow during the year 1999-2000 is estimated to be Rs.44,780 crore. The credit flow from all agencies is expected to reach a level of Rs.60,842 crore in 2001-02 (i.e. terminal year of Ninth Plan). Measures taken during the year 1998-99 to improve credit flow to agriculture sector are indicated in the Box- 1 below:

(i) procedural simplification for credit delivery, (ii) delegation of more powers to bank managers, (iii) introduction of coposite cash credit limit to farmers, (iv) introduction of one specialised agricultural bank in each state to cater to the needs of high-tech agriculture; (v) introduction of cash credit facility; (vi) issue of Kisan Credit Cards to farmers to draw cash for their production needs; (vii) augmenting Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) with a corpus of Rs.10,000 crore etc.

28. There is, however, problem of overdues that dampen the flow of credit besides affecting adversely the economic viability of the lending institutions especially, cooperatives and RRBs. Government of India have taken steps to rehabilitate the sick RRBs by providing one-time financial assistance- as recapitalisation funds. The cooperatives which disburse short-term and medium-term credit are faced with problem of overdues. This has affected the credit flow to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). A proposal for revamping of cooperative credit structure has been initiated by the Government. During the Ninth Plan, efforts will be made to change the legal and administrative system in order to revitalize the cooperative credit structure and enable the system to respond adequately and effectively to the emerging needs of the users and the market.

29. There is need for enhancing agricultural production and productivity through higher investment and credit support. A strong viable and professional system of credit disbursal is an essential pre-requisite for meeting the emerging credit demands. There is also need to bring in a change in attitude and skill development in the credit institutions to meet the growing demand for the agricultural sector.

Cooperatives

30. Cooperatives are an integral part of the country's agricultural system. Cooperatives aim at strengthening the people who have limited resources, particularly rural poor, agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers etc. The cooperatives are engaged in several economic activities such as credit disbursement, distribution of agricultural inputs, storage, processing and marketing of farm produce. This sector in India has emerged as one of the largest in the world with 4.52 lakh societies of various types with a membership of 20.59 crore and

working capital of Rs.157477.14 crore as on 31.03.1998. Growth of cooperative sector has, however, not been uniform in all parts of the country. The reason for this could be attributed to the control of cooperatives by dominating vested interest groups, heavy dependence on Government assistance, poor deposit-mobilisation, lack of professional management, mounting overdues, etc. Measures have since been initiated to revitalize the cooperatives to make them vibrant democratic institutions with economic viability and active involvement of members by the Government. These include the framing of National Policy on Cooperatives and finalisation of a new Multi State Cooperative Societies Bill to replace the existing Multi State Cooperative Societies Act,1984.

31. It is proposed to have wide-ranging amendments to the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. Broadly, the following issues have been addressed in the proposed legislation. (I) greater degree of autonomy of Multi State Cooperative Societies;(ii) reduction in the control and level of intervention of the Government;(iii) establishment of Quasi-judicial Dispute Settlement Authority; (iv) provisions for safeguarding the interest of members; (v) removal of some restrictive provisions on the functioning of societies; (vi) freedom of societies to determine their own priorities.

32. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) undertakes planning and promotion of programmes for production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, foodstuffs and other notified commodities based on cooperative principles. With the passage of time, it has been felt that NCDC mandate needs to be broad-based and amendments to the NCDC Act are proposed. The main features of the proposed amendment are as follows: (a) expansion of NCDC's scope to include Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Horticulture, Pisciculture, etc. (b) extension of NCDC's coverage to livestock, industrial goods, handicrafts and the services sector, and (c) provision of loans directly to cooperative societies on appropriate security to be furnished by the borrower.

33. National level Cooperative federations have been providing dominant leadership role. Government of India has been giving financial and policy support to these federations to undertake extensive promotion and research activity and in ensuring improvement in infrastructural facilities.

34. During 1997-98, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation utilised Rs.1196.85 crores on various schemes for the development of agriculture. During 1998-99, against an outlay of Rs.1941.00 crore, Rs.1363.41 crore was utilised. Outlay for 1999-2000 for the Department of Agriculture & Coop. is Rs.1941.00 crore. Besides, Rs.15.00 crore has also been provided for the implementation of Centrally assisted State Plan Scheme 'Watershed Development in Shifting Cultivation Areas' in North-Eastern States.

Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development

35. Animal Husbandry sector has played a significant role in the socio-economic development of the rural community. This sector also contributes significantly in supplementing family incomes and in generating gainful employment in the rural sector.

36. India has vast resources of livestock. About 60% of the world's buffalo population is in India, and it ranks first in the case of cattle and buffalo population. According to provisional

estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the gross value of output from the livestock sector at current prices was about Rs.111400 crore which is about 25 percent of the value of the out-put of Rs.449500 crore from the Agriculture Sector. This excludes the contribution of animal draught power. Livestock Sector not only provides essential proteins for nutritious human diet through milk, eggs, meat etc. but also plays an important role in the utilisation of non-edible agricultural by-products. Livestock also provides raw material/by-products such as hides and skins, blood, bone, fat and casings for industrial and commercial usages.

37. During the Ninth Plan, the main emphasis has been for improving the production and productivity of the livestock through scientific management of genetic stock resources and up-gradation of the livestock by expansion of artificial insemination network, production of quality feed and fodder, effective control of disease, declaration of disease-free zones, extension services etc.

38. The Special Action Plan (SAP) for food production in ten years envisages a detailed strategy and specific programmes/activities to substantially increase the supply of various food items. In the livestock sector, some schemes like National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding,. Cattle Insurance, Assistance to State Poultry Farm, Duck Farm, Assistance to Sick Dairy Cooperative etc. have been envisaged for implementation.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

39. India's milk output during 1997-98 was 70.5 million tonnes and is expected to reach the level of 73.5 million tonnes during 1998-99. This makes India the largest producer of milk in the world. The per capita availability of milk is also expected to increase to 207 grams per day during 1998-99 from 200 grams in 1996-97. Poultry production in the country has made significant progress over the years. Egg production during 1997-98 was 28,500 million compared to only 800 million two decades ago. It is expected to increased to 30,000 million during 1998-99. Currently India ranks fifth in egg production in the world. Wool production was about 44.6 million kgs. during 1997-98. About 45.5 million kgs. is expected to have been produced during 1998-99.

Cattle and Buffalo Development Programme

40. The Central Cattle Development Organisation has been producing high pedigree bull cattles of indigenous, exotic and cross bred bull calves. Against the target of production of 330 bull calves during 1998-99, 242 bull calves have been produced up to Nov.1998. Besides, Central Frozen Semen production and Training Institute, Heserghatta is producing Frozen Semen of indigenous, exotic and cross-bred cattle bulls for supplementing the efforts in cattle and buffalo development. During 1998-99, the Institute has produced 5.38 lakh doses of frozen semen upto Nov. 1998 against the target of 10 lakh. Under the Central Herd Registration Programme, Primary registration of 9718 animals has been done upto November, 1998 against the target to registering 12000 animals in the current year. In addition, two Centrally sponsored Schemes viz., Extension of Frozen Semen Technology & Progeny Testing Programme and National Bull Production Programme have been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments. These two schemes have since been

proposed to be revised/reframed to form part of a new scheme vig. National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.

Poultry Development

41. The Central Poultry Development Organisation is engaged in the production of high yielding egg-type chicks and fast growing meat type chicks through adoption and developmental breeding programme and training in poultry farms. Against the target for sale of 0.60 lakh egg-type and 0.40 lakh meat-type chicks during 1997-98, 0.54 lakh egg-type and 0.26 lakh meat-type chicks were sold. About 1.00 lakh high-egg production khaki Campbell breeding stock ducklings are likely to have been supplied to the states during 1998-99. Besides three Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories (RFALS) in 3 different regions at Chandigarh, Bombay and Bhubaneshwar have been assigned to analyse about 3500 feed samples during 1998-99 so as to monitor the quality of poultry feed. During the 9th Five Year Plan, a new Centrally Sposnored Scheme to assist at least two Poultry/Duck Farms in each State of the North East Region has been approved on pilot basis for developing backyard poultry.

Sheep Development

42. Sheep and Goat are two important livestock species which make substantial contribution to the rural economy. However, production and productivity of these species in the country require improvement. The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar is engaged in the producing and disseminating acclimatized stud-rams to various State Sheep Farms for cross-breeding and genetic stock upgradation. The Farm has produced and supplied 470 rams upto Dec. 1998 against the target of 750 rams during 1998-99. Central assistance has been provided to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat for strengthening State Sheep, Goat and Rabbit Farms and State Wool Boards under the Centrally sponsored Scheme viz "National Ram/Buck Production Programme and Programme for Rabbit Development" during 1998-99.

Piggery Development

43. There are about 158 State Pig Breeding Farms in the country. An amount of Rs.2.43 crore has been released to various State Governments. Under the scheme "Assistance to the State for Integrated Piggery Development" for Strengthening these farms during 1998-99, 55.64% of this grant has been released to the North East region.

Feed and Fodder Development

44. The Central Government has initiated two schemes namely, Central Feed and Fodder Development Organisation and Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development for promotion of cultivation of crops, availability of improved and high yielding foundation/certified seeds, production of pasture grasses/legumes. Central Feed and Fodder Development Organisation have produced about 368 tonnes of fodder seeds during 1997-98 and 123 tonnes upto Dec. 1998 against the target of 337 tonnes. In addition to this, these organisations have been asked to distribute of 3 lakh fodder mini kits among the farmers with the objective to educate the farmers through field demonstrations.

Animal Health Care

45. Special emphasis has been given to the improvement in coverage of animal health care services and effective control of livestock diseases. The Central Government is regulating import and export of livestock and livestock products through Animal Quarantine and Certification Services. Besides, the required quantity of animal Vaccines are being produced in 26 Veterinary Biological Production Units for prophylactic vaccination. A National Centre for quality and control of vaccines is likely to be established very soon. The country has achieved major success in the eradication of Rinderpest, a dreadful disease through the National Project on Rinderpest Eradication and getting provisional freedom from this disease on OIE pathway. A major part of the country has been declared provisionally free from rinderpest with effect from May 1994 following the OIE pathway leaving only the southern peninsula as an infected area. In addition, assistance is also being provided to the States/Uts for supplementing their efforts to control livestock diseases under the ongoing Centrally sponsored scheme, "Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Disease" which is having three components viz. Systematic control of Livestock Diseases, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme and Animal disease Surveillance.

46. The Scheme on cattle Insurance with a wider coverage has been proposed to be operated by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and its subsidiary companies.

Dairy Development

47. Operation Flood, an integrated dairy development programme, and funded by the World Bank completed phase III on April 30, 1996. The main thrust of the programme was to consolidate the gains already achieved, and to strengthen the dairy cooperative structure for sustainable development of the dairy industry in India.

48. The EFC has approved utilisation of balance fund or Rs.34 crores, after completion of phase III, on the following two major components:-

(i) Women Dairy cooperative Leadership Development Project.

(ii) Strengthening of Dairy Cooperatives to meet the competitive challenges of the next decade.

49. These components are primarily aimed at strengthening cooperatives at the grass-root level. After the successful implementation of the Operation Flood programme, about 78,945 Anand Pattern Dairy Cooperative Societies were organised in milk shed areas involving about 100 lakh farmer members during 1998-99.

50. The average milk procurement during April-October 1998 was 121.6 lakh kg/day which is 6 percent higher than the previous year. It is expected that average milk procurement during the current year would be about 5 percent more than during 1997-98. Till October, 1998 about 118.2 lakh litres/day of milk was marketed as against 111.4 lakh litres/day during the corresponding period of the previous year, reflecting a growth of 6 percent. Cooperatives are marketing liquid milk in over 700 urban centres, the total rural milk processing capacity in the programme stood at 204.5 lakh litres a day with powder production capacity at 1054

MT/day. To minimise the adverse impact of regional and seasonal imbalance in procurement and marketing. 1142 road milk tankers and 171 rail milk tankers have been pressed into service for long distance transportation of liquid milk.

Table-6.1.4 : Physical Progress of Milk Procurement

Particulars	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99*
Societies organised (000)	74.3	77.5	78.9@
Rural dairy Processing Capacity (lakh litres/day)	204.5	204.5	204.5@
Farmer members (lakh)	95.9	98.8	99.8@
Average rural milk Procurement (lakh kgs/day)	122.6	128.9	121.6$
Liquid milk Marketing (lakh litres/day)	105.1	111.3	118.25

51. The scheme "Assistance to Cooperatives" approved by Govt. is aimed at off-setting the accumulated losses incurred by the Dairy Cooperatives consequent upon the transfer of assets and liabilities by the erstwhile State Dairy Development corporations to Dairy Cooperative Union/Federations. Appropriate rehabilitation plans are to be worked out in each case with a mechanism for thorough appraisal and close monitoring to ensure their continued viability.

52. An Integrated Dairy Development Programme in non-OF Hilly and Backward Area was launched during the Eighth Plan with a total outlay of Rs.200 crore as a Central Sector Schemes. This scheme has been continuing in the Ninth Plan. During the year 1998-99 (upto Sep., 1998) over 5000 DCS have been organised under the Project with a total farmer membership of about 4.02 lakh. Three new projects in Nagaland , Orissa and West Bengal have been approved during 1998-99 with an outlay of Rs.11.10 crore.

53. The DMS was set up in 1959 with the primary objective of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices as well as for providing remunerative prices to the milk producers. Presently 4.0 lakh litres of milk is sold on an average per day by the DMS. Besides, this DMS is also manufacturing and selling ghee and table butter out of surplus fats available. During 1998-99 (upto Nov. 1998) the sale of these products has been 357.76 MT and 43.16 MT respectively.

54. The actual achievement during 1998-99 and target for Ninth Plan and 1999-2000 in respect of important livestock products are given in the table 6.1.5.

Table-6.1.5 : Target and Achievement of Milk, Eggs and Wool Production

Item	Unit	Target Ninth Plan	Achievement 1997-98	1998-99 Anticipated	Target 1999-2000
Milk	Million Tonnes	96.49	70.5	73.5	78.58
Eggs	Billion	35	28.5	30.0	31.75
Wool	Million Kgs.	54	44.6	45.5	48.48

55. During 1997-98, Rs.123.27 crores have been incurred under various plan schemes for Animal Husbandry & Dairying Development as against Rs.103.2 crores (RE) in 1998-99.

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56. A sum of Rs.235.98 crores under the plan schemes has been approved for Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development during the year 1999-2000 of which Rs.160.08 crores would be for the Animal Husbandry Rs.73.9 crores for Dairy Development and Rs.2.00 crores for secretariat economic services.

Fisheries

57. The Fishery sector plays an important role in the national economy and socio-economic development of the country. This sector also plays a significant role in supplementing family incomes and generating gainful employment in the rural sector, besides providing cheap and nutritional food to millions of people.

58. The main objectives of the fisheries development programmes of the Government during the Ninth Five Year Plan are: optimising production and productivity, augmenting export of marine products, generating employment, improving the socio-economic conditions of fisher folk/fish farmers, conservation of aquatic resources and genetic diversity, increasing the per capita availability and consumption of fish etc. Besides these objectives an integrated approach for sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture will be one of the thrust areas during the Ninth Plan period.

59. Fisheries sector is expected to register a growth rate of 5.7% per annum during the Ninth Plan period. Fish production has been continuously increasing in the country. During the first two years of the Plan, fish production was 53.90 lakh tonnes (1997-98) and 56.00

lakh tonnes (anticipated - 1998-99) respectively. Fish production target for the year 1999-2000 is 58.00 lakh tonnes. Financial outlays/expenditure and physical targets/achievements during the first three years of the Five Years are as in Table 6.1.6.

Table-6.1.6: Physical/Financial Targets and Achievements

(Rs. Crore)

Financial	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
	Actual Expr.	R.E.	B.E.	
	86.99	107.40	145.94	
	Physical Actual	Target	Anti. Target	Achievement
Fish Production (Lakh tonnes)	53.90	55.96	56.00	58.00

60. Under the centrally sponsored scheme - "Development of Freshwater Acquaculture" programme is being implemented by the States through the Fish Farmers Development Agencies(FFDAs). The network of 422 FFDAs provide technical, financial and extension support to fish farmers. An area of 1.73 lakh ha (4.56 lakh ha-cumulative) has been brought under intensive fish culture benefitting 2.38 lakh fish farmers (8.30 lakh fish farmers - cumulative) during the Eighth Plan period. The agencies have also trained 1.86 lakh fish farmers (5.77 lakh fish farmers - cumulative) in improved practices during this period. The average productivity from ponds and tanks under this programme has increased from 2000 kg to 2200 kg per hectare per year during the same period. The targets set for coverage of water area, training of fish farmers and average productivity by the end of the Ninth Plan have been 1.5 lakh ha, 1 lakh numbers and 3000 kg per hectare respectively.

61. Under another programme, 31,000 traditional crafts have been motorised with inboard engines and outboard motors. Motorisation of traditional craft helped in increasing fish production from the traditional sector (A motorised craft is expected to bring in an additional catch of 1 to 1.5 tonnes per annum compared to a traditional craft). It has also increased the net income of individual fishermen. The target set for motorisation of traditional craft is for additional 20,000 numbers by the end of the Ninth Plan. Under another centrally sponsored scheme, 6 major fishing harbours, 20 minor fishing harbours and 129 fish landing centres have been commissioned in the country for providing landing and berthing facilities for mechanised boats and fishing trawlers. The targets for commissioning of additional 3 major, 10 minor fishing harbours and 30 landing centres have been set up for the Ninth Plan. Performance of the above mentioned centrally sponsored programmes has been satisfactory during the first two years of the Ninth Plan.

62. Two schemes viz. (I) Integrated Development of Inland Capture Fishery Resources such as reservoirs, rivers, lakes, water-loggged areas, etc. and (II) Development of coldwater Fisheries by establishing seed, feed and marketing infrastructure facilities for optimisation of fish production in the hilly regions are being envisaged to be implemented during the Ninth Plan period.

63. In pursuance of the Government's strategy for doubling the food production in ten years, the major thrust of the government will be through a number of fishery schemes/programmes during the Ninth Plan which are as under:-

(i) Programmes for creation/strengthening of shore-based facilities such as fishery harbours, landing centres etc. with cold storage, ice plants, fish processing facilities and marketing infrastructure.
(ii) R&D programmes for development of quality fish/shrimp/fresh water brown seed hatcheries.
(iii) R&D programmes to regulate brackish water aquaculture/farming and also to overcome diseases in cultured shrimps.
(iv) Measures to conserve fishery resources of the coastal waters and programmes to exploit the deep sea fishery resources in the EEZ of the country.
(v) HRD programmes with emphasis on training and skill development in post harvest/processing and marketing activities particularly for fisherwomen.

Agricultural Research and Education:

64. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is the apex body in the country in respect of agricultural education, research and frontline demonstration. ICAR undertakes research on problems relating to conservation and management of resources, productivity improvement of crops, livestock and fisheries, etc. In addition to these, the Council promotes and coordinates agricultural education programmes at the National level. The ICAR has 80 Institutes comprising 46 Central Institutes, 4 National Bureaus and 30 National Research Centres. It has also 90 Projects including 10 Project Directorates and 80 All India Coordinated Research Projects/Network Programmes.

65. In the case of rice, 3 hybrids namely Pant Sankar Dhan-I in Uttar Pradesh, CoRH-2 and ADTRH-1 in Tamil Nadu have been released for generation cultivation. In the case of wheat, dicoccum type high yielding varieties viz. HS 356, NW1012, NW1014, K9546, GW273, IIW1085 and DDK 1009 were released for cultivation in different agro-climatic regions. Technologies have been developed also for zero-tillage and furrow-irrigated-raised-bed sowing of wheat, which are being further refined. In regard to maize, hybrids DMH I and Prakash (single cross) were released for cultivation. An improved variety of Sorghum namely SPV-1359 has been released for Maharashtra. Early Morning hybrids of pearl millet, PUSA 415 for Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were released. Late maturing hybrid Nandi-8 for Gujarat and Madhya Prdesh for the same crop has also been released. A high-yielding blast resistant variety of small millet GPV 26 was released for Karnataka. Two new varieties of chickpea i.e. GCP-101 and HDG-72 were identified for pre-release multiplication.

66. A regular bearing and high-yielding mango clone Dussehri-51 has been released by CISH, Lucknow. As many as 90 new grape gemplasm accessories wre collected to increase

total number of such accessories to 185. In regard to vegetables, 13 varieties of brinjal, one variety of tomato namely K-517, one variety of garlic GM-282, and KKBG-16 of bitter gourd and HHR-16 of cowpea have been released.

67. During the year 1999-2000, the priority areas of research will be (i)development of superior varieties of different cereals; (ii)intensified hybrid breeding in rice, maize,sugarcane and pearl millets;(iii) integration of biotechnological approach with crop improvement programmes. In the case of cotton, the thrust area will be exploitation of male sterility, development of better quality and high yielding desi hybrids. In the case of oilseeds, the research efforts will be to improve the productivity of oilseeds.

68. A 6-row tractor mounted inclined plate planter has been designed and developed for sowing crops like groundnut, maize, pigeon, mustard, gram, etc. A 6-row mat type manually operated paddy transplanter has been developed. Also, a manually pulled pregerminated rice seeder has also been developed which helps in sowing of rice in puddled fields.

69. For Animal Sciences, National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal have developed information system for validation for carrying out experiments for users benefit. Genetic characterisation of Ongole, Deoni, Gir, Umblacherry calle, Jaffarabadi buffalo; Osmanabadi and Barbari goat and Assel poultry breeds have been undertaken through survey centres of Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources. Field progeny testing of cross-bred bulls continued at three centres BAIF, KAU and PAU. Under AICRP on Buffalo, constant improvement has been achieved in milk yield of Murrah Buffalo at CIRB, PAU and NDRI. "Bharat Merino" flock at CSWRI was further improved through selection and interse mating. At CIRG, Makhdoom, "Muzzaffarnagri" sheep was improved through selection and interse mating for increase in mutton production. A prototype unit for continuous manufacture of paneer has been designed and is under fabrication. The design incorporates the optimum process parameters for continuous whey drainage and matting of curd for improved product quality.

70. Having observed the existence of Brucellosis in large and small rummants in an agrarian country like India, a national serological survey of bovine serum samples, through use of indigenously developed AVIDIN-Biotin ELISA, showed evidence of widespread IBR infection in buffaloes in all the 20 States/Uts. Therefore, for strengthening the network of disease monitoring, forecasting, control and export strategies, a new and innovative approach to define, delineate ad demarcate national micro-level eco-patho zones of livestock diseases based on specific landscapes, livestock demography, agro-ges-climatic and human interventions have been achieved. Concentration of research programmes during 1999-2000 will be on animal genetic resources, livestock improvement and better animal health cover etc.

71. Gene Banking through sperm cryopreservation has proved a potent tool for increased acquaculture production as well as for servation of germplasm resources. The Gene Bank has sperms of nine species. These include commercial species like catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Common Carp, Rainbow Trout and endangered species like Golden Mahaseer, Deccan Mahaseer and Hilsa. Cross-breeding programmes have successfully been undertaken between distant and discrete populations. Rohu fry/fingerlings have been collected from five riverine sources

which have formed the base population for selection and selective breeding. Experiments have been conducted on carp culture programme which have achieved a level of production or 17.3 tonnes per hectare per year. It has been proved by this experience that through multiple cropping, it will be possible to reduce the cost at least by 20 to 30 per cent besides providing revenue from the harvest at regular intervals. Under brackish water fisheries, two successful experiments have been carried out where Asian seabass Lates calcarifer and grey mullet were kept under capitve conditions and induced breeding. These have shown very encouraging results and the growth of fish was fast. The research programmes proposed for 1999-2000 will cover capture fisheries, culture fisheries, fish and fish processing technology, fish genetic resources development etc.

72. Under the extensive programme of coverage of the entire country under one KVK or equivalent Centre for extending the transfer of agricultural technology to farmers, one in each district by the end of Ninth Plan, a total number of 20 Zonal Research Stations (ZRSs) have been upgraded during 1998-99 and it is proposed to upgrade another 33 such stations into KVKs during 1999-2000. These activities will also be under the programme of National Agriculture Technology Project (NATP). The existing KVKs in the country is 261. The above additionality is likely to take the number up to 314 by the end of the annual plan 1999-2000.

73. A total of 11,360 training courses for the benefit of 2,58,000 farmers and farm women has been organised. As many as 2550 long-term vocational and skill-oriented training courses have also been organised covering more than 53,000 rural youth. Frontline demonstrations were carried out on a total of about 2800 hectares of land covering 5600 farmers, who had sown oilseeds crops. A very important aspect of the research carried out by various ICAR Institutions and SAUs is transfer of technology which is being done in the country through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Zonal Research Stations (ZRSs) and Trainers' Training Centres (TTCs).

74. The Indian Agricultural Economics and Policy Research Institute undertakes various kinds of studies so that production and productivity levels of various crops in the country could be evaluated. This is finally found to be helpful in suggestions for preparation of policy papers and suggesting strategies for different areas to bring about improvement in yields, transfer of technology and other related work. In the year 1999-2000, as many as 33 ZRSs will be upgraded to function as KVKs whereas the National Centre for Women in Bhubaneswar and Institute in village linkage programmes will be strengthened.

75. Externally aided projects include National Agriculture Technology Project (NATP), aided by World Bank at a cost of about Rs.1000 crore, which has started functioning and is expected to revitalise the complex technology development and dissemination system of India to meet the challenges of the next century. The programme is operating in a phased manner. India is also collaborating with Israel under an Indo-Israel Project, viz. Use of Plastics in agriculture, which is likely to boost and promote large scale use of plastics in agriculture during 1999-2000, reducing large scale dependence on conventional, costlier infrastructure.

76. In order to achieve the IX Plan/long-term objectives, the ICAR would focus during 1999-2000, specifically on the following research activities given In the Box-2.

77. Against the approved outlay of Rs.531.17 crore during 1998-99, the expected utilisation is Rs.445 crore. The approved outlay for 1999-2000 for the ICAR is Rs.573.50 crore. Besides this, a World Bank aided project of US $ 239.7 million has started being implemented during 1998 which will be continued till 2003.

Agro-Climatic Regional Planning (ACRP)

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

78. The Agro-Climatic Regional Planning (ACRP) Project was initiated in 1998. Under the ACRP Project, the following major activities have been carried out during 1998-99.

(a) Operationalisation of ACRP strategies in selected Districts, through the Experimental Projects at 5 locations.

(b) Institutionalisation of ACRP approach at State and District Levels by way of carrying out exercise of integration with the existing plan preparation process in selected States and Districts.

- Conservation, planned enhancement and utilization of agro-biodiversity.
- Enhancing productivity through evolution of high-yielding varieties and hybrids.
- Research on diversification, quality improvement, post-harvest technology, value-addition and export oriented commodities.
- Sustaining enhanced productivity of irrigated agriculture and judicious development and use of energy, especially renewable sources of energy.
- Characterization and Development of sustainable land use models for rainfed agriculture in the high rainfall areas
- Development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrition Management System (INMS) approaches and systems for sustainable agriculture.
- Fostering excellence in the relevant basic and strategic research.
- Generating research and technologies geared to promoting equity among regions, sectors of society and gender.
- Promoting integration of research, technology generation, assessment and refinement and dissemination in area specific and production-system mode for combining food security, poverty alleviation, rural development and conservation of natural resources.

(c) Establishment and equipping of Pilot Centres for Agro-Climatic Planning and Information Bank (APIB).

(d) Establishment of ACRP Documentation and Dissemination Center (ADDC) at Central Support Cell of Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Unit (ARPU), Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIESR), Ahmedabad.

(e) Carrying out Special Studies of ACRP at Macro and Micro Levels.

79. The progress of ACRP Project was reviewed at the Tenth Annual Meeting of ACRP Project held at SPIESR, Ahmedabad under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission. Continuation of the Project in the Ninth Plan in the light to review of the Project and recommendations made by Working Group on ACRP Project and Steering Committee on Agriculture for the Ninth Plan has been recommended.

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80. In 1999-2000, the crucial exercise under Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Project includes an attempt to complete operationalisation of experimental pilot projects in 5 districts of selected states. The work of amelioration of soils under the Project of ACRP Puri and Shimoga is continuing and the task for activities relating to cropping and horticulture and forestry plantations will be completed during the year. For ACRP Mehsana, Purulia and Tirchirappalli, horticulture and agriculture, as major activities are proposed to be completed during the year 1999-2000.

81. Institutionalisation of ACRP approach extended for implementation in selected States/Districts levels is being continued during 1999-2000. The other thrust area under the ACRP Project is strengthening the data building base. Pursuing ACRP propaganda and publicity through electronic and other media is being continued at ARPU, SPIESR.

82. The setting up of Agro-Planning & Information Bank (APIB) included for completion of activities of information through satellite as an arm of the National Remote Sensing Service Centre (NRSSC) and National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for wider use of the facility by groups of users has started functioning. APIB services in building information for individual farmers, cooperatives banks, financial institutions and Government will be further expended during 1999-2000. Access to information and knowledge base has become an important spectrum of planning. APIB has to complete activities in the context of decentralisation and wider participation of the private sector. APIB would provide access of the data bank to government and non-government agencies as well as to enterprising farming communities in planning inputs and technology.

6.2 Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control

INTRODUCTION

1. The agricultural development strategy for the Ninth Five Year Plan is based on the policy of food security announced by the Government to double the food production and make India hunger free in ten years. It must be noted here that irrigation development and water management are going to be most crucial factors for increase in agricultural production. Of all the inputs that are required to boost agricultural production, assured irrigation facilities occupy a very important place.

2. The net cultivated land per capita decreased from 0.48 ha. in 1951 to 0.20 ha. in 1980 and is likely to further decrease due to pressure of urbanisation, industrialisation and growth of population. In such circumstances due emphasis has to be placed on expanding the area under irrigation and optimising the agricultural productivity from irrigated area.

3. The Ninth Plan target is to achieve a growth rate of 4.5% per annum in agricultural output in order to make a significant impact on overall growth and poverty alleviation. With the net sown area almost stagnant in the country at 140-141 m.ha., further expansion of irrigation, including additional irrigation becoming available from modernisation/ renovation of irrigation capacities, is needed as a critical input in achieving the targetted growth rate of agriculture in the Ninth Plan. In the post-independence era, the Government recognized the importance of irrigation in increasing the agricultural production and accordingly assigned a high priority to it in successive Five-Year Plans.

4. The strategy for irrigation development in the Ninth Five Year Plan has, interalia, laid emphasis on rational pricing of irrigation water, promotion of participatory irrigation management, encouraging conjunctive use of ground and surface waters, improving water use efficiency and completion of ongoing projects, particularly those which were started during pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan period.

Major & Medium Irrigation

5. The ultimate irrigation potential through major & medium irrigation projects has been assessed at 58.46 M Ha . The potential created at the end of Eighth Plan was 32.95 M. Ha. It is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 9.81 M Ha. through major & medium irrigation during IX Plan. The yearwise potential created and potential utilised during the Ninth Plan period is given in Annexure.

6. The Table 6.2.1 indicates the outlay and expenditure for major and medium irrigation projects during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

7. During the year 1998-99 , there was shortfall in the total outlays for some of the States due to negative BCR and lower contribution of Public enterprises and consequently there was reduction in outlays for Irrigation Sector.

Table-6.2.1 : Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9th Plan	330.12	--	42638.37	--
1997-98	42.90	36.02	8362.31	8094.88
1998-99	48.85	53.71	10024.03	9275.75
1999-2000	54.40	--	NA	NA

8. The Planning Commission extended financial support in the form of additional central assistance as well as under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to expedite the completion of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Stage–II) (Rajasthan) and Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) for which additional funds of Rs. 30 Crore to each of these projects have been provided during 1998-99.

Programme for 1999-2000

9. The Ninth Plan strategy for irrigation development interalia provides the completion of all the ongoing projects, particularly those which were started during pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan period as a time bound programme to yield the benefits from the investments already made.

10. The Planning Commission has identified 43 nos. of major irrigation projects which are continuing from pre-Fifth Plan period. An exercise has been taken up in the Planning Commission for their time bound completion in the next two years. The matter will be further examined in consultation with the State Governments. A provision of Rs. 1600 Crore has been made during 1999-2000 under AIBP for early completion of irrigation projects . In the Central Sector, there is a provision of Rs. 54.40 Crores during 1999-2000 for major & medium irrigation projects.

Water Use Efficiency

11. Water use efficiency is presently estimated to be only 38 to 40% for canal irrigation and about 60% for ground water irrigation schemes. On the basis of 1991 census, our country's per capita water availability per year was estimated at 2214 cubic metres against the global average of 9231 cubic metres and 3020 Cubic Meters (C.M.) , 3962 C.M. and 4792 Cub. M. per year respectively for countries like Afganistan, Pakistan and Sudan. In 1990, India was ranked at the 42nd position among 100 countries by per capita water availability. In the total water use in 1990, the share of agriculture was 83%, followed by domestic use (4.5%), industrial use (2.7%) and energy (1.8%). The remaining 8 per cent was for other uses including environmental requirements. The projected total water demand by the year 2025 is around 1050 cubic kilometres against the country's utilisable water resources of 1140 cubic kilometres. The share of agriculture in total water demand by the year 2025 would be about 74 per cent. Thus, almost the entire utilisable water resources of the country would be required to be put to use by the year 2025 A.D. Irrigation, being the major water user, its share in the total demand is bound to decrease from the present 83% to 74% due to more pressing and competing demands from other sectors by 2025 A.D. and, as such, the question of improving the present level of water use efficiency in general and for

irrigation in particular assumes a great significance in perspective water resource planning. It is estimated that with 10% increase in the present level of water use efficiency in irrigation projects, an additional 14 m.ha area can be brought under irrigation from the existing irrigation capacities which would involve a very moderate investment as compared to the investment that would be required for creating equivalent potential through new schemes.

RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

12. Increasing the effective irrigation area through timely renovation and modernisation of the irrigation and drainage systems, including reclamation of waterlogged and salinised irrigated lands through low-cost techniques, needs to be considered especially in the context of the present resource constraints. It is estimated that about 21 m.ha of irrigated area from major and medium projects from pre-Independence period and those completed 25 years ago, require renovation/upgradation/ restoration to a great extent of the areas which have gone out of irrigation, either partly or fully, due to deterioration in the performance of the systems. The total investment involved is estimated at Rs.20,000 - 30,000 crore over a period of 20 years. Water Resource Consolidation Project (WRCP- 6 years duration) is continuing at present in the States of Haryana (estimated cost - Rs.1442.12 crore), Tamilnadu (Rs.807 crore) and Orissa (Rs.1409.90 crore). Recently, an externally aided Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project (Phase-III) has been taken up for modernisation/ renovation of selected irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh. Besides the above, Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Project Phase-II (1990-98), with an estimated cost of US $ 165 million and including components of all sectors of irrigation (major/medium/ minor, CAD and flood control) has been completed which aimed primarily at better water management and improved functioning to achieve optimum utilisation of water in Punjab, as the State has almost exhausted the exploitation of surface water. However, a greater push for modernisation/ renovation of existing irrigation projects will be needed during the Ninth Plan period.

13. As a follow up of the Union Finance Minister Budget Speech (1999-2000) that a larger assistance will be given to the States, that rationalise their water rates to cover O&M costs, a proposal for taking up renovation and modernisation of irrigation systems is under active consideration of the Government , as a component of the ongoing AIBP.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

14. AIBP was launched by the Government of India in 1996-97 for expeditious completion of approved ongoing major/medium irrigation projects . Central loan assistance under the programme is in the form of loan at the rate of interest prescribed by the Ministry of finance from time to time and is provided to those projects which have investment clearance of the Planning Commission. Projects which are already receiving assistance from domestic agencies i.e. NABARD are not eligible . However, components of such projects which are not covered under such assistance are considered for inclusion under the programme. Minor irrigation schemes are not eligible for assistance under AIBP. However, from 1999-2000 Minor Surface Irrigation Schemes both new as well as ongoing, of North Eastern States, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh , Sikkim and J&K) and KBK districts of Orissa which are approved by State (TAC) are now eligible under the programme. Further, as per the revised guidelines CLA for the projects is provided to the non special category States in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre : State). For the special category states the funding is in the

ratio of 3:1.. The projects benefitting KBK districts of Orissa are treated at par with special category states as far as funding pattern is concerned. During 1996-97, a sum of Rs.500 crore was released to 52 projects in various States . During the A.P. 1997-98 and 1998-99 the total releases were Rs.952.19 crore and Rs.1119.18 crore respectively under A.I.B.P. During 1999-2000, a budget provision of Rs.1600 crore exists under AIBP. Table indicating CLA released under AIBP is at Annexure- 6.2.5.

External Assistance for Development of Water Resources

15. The task of development of water resources in various regions of the country requires large financial investments. The external assistance from different funding agencies is required to fill up the resource gap for implementation of projects for development of water resources.

16. The World Bank continues to be the primary source of external assistance in this sector The other donors are EEC , OECF-Japan, Kfw Germany and Government of Netherlands. In the financial year (1998-99) upto December, 1998 an amount of Rs. 399.88 Crore was received from the World Bank , European Economic Community and other bilateral agencies and utilised by the State Governments and Government of India for implementation of various externally aided projects in the water sector. The total amount of utilisation is likely to exceed Rs. 700 crore by the end of March, 1999.

Minor Irrigation

17. All groundwater and surface water schemes having culturable command area upto 2000 ha individually are classified as minor irrigation schemes. Minor surface water flow irrigation projects comprising storage, diversion works and surface lift irrigation schemes occupy a prominent place in the scheme of irrigated agriculture particularly in the undulating areas south of the Vindhyas and the hilly regions. Minor Irrigation Schemes are labour intensive , provide employment to rural population and check their migration to urban areas . They also help in raising the standards of living of rural population and bring them above the poverty line. Such schemes are quick maturing and the benefit from the schemes starts flowing with a very small gestation period. Generally the schemes are operational in two to three years.

18. The ultimate irrigation potential from minor irrigation schemes has been assessed as 81.43 m. ha. comprising of 17.38 m. ha from surface water schemes and 64.05 m. ha from ground water schemes. Upto the end of the Seventh Plan, the potential created through the minor irrigation schemes was 46.60 m. ha. The additional potential created under minor irrigation during the Eighth Plan period is 6.25 m. ha. The total potential created at the end of Eighth Plan is estimated at 56.60 m. ha. Hence, the balance potential available at the beginning of Ninth Plan works out to 24.83 m. ha. The target of potential creation in minor irrigation for the Ninth Plan has been fixed at 7.24 m. ha. The year-wise potential created and potential utilised during the Ninth Plan period is given in Annexure 6.2.9.

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

19. The minor irrigation schemes are funded from plan funds , institutional finance and private investments by the farmers. It is generally considered as a people's programme as the plan funds form only a small portion of the total investment for its development. The following table indicates the outlays and expenditure in the Central Sector and State Sector for minor irrigation schemes during the Ninth Plan.

Table-6.2.2: Outlays and expenditure in the Central Sector/State Sector for Minor Irrigation Schemes during Ninth Plan

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Exp.
9th Plan	385.00			8984.84
1997-98	70.56	42.48	1799.20	1536.11
1998-99	67.40	48.09	2057.20	1746.81
1999-2000	55.41	55.41(Ant.)	NA	NA

20. Ground water development forms the major part of the minor irrigaton programme and includes construction of dugwells, dug-cum-bore wells, filter points , private shallow tubewells and deep Public tubewells . It is essentially a people's programme implemented primarily through individual and cooperative efforts with finances obtained mainly from institutional sources. However, due care as well as control need to be exercised against overdrawal of ground water, as is now found in some parts of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and North Gujarat.

21. The existing regulation of ground water development is in the form of administrative measures being adopted by the institutional financing agencies for schemes proposed for bank financing. The financial institutions by and large insist on technical clearance of the schemes from authorised ground water development institutions of the concerned states. Keeping in view the national interest and to serve the objective of ground water development a model bill "To control and regulate the development of ground water" was framed by the Government of India and circulated to the States in 1970 for adopting the same in the form of suitable legislation. The bill was revised in 1992 and it was circulated to the States for their comments and adoption in a suitable manner . The options for regulating the extraction of ground water are:

(a) Regulation by education i.e. by creating awareness among the people of the adverse effects of over exploitation of ground water.

(b) Regulation by administration and legislation, as stated above.

22. Whereas the need to regulate ground water is paramount, simultaneous measures will have to be taken to ensure its availability on a sustainable basis. To achieve this, measures like artificial recharge of ground water to augment ground water storage, conservation through economic water use and protection from pollution will have to be taken without

further loss of time. The Government of India has constituted a Central Ground Water Authority in pursuance of the directions of Supreme Court. After its constitution in 1997, the Authority considered the following issues which required immediate regulatory measures;

a) To conserve the ground water resources and ensure its prudent use.
b) To control over-drawal of ground water in critical areas
c) To augment resource in areas of over-exploitation.
d) To achieve statutory quality standards for ground water set up by BIS and ICMR.
e) To control discharges to ground eater systems

23. The following powers have been given to the Authority to perform the functions given below:

(i) Exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section(2) of Section 3 of the said Act.

(ii) To resort to the penal provision contained in section 15 to 21 of the said Act.

(iii) To regulate indiscriminate boring and withdrawal of ground water in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions with a view to preserve and protect the ground water.

24. In the North-Eastern States, generally only one crop is cultivated. The present stage of overall development of Minor Irrigation in North-Eastern States is only 33% as compared to the All India figure of 75% and of about 98% in the North-Western States of Punjab and Haryana. In case of Eastern States, the situation is significantly better. Keeping in view the potential available in the Indo-Gangetic belt and its easier and cheaper exploitation, it is pertinent that minor irrigation which includes the ground water also be exploited fully. A proposal is under consideration for tapping vast unutilised ground water resource potential in the four co terminus States of Bihar, Orissa, Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for raising agricultural productivity and for overall upliftment of weaker sections of the farmers.

25. As the Minor Irrigation programme in some States and UTs is implemented through several Departments there is a need for effective coordination among all such Departments. In the case of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), emphasis is being laid on stepping up the work relating to ground water investigation and development in North-Eastern States. The Board has drawn up a programme to complete the survey work in the States and to accelerate exploratory drilling specially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the work has been lagging behind. Similarly CGWB has drawn up a programme to take ground water surveys and drilling in tribal areas on a systematic basis.

Institutional Investment for Minor Irrigation

26. Institutional finance plays an important role in implementation of Minor Irrigation schemes. The Land Development Banks,. State Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks and

NABARD provide credit facilities to the farmer and institutions for development of Minor Irrigation facilities. Under normal programme credit is provided directly to the beneficiaries by the banks. Under the second type of loans the refinancing facilities by NABARD is availed by the banking institutions for providing credit to the farmers/institutions .

27. The institutional finance is also being utilised under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) for energisation of irrigation pumpsets. A significant portion of banks'credit is being utilised for this programme.

28. The Minor Irrigation Division in Ministry of Water Resources collects data on loan disbursed for Minor Irrigation Works through NABARD on quarterly basis, which covers the second type of loan activities by the banks, utlilising refinancing facilities of NABARD. The data on credit disbursement for Minor Irrigation under normal programme of the Land Development Banks are also being collected from them independently. Since the Commercial Banks in the country have a large number of branches and are not compiling data on credit disbursement for Minor Irrigation separately, the information on lending under the normal programme of commercial banks is not available.

29. Institutional finance for minor irrigation schemes has been decreasing over the last 3 years. The total credit refinanced by NABARD for minor irrigation has decreased from Rs.795.32 crores in 1995-96 to Rs.477.91 crore in 1997-98. In addition the institutional investment being provided under the normal programme by the Land Development Banks has decreased from Rs.37.29 crores in 1995-96 to Rs. 10.72 crore during the year 1997-98. In order to find out the reasons for decline in credit disbursement , a meeting was held in July, 1999 in the Ministry of Water Resources. During the meeting it was pointed out by several cooperative banks that the meetings of the Unit Cost Committee set up by NABARD are not held on regular basis. Since the unit cost has not been revised, the lending for minor irrigation sector has reduced.. It was also pointed out that in many cases the ground water availability report as given by State Government Ground Water Board is very old and in several cases found to be inaccurate.. It was decided that as the Central Ground Water Board is operating more than 13000 observation wells in the country and the Board regularly conduct studies regarding water availability as well as its behavior in different parts of the country, the same may be used for the purpose of providing financial assistance in respect of minor irrigation sector. It was also noted that late approvals by NABARD contribute towards delaying grants of credit for minor irrigation sector. There was a general consensus that the eligibility conditions for institutional finance for the minor irrigation should be less restricted. There has been a decline in institutional finance due to persisting default by some States as the recovery level is very low in these States. The Ministry of Water Resources is taking steps to remove the above problems and ensuring that the credit disbursement provided by NABARD and State cooperative lands for minor irrigation sector does not decline.

30. The salient features of Minor Irrigation Programme are:-

(i) To ensure adequate provision of funds for the externally aided projects according to the schedule of disbursement;

(ii) To ensure prioritisation for on-going schemes;

(iii) Stepping up the institutional investment to the extent possible including subsidy to small & marginal farmers and other weaker sections;

(iv) Stepping up ground water development, especially in the Eastern and North-Eastern states;

(v) Encouraging minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought-prone areas and areas having pre-dominantly scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers by establishing effective coordination as well as by dovetailing, if possible, all ongoing programmes/schemes like employment generation schemes etc. under various Ministries.

(vi) Encouraging schemes utilising non-conventional sources of energy like hydrums etc.,

(vii) In water scarce and drought prone areas, the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation system as a water saving device as well as for efficient use of water for productivity should be encouraged.

(viii) To improve the utilisation of public tubewells and their rehabilitation along with turning over to beneficiary farmers for O&M.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

31. The setting up of RIDF in NABARD was announced in 1995-96 with a corpus of Rs. 2000 Crore and the contributions had to be made by Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding foreign banks operating in India, to the extent of shortfall in agricultural lending in the priority sector targets, subject to a maximum of 1.5% of net bank credit. Presently under RIDF, loan assistance is provided for the purposes of major , medium & minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management, rural roads and bridges, integrated cold chain projects, integrated market yard projects and other rural infrastructure. The assistance is currently provided upto 90% of the updated cost of the scheme or the balance cost whichever is less and is repayable in 7 years along with interest at the rate of 12% or so per annum. Annexure 6.2.6 shows the details of sanctions and disbursements under different tranches of RIDF. The purpose wise sanctions under RIDF may be seen in Annexure 6.2.7 .

32. It was observed that the flow of credit from NABARD in respect of certain States was not taking place in the manner as envisaged. The matter was taken up with NABARD to take a review of the disbursements made and persuade the State Governments for fully availing the funds available so as to ensure that there is no short-fall. The NABARD has indicated the following reasons for slow progress in implementation of RIDF projects:

In view of the above noted issues, the State Governments were requested to take necessary corrective measures for completion of the projects within stipulated time frame.

Command Area Development

33. The Command Area Development (CAD) programme was initiated in 1974-75 with a view to bridge the gap between the potential created and its utilisation and optimising agricultural productivity through better management of land and water use in the command

areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. The programme presently covers 226 projects with a total culturable command area of 21.95 million hectares spread over 23 States and 2 Union Territories and administered through 55 CAD authorities. From the inception of the programme in 1974-75, upto March, 1998 an amount of Rs. 1807 Crore has been released to the States as Central assistance under the CAD programme. On the basis of shortcomings, as found during the implementation of this programme over the last two decades, it is being reoriented, based on Evaluation Studies, so as to make it more effective instrument for ensuring speedy transit to irrigated agriculture alongwith optimising the water use efficiency.

a) In the absence of firm figures relating to sanctions to be issued from NABARD the State Governments are finding it difficult to make adequate budgetary provision for projects to be executed in a particular year. This , in turn, affects the implementation of the projects.
b) Monitoring studies conducted by the Regional Offices of NABARD as well as the feedback received from the implementing authorities reveal the following major constraints in implementation/execution of the projects.
i) Completion of land acquisition/compensation formalities;
ii) Forest/environment clearances;
iii) Change of design necessitated during the implementation and consequent cost escalation;
iv) Cumbersome and time consuming tendering process and sometimes poor responses to the tenders and dispute with the contractors(tendering procedure has since been simplified in many States).
c. All the States have set up High Powered Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State to review the progress in the implementation of RIDF projects on a quarterly basis. However, the meetings of the HPC are not held regularly in some of the States.

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

34. The Table 6.2.3 indicates the outlays and expenditure in the Central Sector and State Sector for command area development programme during the Ninth Plan. The physical position of this programme is given in the Table 6.2.4.

Table- 6.2.3 : Outlay and Expenditure for Command Area Development Programme in Central/State Sector

(Rs.crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9th Plan	860		2027.19	
1997-98	141.00	129.96	371.35	360.19
1998-99	188.00	175.54	348.48	303.60
1999-2000	177.00	177.00 (Ant.)	NA	NA

35. Greater stress is being laid on better and efficient management of the water distribution system, more efficient and timely onfarm water delivery, training of field staff and farmers and involvement of farmers under the command area in the management of water distribution system below the outlet level. Reclamation of waterlogged areas is another item now included under the programme.

Programme for 1999-2000

36. The programme will be continued during 1999-2000 . Greater thrust needs to be given for Land Consolidation as a prerequisite for optimal water use efficiency. Close monitoring and evaluation of the projects is being emphasised both at the Centre and State level by suitably strengthening the concerned organisations wherever necessary. An amount of Rs.177 Crore has been provided in the Central Sector for Annual Plan 1999-2000. State/UTs wise details of targets and achievements of Construction of field channels, Warabandi Field Drains and Land Levelling are given in Annexures 6.2.10,6.2.11,6.2.12 & 6.2.13.

Table-6.2.4: Achievement on CAD Activities (Mill. Ha.)

Sl. No.	Items	Achiev. till March 1992	Achiev. 1992-93 to 1996-97	Achiev. 1997-98	Target 1998-99	Antcptd. Achiev. 1998-99
1	Field Channels	12.19	1.76	0.32	0.29	0.14
2	Warabandi	6.12	2.52	0.42	0.36	0.19
3	Land Levelling	1.99	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.0
4	Field Drains	0.58	0.19	0.03	0.06	0.05

37. In order to assess the implementation and impact of ongoing centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme in terms of the objectives and its quantification , the Planning Commission has emphasised the need for comprehensive evaluation of the CAD programme. Accordingly, evaluation of 18 CAD projects had been awarded by MOWR . Most of the reports have been submitted to the MOWR. The major findings are as under :

a) Enforcement of Warabandi has helped in equitable distribution of water among farmers and in improving utilisation of irrigation potential as well as agricultural productivity.

b) The extension service support has been considered very important to help the farmers in their decision making in switching over from dry land crops to irrigated crops.

c) Suitable cropping pattern and improved variety of crops having better water efficiency have been introduced in many irrigation projects replacing non remunerative crops.

d) The major constraints for ground water development includes small and fragmented holdings, poor economic status of farmers, cumbersome institutional financial support and poor supply of electricity and diesel to operate pump sets, availability of inadequate subsidy to farmers.

e) For achieving efficiency in irrigation, emphasis has to be given to the maintenance of the system.

Farmers' Participation

38. Participation of farmers in irrigation management implies a significant role of water users in decision-making. It is a role which goes beyond mere consultation. It implies an active role of beneficiaries in all the facets of irrigation water management and its attendant forward and backward linkages with main system management in agricultural/agronomic activities . This role is very different from the traditional passive role of farmers to look to the Department for irrigation water supply and its distribution. In order that farmers play an active part in decision making, there is a need to evolve appropriate forms of local organization. The irrigation agency can clearly facilitate this process by developing a planned interaction/intervention strategy. The timing of farmers involvement is crucial. Farmers' participation is most effective when it takes place from the initial stages of project development, including the stages of project formulation and design. Such involvement forms part of ideal conditions for genuine participation for a true partnership between farmers and government. There are successful examples of farmers associations (which are also known as Water Users' Associations) managing irrigation systems, both traditional as well as contemporary. These are nevertheless , quite isolated , scattered and site specific in the sense that such successful experiments have, curiously enough, not spread further to other areas or even in the adjoining block(s) of the same command. There are about 26771 WUAs in various forms in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh , Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh in India. But total area as presently managed by all such WUAs is estimated to be about 5759.23 th. Ha.

Flood Control

39. Out of a total geographical area of about 329 m. ha. , roughly about 1/8th has been assessed as flood prone. Out of this about 32 m. ha. has been estimated as protectable. After the disastrous floods experienced in the country in 1954 a National Programme of Flood Management was launched . So far various methods of flood protection both long term and short term have been adopted in different States depending upon the type of problem and local conditions. From March, 1954 to March 1992, barring occasional breaches in embankments, various types of flood control works, as executed, have provided reasonable protection to an area of about 14.20 million ha. The total area benefited upto the end of the Eighth Plan is 1.8 m. ha. This excludes the area (about 3 million hectares) protected prior to 1954 by works which already existed in some of the States. Apart from these works, reservoirs with the specific flood cushion have been constructed in the country to provide protection to downstream areas. In addition, such multi-purpose storages have helped greatly in moderating the intensity of floods in the flood plains lower down.

40. The following table indicates the outlay and expenditure for flood management works during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

41. The above table indicates the outlay and expenditure for flood management works during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 440.23 Crore for flood control programme both in Central and State sector during 1998-99, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 383.52 crore. During the year, the states or Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal suffered unusual flood menace. Relief was provided by the Centre to affected States to mitigate the suffering of the people. Since improper maintenance of flood control works leads to extensive damage, it is necessary to ensure proper maintenance by adequate provision of maintenance funds by the States. It should also be ensured that ongoing protection works with strict prioritisation are completed on a time- bound basis.

Table-6.2.5: Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9th Plan	716.13		2222.36	--
1997-98	86.54	67.17	371.35	378.14
1998-99	91.75	79.92	348.48	303.60
1999-2000	81.79	--	NA	NA

Plan for 1999-2000

42. In view of heavy relief expenditure incurred year after year on flood affected areas priority needs to be given to complete the works in hand. Research and development activities in respect to flood control works also need to be intensified. It is also necessary to prepare a comprehensive master plan for flood control works so that the projects taken up for flood protection works are completed in a time-bound manner.

43. In addition to the progress made on structural flood protection measures, the flood forecasting and warning of incoming floods has played a great role in mitigating the loss of life and movable property apart from alerting the organisations in charge of various engineering works. The Central Water Commission is entrusted with this work in respect of all the inter-State rivers. To assist the States in framing the flood plain zoning legislation a model Bill was circulated to States in 1975. The State Governments are being persuaded to enact the legislation on the basis of the Model Bill so that unplanned and unregulated development and encroachment into flood plains could be stopped and increasing trend in flood damage is reversed. Only Manipur State has so far enacted the legislation.

44. The MOWR is formulating Centrally Sponsored Schemes for anti-river erosion works and anti-sea erosion works in the country.

Water Rates

45. According to the National Water Policy (1987), water rate should be such as to convey its scarcity value to the users and motivate them in favour of efficient water uses,

besides, at the same time, being adequate to cover annual maintenance and operation charges and recover a part of the fixed cost. Agricultural productivity per unit of water needs to be progressively increased in order to be able to compete with other higher value uses of water.

46. The Planning Commission had set up a Water Pricing Committee popularly known as Vaidyanathan Committee . Subsequently a Group of Officials was constituted by the Planning Commission to consider the recommendations made by the above Committee. This Group unanimously recommended that full O&M cost should be recovered in a phased manner i.e. over a 5 year period starting from 1995-96 taking into account the inflation also and that subsequently after achieving the O&M level the individual States might review the status to decide on appropriate action to enhance the water rates to cover 1% of the capital cost also. In addition , the setting up of Irrigation and Water Pricing Boards by all the States and mandatory periodic revision of water rates at least every 5 years with an opportunity for users to present their views were also recommended. Further, the Group also recommended the formation of Water Users Associations and the transfer of the maintenance and management of irrigation system to them so that each system may manage its own finances both for O&M and eventually for expansion/improvement of facilities.

47. Most of the States have at present very low irrigation water rates at substantially varying levels and some of them have not revised these for the last 2-3 decades. Most of the North-Eastern States (except Assam and Manipur), do not even charge any irrigation water rate. Maharashtra is the only State where the irrigation water rates are announced for a 5 year period at a time with a provision for 10% increase per annum so as to cover the full O&M cost as well as interest payable on the public deposits raised through irrigation bonds. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan , Maharashtra, Haryana and Orissa have revised the water rates recently.

48. During the meetings of the Working Group to discuss the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the State governments have been requested to revise the water rates to reach a level that at least O&M expenses were covered. They have also been advised to cut down the establishment cost and to improve the collection efficiency of the Water rates.

Annexure 6.2.1

Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-02

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	AGREED OUTLAY Major & Medium	Minor	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5027.16	775.73	76.50	127.41	6006.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.30	202.48	5.65	69.52	279.95
3	Assam	135.12	429.99	25.07	120.24	710.42
4	Bihar	1450.00	725.00	125.00	400.00	2700.00
5	Goa	237.02	27.31	7.31	6.46	278.10
6	Gujarat	7358.00	963.55	50.00	10.00	8381.55
7	Haryana	1372.43	172.13	68.22	60.41	1673.19
8	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	196.55	7.30	20.00	258.85
9	Jammu & Kashmir $	183.00	156.00	23.50	85.00	447.50
10	Karnataka	5500.00	500.00	120.00	50.00	6170.00
11	Kerala	650.00	250.00	40.00	88.00	1028.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	1915.76	782.90	18.69	4.67	2722.02
13	Maharashtra	8969.08	1568.56	388.46	2.70	10928.80
14	Manipur	222.00	44.00	12.60	42.00	320.60
15	Meghalaya	15.00	60.00	5.00	18.00	98.00
16	Mizoram	0.40	17.52	0.19	0.00	18.11
17	Nagaland	9.85	40.28	1.50	5.37	57.00
18	Orissa	3084.76	267.32	16.50	20.00	3388.58
19	Punjab	238.25	252.82	384.47	409.70	1285.24
20	Rajasthan	1855.54	196.30	422.86	51.16	2525.86
21	Sikkim	0.00	10.00	1.00	30.00	41.00
22	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	357.65	90.00	0.00	1447.65
23	Tripura	60.55	105.36	0.10	28.00	194.01
24	Uttar Pradesh	2600.12	490.00	120.00	80.00	3290.12
25	West Bengal	710.93	347.87	16.33	328.44	1403.57
	Total States	**42632.27**	**8939.32**	**2026.25**	**2057.08**	**55654.92**
26	A & N Island	0.00	5.77	0.00	4.23	10.00
27	Chandigarh	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
28	D & N Haveli	4.50	7.00	0.74	0.00	12.24
29	Daman & Diu	1.60	1.02	0.30	2.19	5.11
30	Delhi	0.00	13.03	0.00	120.00	133.03
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.36	17.36
32	Pondicherry	0.00	17.50	0.00	21.50	39.00
	Total U.Ts.	**6.10**	**45.52**	**1.04**	**165.28**	**217.94**
	Total States & Uts.	**42638.37**	**8984.84**	**2027.29**	**2222.36**	**55872.86**
	***Central Sector**	**330.12** *	**385.00**	**860.00**	**716.13** #	**2291.25**
	Grand Total	**42968.49**	**9369.84**	**2887.29**	**2938.49**	**58164.11**

*The Fig.Of Rs330.12crore under the Major & Medium component includes a total of Rs. 37.79 Crore for R&D and Rs.8.75 Crore for Sectt.& Eco.Se # Fig.Rs 716.13 includes Rs.110.00 crore for Farkka Barrage Project under Transport Sector.

$ The Outlays indicated are proposed by the State.

Annexure 6.2.2

Actual Expenditure in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 1997-98

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	659.70	111.04	7.16	17.85	795.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.36	16.73	0.98	3.76	21.83
3	Assam	30.34	89.70	3.19	16.24	139.47
4	Bihar	240.67	41.15	11.30	42.34	335.46
5	Goa	22.94	3.30	0.92	0.94	28.10
6	Gujarat	1212.95	148.16	11.32	4.00	1376.43
7	Haryana	214.75	30.00	12.14	20.71	277.60
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.12	41.35	1.09	3.65	56.21
9	Jammu & Kashmir	21.41	26.07	3.53	17.61	68.62
10	Karnataka	1308.29	70.05	24.11	10.31	1412.76
11	Kerala	153.58	41.67	11.54	22.13	228.92
12	Madhya Pradesh	375.47	139.62	3.84	0.72	519.65
13	Maharashtra	1606.24	348.69	53.14	0.98	2009.05
14	Manipur	40.33	5.71	1.83	6.75	54.62
15	Meghalaya	1.50	5.50	0.25	1.50	8.75
16	Mizoram	0.04	1.96	0.04		2.04
17	Nagaland	0.80	2.73	0.20	0.20	3.93
18	Orissa	519.98	81.39	4.00	18.31	623.68
19	Punjab	51.15	26.82	43.77	51.05	172.79
20	Rajasthan	386.95	34.58	58.99	12.34	492.86
21	Sikkim	2.16	0.00	0.00	1.09	3.25
22	Tamil Nadu	87.96	42.66	16.73		147.35
23	Tripura	5.00	7.84	0.02	4.64	17.50
24	Uttar Pradesh	473.87	99.34	30.58	14.40	618.19
25	West Bengal	102.04	30.39	2.60	62.32	197.35
	Total States	7528.60	1446.45	303.27	333.84	9612.16
26	A & N Island	0.00	2.44			2.44
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22
28	D & N Haveli	0.31	1.61	0.21	0.00	2.13
29	Daman & Diu	0.20	0.12	0.00	0.40	0.72
30	Delhi	0.00	0.84	0.00	10.02	10.86
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
32	Pondicherry	0.00	3.63	0.00	3.83	7.46
	Total U.Ts.	0.51	8.86	0.21	18.25	27.83
	Total States & Uts.	7529.11	1455.31	303.48	352.09	9639.99
	Central Sector	40.47	47.03	129.83	51.66	268.99
	Grand Total	7569.58	1502.34	433.31	403.75	9908.98

Annexure 6.2.3

APPROVED OUTLAY 1999-2000 FOR IRRIGATION

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	22.14	0.90	4.25	27.63
3	Assam	45.91	65.78	3.19	27.57	142.45
4	Bihar	680.00	64	12.00	110.00	866.00
5	Goa	57.70	4.5	1.00	0.85	64.05
6	Gujarat	280.00	237.3	10.00	5.00	532.30
7	Haryana	490.00	60	11.00	20.00	581.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	16.85	54.83	0.35	8.12	80.15
9	Jammu & Kashmir	68.46	45.67	4.11	32.10	150.34
10	Karnataka	1641.09	124.62	14.78	6.90	1787.39
11	Kerala	159.72	46	12.00	24.00	241.72
12	Madhya Pradesh	463.42	181.18	5.05	1.01	650.66
13	Maharashtra	3449.00	378.62	52.78	0.99	3881.39
14	Manipur	60.00	18	1.60	7.00	86.60
15	Meghalaya	6.00	11	1.00	3.00	21.00
16	Mizoram	0.05	6.95	0.05	NIL	7.05
17	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.00
18	Orissa	520.30	115.44	4.15	12.63	652.52
19	Punjab	124.96	42.23	47.51	105.39	320.09
20	Rajasthan	491.72	86.08	62.11	3.55	643.46
21	Sikkim					0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	337.44	41.21	21.88	17.77	418.30
23	Tripura	7.92	65.13	0.02	5.85	78.92
24	Uttar Pradesh					0.00
25	West Bengal					0.00
	Total States	8900.88	1670.68	265.48	395.98	11233.02
26	A & N Island	0.00	2.5	0.00	0.00	2.50
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
28	D & N Haveli	1.00	1.26	0.24	0.00	2.50
29	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.37
30	Delhi	--	1.25	--	20.00	21.25
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	3.05	3.05
32	Pondicherry	0.00	9.81	0.00	4.00	13.81
	Total U.Ts.	1.04	15.12	0.34	27.23	43.73
	Total States & Uts.	8901.92	1685.80	265.82	423.21	11276.75
	Central Sector	54.40	55.81	178.00	61.79	350.00
	Grand Total	8956.32	1741.61	443.82	485.00	11626.75

Annexure 6.2.4

Anticipated Expenditure in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 1998-99

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	790.70	148.11	13.00	49.00	1000.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	12.87	0.78	4.16	18.12
3	Assam	45.91	68.61	2.94	20.27	137.73
4	Bihar	121.00	27	12.00	43.00	203.00
5	Goa	20.54	6.25	1.82	1.16	29.77
6	Gujarat	1347.32	251.82	13.19	5.00	1617.33
7	Haryana	342.79	58.75	12.50	20.00	434.04
8	Himachal Pradesh	12.25	47.67	0.30	5.88	66.10
9	Jammu & Kashmir	73.52	39.31	4.11	26.12	143.06
10	Karnataka	1354.27	86.28	11.46	7.00	1459.01
11	Kerala	140.00	39.6	12.00	24.00	215.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	425.85	209.24	4.49	1.00	640.58
13	Maharashtra	2627.99	366.26	72.40	1.16	3067.81
14	Manipur	36.65	9.5	11.05	5.10	62.30
15	Meghalaya	4.00	6.45	0.30	2.00	12.75
16	Mizoram	0.03	4.89	0.30	0.00	5.22
17	Nagaland	0.04	4.27	0.10	0.09	4.50
18	Orissa	602.81	92.96	5.00	15.00	715.77
19	Punjab	58.62	38.04	17.20	184.84	298.70
20	Rajasthan	436.74	49.4	69.18	4.53	559.85
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.85	2.84	0.02	3.71
22	Tamil Nadu	294.96	72.89	21.88	0.80	390.53
23	Tripura	7.58	8.93	0.02	3.24	19.77
24	Uttar Pradesh	470.00	68.15	14.08	45.90	598.13
25	West Bengal	58.12	18.65	0.61	82.22	159.60
	Total States	9272.00	1736.75	303.55	551.49	11863.79
	Union Territories					
26	A & N Island	0.00	2.75	0.00	0.00	2.75
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22
28	D & N Haveli	0.78	1.2	0.07	0.00	2.05
29	Daman & Diu	0.34	0.09	0.00	0.28	0.71
30	Delhi	0.00	1.17	0.00	15.81	16.98
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	2.63	2.63
32	Pondicherry	0.00	4.63	0.00	3.00	7.63
	Total U.Ts.	1.12	10.06	0.07	21.72	32.97
	Total States & Uts.	9273.12	1746.81	303.62	573.21	11896.76
	Central Sector	53.41	56.05	176.76	79.92	366.14
	Grand Total	9326.53	1802.86	480.38	653.13	12262.90

Annexure 6.2.5

Central Loan Assistance Released Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

(Rs. Crore)

STATE	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
ANDHRA PRADESH	35.25	74.00	79.67
ASSAM	5.23	12.40	13.95
BIHAR	13.50	14.04	47.83
GOA	0.00	5.25	0.00
GUJARAT	74.77	196.90	423.82
HARYANA	32.50	12.00	0.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00	6.50	5.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.30	0.00	0.00
KARNATAKA	61.25	90.50	94.50
KERALA	3.75	15.00	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	63.25	114.50	90.75
MAHARASHTRA	14.00	55.00	50.86
MANIPUR	4.30	26.00	10.78
ORISSA	48.45	85.00	71.50
PUNJAB	67.50	100.00	0.00
RAJASTHAN	2.68	42.00	140.05
TRIPURA	3 77	5.10	3.98
TAMILNADU	20.00	0.00	0.00
UTTAR PRADESH	43.50	78.00	76.50
WEST BENGAL	5.00	20.00	10.00
TOTAL	500.00	952.19	1119.18

Annexure-6.2.6

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Provision : Sanction and Disbursements

(As on 26.2.99)

(Rs. crore)

	Impl. Period	Fund Provision	Total		Major,Medium & Minor Irrgn.	
			Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements
RIDF I (1995-96)	1995-97	2000	1803.33	1513.36	1685.91	1386.35
RIDF II (1996-97)	1996-99	2500	2614.48	1259.47	1230.94	514.39
RIDF III (1997-98)	1997-2000	2500	2679.19	486.20	940.54'	138.99
RIDF IV (1998-99)	1998-2001	3000	2029.64	25.21	687.17	0.70
RIDF V (1999-2000)	1999-2002	3500				

Annexure –6.2.7

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND
PURPOSE WISE SANCTIONS (AS ON 26.02.99)

(Rs.Crore)

	RIDF III	RIDF II	RIDF I
Corpus	2500.00	2500.00	2000.00
Sanctions Issued	2679.19	2614.48	1803.32
Type of Projects	Amount		
1. Major Irrigation	223.88	412.50	227.73
2. Medium Irrigation	203.99	237.28	831.52
3. Minor Irrigation	512.68	581.15	626.66
4. Rural Roads & Bridges	1595.72	1274.94	29.48
5. Water Shed Mgt.	21.51	108.61	80.37
6. Flood Protection	96.48		7.56
7. Rural Market Yards	20.93		
8. CADA	4.00		
TOTAL	**2679.19**	**2614.48**	**1803.32**

Annexure 6.2.8 Contd.

Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes - Physical achievement upto Eighth Plan and Target for Ninth Plan and Target for Ninth Plan

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	1997-98 Target Major & Medium		1997-98 Achievement Major & Medium		1998-99 Antcpd. Achiv. Major & Medium		Target 1999-2000	
		Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	115.51	152.78	30.81	13.67	140.17	145.96	151.41	151.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		
3	Assam	1.15	0.20	3.30	0.20	4.75	4.94	36.73	36.73
4	Bihar	25.57	25.50	4.33	4.33	22.10	0.00	12.32	0.00
5	Goa	7.00	2.50 Nil	Nil		2.00 Nil		2.00 Nil	
6	Gujarat	65.00	60.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00
7	Haryana	45.00	41.00	0.49	0.49	2.50	28.00	28.00	28.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.34	0.15 NR	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.45	5.69	2.12	0.22	2.86	0.90	0.90	5.50
10	Karnataka	119.21	95.36	45.44	36.35	35.19	28.14	144.65	115.72
11	Kerala	32.23	30.61	32.23	30.61	14.00	85.63	30.00	30.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	53.30	23.30	33.50	22.20	20.70	10.30	68.00	12.40
13	Maharashtra	151.00	150.00	151.00	150.00	240.00	387.00	200.00 NR	
14	Manipur	0.77	1.53	0.77	1.53			4.00	4.00
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Orissa	120.63	54.14	120.63	54.14	198.70	191.30	62.51	40.39
19	Punjab	21.60	12.22	12.62	22.85	5.01	5.01	4.99	4.99
20	Rajasthan	48.60	46.46	66.25	46.46	11.50	98.70	89.72	27.78
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 –	–	
22	Tamil Nadu	2.18	0.00	2.20	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.62	1.62
23	Tripura	0.85	0.85	0.30	0.85	0.80	0.80	6.00	
24	Uttar Pradesh	140.00	75.00	140.00	129.00	122.00	122.00	125.00 NR	
25	West Bengal	74.00	67.00	21.00	20.00	40.00	30.00	50.00	35.00
	Total States	1026.35	844.29	682.29	553.05	880.02	1159.99	1033.00	513.63
26	A & N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
28	D & N Haveli	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.40	-	0.55	–	
29	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
30	Delhi	0.00	0.00 NR	NR	NR	NR		NR	
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
32	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total U.Ts.	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.40	0.00	0.55	3.00	0.00
	Total States & Uts.	1026.55	845.09	682.49	553.85	880.02	1161.09	1039.00	0.00

Annexure 6.2.8 Contd.

Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes - Physical achievement upto Eighth Plan and Target for Ninth Plan and Target for Ninth Plan

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	1997-98 Target Major & Medium		1997-98 Achievement Major & Medium		1998-99 Antcpd. Achiv. Major & Medium		Target 1999-2000	
		Pot.	Uti.	Pot.	Uti.	Pot.	Uti.	Pot.	Uti.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	115.51	152.78	30.81	13.67	140.17	145.96	151.41	151.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		
3	Assam	1.15	0.20	3.30	0.20	4.75	4.94	36.73	36.73
4	Bihar	25.57	25.50	4.33	4.33	22.10	0.00	12.32	0.00
5	Goa	7.00	2.50	Nil	Nil	2.00	Nil	2.00	Nil
6	Gujarat	65.00	60.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	20.00
7	Haryana	45.00	41.00	0.49	0.49	2.50	28.00	28.00	28.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.34	0.15	NR
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.45	5.69	2.12	0.22	2.86	0.90	0.90	5.50
10	Karnataka	119.21	95.36	45.44	36.35	35.19	28.14	144.65	115.72
11	Kerala	32.23	30.61	32.23	30.61	14.00	85.63	30.00	30.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	53.30	23.30	33.50	22.20	20.70	10.30	68.00	12.40
13	Maharashtra	151.00	150.00	151.00	150.00	240.00	387.00	200.00	NR
14	Manipur	0.77	1.53	0.77	1.53			4.00	4.00
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Orissa	120.63	54.14	120.63	54.14	198.70	191.30	62.51	40.39
19	Punjab	21.60	12.22	12.62	22.85	5.01	5.01	4.99	4.99
20	Rajasthan	48.60	46.46	66.25	46.46	11.50	98.70	89.72	27.78
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–
22	Tamil Nadu	2.18	0.00	2.20	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.62	1.62
23	Tripura	0.85	0.85	0.30	0.85	0.80	0.80	6.00	
24	Uttar Pradesh	140.00	75.00	140.00	129.00	122.00	122.00	125.00	NR
25	West Bengal	74.00	67.00	21.00	20.00	40.00	30.00	50.00	35.00
	Total States	1026.35	844.29	682.29	553.05	880.02	1159.99	1033.00	513.63
26	A & N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
27	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
28	D & N Haveli	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.40	–	0.55	–	
29	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
30	Delhi	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR		NR
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
32	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total U.Ts.	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.40	0.00	0.55	3.00	0.00
	Total States & Uts.	1026.55	845.09	682.49	553.85	880.02	1161.09	1039.00	0.00

Annexure 8.2.9

MINOR IRRGATION - PHYSICAL DETAILS

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Ult. Irrgn. Pot.	Achi to e mar	evement nd of ch 92	Eighth Plan Target		Achievement During 1992-97		Achievement Upto March 1997		Target Ninth Plan Minor Irrigation		Target 1997-98 Minor Irrigation		Achievement 1997-98 Minor Irrigation		Anticpd. Achiv. 1998-99 Minor Irrigation		Target 1999-2000	
			Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	4200.00	2877.34	2662.63	500.00	400.00	24.53	24.53	2901.87	2687.16	28.90	28.70	5.30	5.30	459.38		497.27	300.00	483.34	300.00
2	Arunachal Prades	260.00	64.89	55.84	20.00	20.00	18.63	9.70		65.54	23.50	23.50	4.35	2.25	4.35	2.25	3.09	3.22	5.11	5.11
3	Assam	1700.00	575.28	466.97	180.00	120.00	17.48	17.48	592.76	484.45	12.84	12.00	7.98	7.98	0.33	0.33	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20
4	Bihar	5900.00	4876.90	4357.19	1832.00	1466.00	231.34	216.61	5108.24	4573.70	205.25	190.00	8.71	7.00	42.30				66.22	50.22
5	Goa	20.00	18.41	16.71	4.00	3.00	2.11	1.06	20.52	17.77	3.02	1.68	0.24	0.20						
6	Gujarat	1750.00	1900.30	1804.22	180.00	150.00	35.00	35.40	1935.30	1839.62	70.10	60.80	23.91	9.50	23.91	11.50			7.20	4.00
7	Haryana	1550.00	1524.47	1483.72	100.00	90.00	52.30	47.90	1576.77	1531.62	80.64	80.64	18.00	18.00	15.07	12.06	8.50	8.50	NR	NR
8	Himachal Pradesh	285.00	141.61	122.45	25.00	20.00	8.77	5.97	150.38	128.42	6.00	6.00	1.80	1.80	2.00	NR	2.00	NR	2.12	2.00
9	Jammu & Kashmi	550.00	363.62	352.31	40.00	40.00	11.00	8.85	2.80	21.44	21.00	15.00	3.60	5.00	1.62	1.38	0.91	0.63	1.70	1.20
10	Karnataka	2100.00	1435.48	1395.51	220.00	200.00	95.53	93.20	1531.01	1488.71	155.00	155.00	14.00	14.00	4.76	4.76	2.99	2.39	7.00	7.00
11	Kerala	1100.00	518.04	482.41	100.00	85.00	55.08	55.08	573.12	537.49	94.00	50.18	12.84	12.84	12.84	12.84	20.00	9.33	18.00	18.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	4200.00	2560.52	2375.02	500.00	375.00	97.00	47.00	2657.52	2422.02	150.00	67.00	25.00	11.00	11.30	NA	20.00	20.00	18.50	18.50
13	Maharashtra	3200.00	2457.40	2212.10	400.00	325.00	90.00	129.00	2619.20	2341.10	528.00	400.00	20.00	83.30	19.30	19.30	200.00	100.00	223.00	4.00
14	Manipur	105.00	49.57	41.21	15.00	12.00	10.82	9.98	60.39	51.19	15.00	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.48	3.00	1.80
15	Meghalaya	100.00	42.51	37.19	7.30	5.55	4.06	4.06	45.55	39.47	8.82	7.60	5.75	2.45	0.75	0.50	0.61	0.48	2.13	1.60
16	Mizoram	70.00	10.54	9.03	6.00	4.00	2.19	2.19	12.73	11.22	1.85	1.65	0.00	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.66	1.53	1.50	0.80
17	Nagaland	80.00	65.10	55.93	13.00	10.00	2.14	2.00	67.24	57.93	14.30	12.00	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.75				
18	Orissa	2300.00	1245.38	1126.18	150.00	150.00	112.09	100.87	1357.47	1227.05	89.60	101.07	66.08	29.39	66.08	29.39	–	–	18.60	18.60
19	Punjab	3550.00	3290.45	3238.19	76.00	70.00	63.72	57.93	3354.17	3296.12	241.61	241.61	19.75	19.75	14.82	NR	3.41	3.41	14.13	14.13
20	Rajasthan	2400.00	2388.71	2316.63	300.00	280.00	32.53	20.15	2421.24	2336.78	39.44	25.67	8.70	5.21	7.35	NR	4.13	4.13	9.20	9.20
21	Sikkim	22.00	22.19	17.07	5.00	4.00	4.04	3.51	26.23	20.58	4.50	4.00	0.90	0.80	1.13	0.96	0.30	0.25	0.35	0.30
22	Tamil Nadu	2400.00	2107.91	2102.52	110.00	107.00	7.31	8.84	2115.22	2111.36	11.57	7.38	1.68	0.57			16.15	16.15	16.21	16.20
23	Tripura	115.00	87.38	78.83	27.00	16.00	5.20	5.20	92.58	84.03	16.00	16.00	4.20	4.20	0.40		3.20	2.50	6.13	6.13
24	Uttar Pradesh	13200.00	18870.00	17340.00	5439.00	5000.00	4725.00	4583.00	23595.00	21923.00	5000.00	3000.00	269.00	1000.00	327.26	317.37	378.47	250.00	143.02	143.01
25	West Bengal	3800.00	2772.37	2309.90	450.00	400.00	445.00	267.00	3217.37	2576.90	450.00	400.00	150.00	150.00						
	Total States	54957.00	50266.37	46459.76	10699.30	9352.55	6152.77	5756.41	56034.68	51874.67	7270.94	4909.48	675.82	1395.90	1020.31	417.75	1165.85	725.16	1046.66	622.00
26	A & N Island						0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
27	Chandigarh						0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02			0.06		0.02	0.02
28	D & N Haveli						0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.55	0.55	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.12
29	Daman & Diu						5.39	4.94	5.39	4.94	2.20	2.00	0.80	0.00	1.69	0.00	2.19	0.00	2.20	2.20
30	Delhi						21.64	18.52	21.64	18.52	9.70	9.70	4.74	4.09	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Lakshadweep						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
32	Pondicherry						2.02	2.01	2.02	2.01	4.00	4.00	0.48	0.48						
	Total U.Ts.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.98	26.39	29.98	26.39	17.11	16.91	6.23	4.78	1.88	0.19	2.47	0.22	2.46	2.44
	States & UTs	54957.00	50266.37	46459.76	10699.30	9352.55	6212.73	5809.19	56094.64	51927.45	7305.16	4943.30	688.28	1405.46	1024.07	418.13	1170.79	725.60	1051.58	626.88

The physical achievement during Eihth Plan are anticipated and are likely to change.

Annexure 6.2.10

Physical Achievements in respect of Field Channels under the CAD Programme

(Unit : 000 ha)

S.No.	Name of State	1995-96 Target	1995-96 Achievement	1996-97 Target	1996-97 Achievement	1997-98 Target	1997-98 Achievement (Provisional)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.17	0.09	33.35	0.03	29.20	2.15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	1.67	0.74	3.05	0.15	1.90	0.44
4	Bihar	0.84	0.00	120 km	0.00	1.27	30.81km
5	Goa	1.45	0.27	0.80	0.10	0.32	0.00
6	Gujarat	10.31	22.04	29.74	10.53	22.94	7.24
7	Haryana	34.27	33.95	42.50	35.79	45.83	28.21
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.69	0.01	0.40	0.55	0.84	1.41
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3.82	3.95	4.49	4.52	4.76	6.97
10	Karnataka	30.16	13.04	29.90	23.75	17.86	11.03
11	Kerala	28.50	17.75	18.20	14.39	15.45	7.89
12	Madhya Pradesh	6.04	8.95	2.88	1.41	4.63	4.23
13	Maharashtra	28.43	39.49	62.21	20.88	53.94	25.23
14	Manipur	2.45	2.50	9.15	2.24	8.26	3.33
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Orissa	10.12	8.80	13.00	18.66	6.80	54.00
18	Rajasthan	24.31	51.83	76.50	69.39	64.00	54.25
19	Tamil Nadu	52.55	43.94	42.60	41.61	44.74	46.61
20	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	144.03	116.55	121.00	126.87	99.63	112.20
22	West Bengal	4.19	5.64	8.80	5.35	4.,55	0.82
23	Dadra & Nagar Have	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total :	385.00	369.54	498.57 + 120 km	376.22	426.92	319.01 + 30.81 km

Note: Daman Ganga Project comes under Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The Physical achievements for this project are shown accordingly.

Annexure –6.2.11

List of Ongoing Projects and Spillover Cost.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Ongoing Projects Major (Nos.)	Medium (Nos.)	ERM (No.)	Spillover Cost to IX Plan Major	Medium	ERM (No.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	20	4	5375.49	299.83	858.96
2.	Assam	4	9	3	221.34	56.20	59.36
3.	Bihar	16	29	1	5279.60	907.48	234.94
4.	Goa	2	1	1	419.94	37.60	4.08
5.	Gujarat	9	9	9	16778.45	77.85	1071.83
6.	Haryana	5		4	287.84		1197.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	Nil	143.31	0.04	Nil
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	9	Nil	28.34	167.67	Nil
9.	Karnataka	15	15	3	5403.04	301.61	3355.06
10.	Kerala	7	5	2	937.09	328.52	66.20
11.	Madhya Pradesh	28	32	5	7597.31	284.43	51.55
12.	Maharashtra	38	66	Nil	7646.54	1049.73	Nil
13.	Manipur	2	2	4	265.80	10.10	11.97
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	14.67	Nil
15.	Nagaland	1	Nil	Nil	108.07	Nil	Nil
16.	Orissa	6	11	1	3797.27	89.72	1232.20
17.	Punjab	4	1	8	538.54	88.24	711.59
18.	Rajasthan	8	6	5	2346.80	113.03	273.23
19.	Tripura	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	56.90	Nil
20.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	2	1	Nil	74.22	1119.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23	2	6	17305.07	13.92	614.25
22.	West Bengal	4	17	6	1091.06	17.86	648.89
	Grand Total	185	241	63	75570.89	3989.62	10282.86

Annexure 6.2 12

Institutional finances for Minor Irrigation development for the year 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 under schemes refinanced by NABARD.

S. No	States/UTs	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Furnished by State Coop. Banks	Furnished by NABARD	Furnished by State Coop. Banks	Furnished by NABARD	Furnished by State Coop. Banks	Furnished by NABARD
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6239	11764	10082	10326	8178	9325
2.	Assam	-	2	-	-	-	1
3.	Bihar	650	647	1036	1217	777	572
4.	Goa	6	6	11	20	30	30
5.	Gujarat	1100	4070	787	1377	699	1732
6.	Haryana	5294	3125	6485	5043	5698	4756
7.	Himachal Pr.	175	40	362	55	376	43
8.	J&K	-	8	11	1	-	-
9.	Karnataka	3793	8190	3948	7490	3001	4750
10.	Kerala	1304	3503	1598	2944	1501	1807
11.	Madhya Pr.	1730	2467	1899	2033	1510	2237
12.	Maharashtra	404	14882	4601	9275	2886	8231
13.	Orissa	106	1509	334	1251	1	1302
14.	Punjab	-	1852	3092	2864	3281	3069
15.	Rajasthan	5435	5383	5689	6105	5153	5534
16.	Tamilnadu	284	4968	305	617	329	901
17.	Uttar Pradesh	20116	16314	18650	14321	14756	3061
18.	West Bengal	617	745	373	573	344	402
19.	Pondicherry	26	57	22	17	37	38
		47279	79532	59285	65529	48557	47791

Annexure 6.2.13

Progress achieved in PIM

State	No.of WUA	Area covered (Th.ha.)
Andhra Pradesh	10292	4700
Assam	2	1
Bihar	1	12.20
Gujarat	477	19
Karnataka	193	138.38
Kerala	3712	148.48
Madhya Pradesh	65	26.80
Maharashtra	142	55.80
Orissa	53	27.60
Tamil Nadu	328	426.40
West Bengal	10000	37.00
Goa	39	4.59
Haryana	554	110.80
Himachal Pradesh	875	35
Rajasthan	35	15.93
Uttar Pradesh	3	0.25
Total	**26771**	**5759.23**

Annexure-6.2.14

World Bank Assisted Projects

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Amount of Assistance (in US$ M.)	Utilisation of Assistance (upto 31.12.98)
1.	Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project	Multi-State	102.973	58.179
2.	Hydrology Project	Multi-State	142.00	21.545
3.	Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project	Haryana	258.00	101.602
4.	Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project	Tamil Nadu	282.9	18.268
5.	Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project	Orissa	290.9	91.535
6.	Andhra Pradesh III Irrigation Project	Andhra Pradesh	325.0	60.252

Assistance from the European Economic Community:

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Amount of Assistance(in ECU Million.)	Utilisation of Assistance (upto 31.12.98)
1.	Water Control System for Diversification of crops in Maharashtra	Maharashtra	15.0	10.833
2.	Tank Irrigation System (Ph. II) in Tamilnadu	Tamil Nadu	24.5	19.787
3.	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project	Kerala	11.8	2.770
4.	Sidmukh and Nohar Project	Rajasthan	45.0	32.740
5.	Orissa Minor Irrigation Project	Orissa	10.70	0.465
6.	Tank Rehabilitation Project Pondicherry	Pondicherry	6.650	--
7.	Saline Land Reclamation Project, Phase-II	Maharashtra	14.3	--

Annexure-6.2.14 Concld.

United Nations Development Programme Assistance

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Amount of Assistance(in US$ M.)	Utilisation of Assistance (upto 31.12.98)
1.	Automatic Operation of Irrigation Canal System	CWPRS, Pune	0.691	--

Bilateral Assistance

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Amount of Assistance(in Million Yen) US$ M.)	Utilisation of Assistance (upto 31.12.98)
	Japan			
1.	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Orissa	3744	3406
2.	Modernisation of Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	Andhra Pradesh	16049	90.015
3.	Rajghat Canal Major Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	13222	438.700
4.	Rengali Irrigation Project	Orissa	7760	644.322
	France			
5.	Hydroplus Fusegates on 8 Dams in Gujarat	Gujarat	FF 17.85 M	--
	Netherlands			
6.	Community Irrigation Project	Kerala	DFL 11.02 M	DFL 1.39 M
7.	Andhra Pradesh Ground Water Project (APWELL)	Andhra Pradesh	DFL 37.00 M	DFL 1.023 M
8.	Bundelkhank Integrated Water Resources Management Project	Uttar Pradesh	DFL 13.388 M	DFL 1.352 M
	Australian Assistance			
9.	Exploitation of Ground Water Project (Trench-II)	Orissa	US$ 13.089 M	US$ 7.939 M
	Canadian Assistance			
10.	Rajasthan Agriculture and Drainage Research Project (RAJAD)	Rajasthan	C$ 60.76 M	C$ 7.887 M
	Germany			
11.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project	Rajasthan	DM 2.70 M	DM 1.635 M
12.	Orissa Lift Irrigation Project	Orissa	DM 55.00 M	DM 31.120 M

6.3 Food and Nutrition Security

6.3.1 Food

1. Food security implies a situation where everyone has access, at all times, to the food needed for an active and healthy life. Thus, the essential elements of food security are (a) adequate availability of food, (b) efficient distribution through trade or public distribution system, and (c) availability of adequate purchasing power in the hands of the people.

2. Judicious combination of domestic production and food trade can provide a reasonable degree of stability in food availability, specially in a situation where food production is characterised by seasonal and annual fluctuations. Seasonal and annual instability in domestic supplies can also be reduced through buffer stocking operations involving accumulation and off-loading of public stock of food grains in years of good and bad harvests respectively.

3. Total production of food grains during 1998-99 is expected to be over 200 million tonnes. Food grains production during the two preceding years (199.44 million tonnes in 1996-97 and 192.43 million tonnes in1997-98) has also been good. Thus the stock position of food grains is comfortable as at present. Total stock of food grains in the central pool at the beginning of April, 1999 was 216.64 lakh tonnes as against a requirement of 158.00 lakh tonnes under the new buffer stocking policy. Of the total stock of food grains on 1st April, 1999, 117.39 lakh tonnes was rice, 99.21 lakh tonnes, wheat and 0.04 lakh tonnes, coarse grains.

4. A good record of food grains production combined with a high level of procurement has led to a huge stock of food grains which is largely in excess of the requirements. The situation points to the fact that the farmers are by and large satisfied with the procurement price fixed and an undue increase in minimum support prices will lead to further accumulation of food grains stocks with FCI for which there may not be adequate demand. The problem on the food front today is of dealing with excess stocks rather than one of scarcity.

6.3.2 Nutrition

1. At the time of Independence the country faced two major nutritional problems - one was the threat of famine and acute starvation due to low agricultural production and lack of appropriate food distribution system. The other was chronic energy deficiency due to poverty, low-literacy, poor access to safe-drinking water, sanitation and health care; these factors led to wide spread prevalence of infections and ill-health in children and adults. Kwashiorkor, marasmus, goitre, beri beri, blindness due to Vitamin- A deficiency and anaemia were major public health problems. The country adopted multi-sectoral, multi-pronged strategy to combat the major nutritional problems and to improve nutritional status of the population.

2. During the last 50 years considerable progress has been achieved in many of these programmes. Famines no longer stalk the country. There has been substantial reduction in moderate and severe undernutrition in children and some improvement in nutritional status of all segments of population. Kwashiorkor, marasmus, beri beri and blindness due to Vitamin-A deficiency have become rare. However, it is a matter of concern that milder forms of chronic energy deficiency and micronutreient deficiencies continue to be widely prevalent in adults and children. During the last two decades, there had been major alterations in the life styles and dietary intake especially among urban middle and upper income group population.

As a result, newer problems such as obesity in adolescents and adults and increased risk of non-communicable diseases are emerging.

3. Currently, the major nutrition related public health problems facing the country are :

i. Chronic energy deficiency and under-nutrition
ii. Chronic energy excess and obesity
iii. Micro-nutrient deficiencies

(a) anaemia due to iron and folate deficiency
(b) Vitamin A deficiency
(c) Iodine Deficiency Disorders

4. The National Nutrition Policy adopted in 1993 advocates a comprehensive inter-sectoral strategy for alleviating the multi-faceted problem of malnutrition and achieving an optimal state of nutrition for all sections of the society. The Policy seeks to strike a balance between the short-term measures like direct nutrition interventions and the long-term measures like institutional/structural changes and thus create an enabling environment and necessary conditions for improving nutritional and health status. Several of the concerned sectors have since revised their targets for the Ninth Plan/2010 AD. The goals set in National Plan of Action for Nutrition may have to be revised accordingly.

5. The National Agenda for governance has proposed to ensure food security for all, create a hunger-free India in the next five years and reform and improve the PDS so as to serve poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. The concept of food security includes peoples' access to basic food products, both physically and economically. The problem of access to basic foods is which particularly acute for the vulnerable sections of the society and in the deficit and inaccessible regions of the country, is to be addressed through effective utilisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS.)

6. **The Ninth Plan aims to achieve the following objectives**

i.) freedom from hunger through increase in food production, effective distribution, improvement in purchasing power of the population;
ii.) reduction in under nutrition and its health consequences through:

a. universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
b. screening of risk groups, growth monitoring and better targeting of food supplement to those suffering from under-nutrition;
c. close monitoring of under-nourished persons receiving food supplements;
d. effective inter-sectoral coordination between health and nutrition workers to ensure early detection and management of health problems associated with or leading to under-nutrition;

iii.) prevention, early detection and effective management of micro-nutrient deficiencies and the associated health hazards.

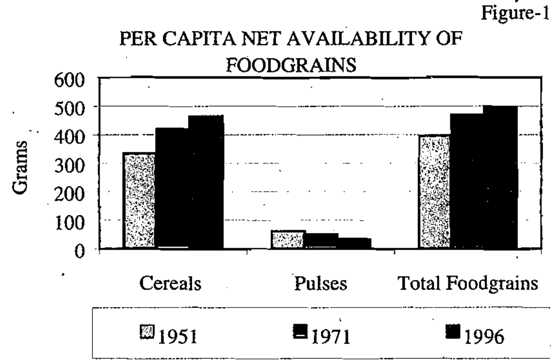
Prevention of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED)

Food Production

7. One of the major achievements in the last fifty years has been the green revolution and self-sufficiency in food production. Food grain production has increased from 50.82 in 1950-51 to 200.88 million tons in 1998-99 (Prov.). It is a matter of concern that while the cereal

production has been growing steadily at a rate higher than the population growth rates, the coarse grain and pulse production has not shown a similar increase (Table I, Fig1). Consequently, there has been a reduction in the per capita availability of pulses (from 60.7 grams in 1951 to 34 grams per day in 1996) and coarse grains.

Figure-1



Source: NNMB

8. Reduction in per capita pulse availability may adversely affect the protein intake. It is imperative that steps are taken to improve pulse production in the country and ensure that pulses are made available at affordable cost to the population. Coarse grains that are inexpensive can provide substantially higher calories for the same cost. If made available through TPDS at subsidised rates, these will be self-targeting and improve calorie intake and reduction in "hunger" among poorest segments of population.

Table-1: Production of Food grains - Average Annual Growth (Million Tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Food Grains	Compound Annual Growth (Percent)
1950-51	20.58	6.46	15.38	8.41	50.82	
1960-61	34.58	11.00	23.74	12.70	82.02	3.22
1970-71	42.23	23.83	30.55	11.82	108.42	1.72
1980-81	52.63	36.31	29.02	10.63	129.59	2.08
1990-91	74.29	55.14	32.7	14.26	176.39	3.54
1997-98	82.3	65.9	31.1	13.1	192.4	1.66
1998-99*	84.50	70.63	30.58	15.2	200.88	

9. Yet another area of concern is the lack of sufficient focus and thrust in horticulture; because of this, availability of vegetables especially green leafy vegetables and yellow/ red vegetables throughout the year at affordable cost both in urban and rural areas has remained an unfulfilled dream. Health and nutrition education emphasizing the importance of consuming these inexpensive rich sources of micronutrients will not result in any change in food habits unless there is harnessing and effective management of horticultural resources in the country to meet the growing needs of the people at affordable cost. States like Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have initiated some efforts in this direction; similar efforts need be taken up in other states also.

10. Ninth Plan operational strategy is to improve the dietary intake of the family and improve nutritional status of the adults through:

- Adequate agricultural production of cereals, pulses, vegetables and other food stuffs needed to fully meet the requirement of growing population.
- Improvement in purchasing power through employment generation and employment assurance schemes;
- Providing subsidised food grains through TPDS to the families below poverty line.
- Explore feasibility of providing subsidised coarse grains to families Below Poverty Line (BPL)

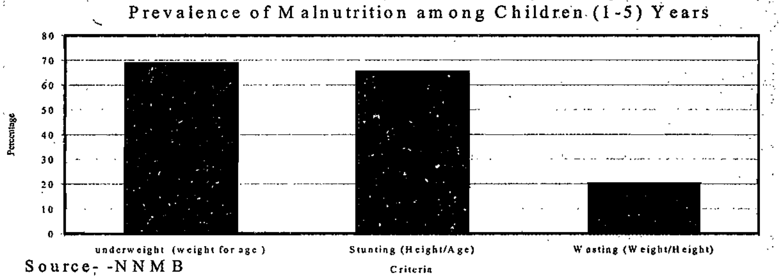
Details of these initiatives are dealt with in the respective chapters.

Prevention and Management of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in Vulnerable Groups

11. It has long been recognised that pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children are nutritionally the most vulnerable segments of the population and under-nutrition in them is associated with major health problems. Special attention has been directed to improving the nutritional and health status of these groups through focussed interventions.

Figure-2

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children (1-5) Years



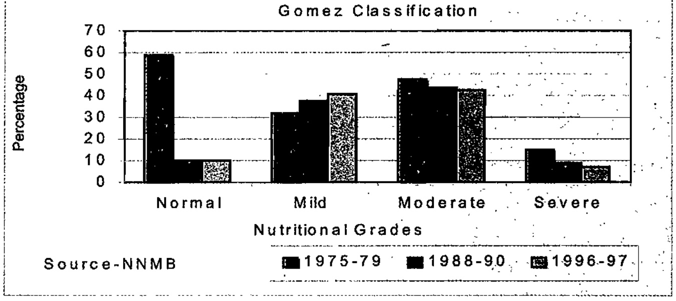
Source- -NNMB

Pregnant and lactating women

12. Traditional belief is that pregnant and lactating women require additional dietary intake to meet their own nutritional requirements and also supply nutrients to the growing foetus and the infant; low dietary intake, especially, in already chronically undernourished women will have adverse effects on the health and nutritional status of both the mother and her offspring. There are readily identifiable situations, which result in further deterioration of maternal nutrition and have adverse impact on the outcome of pregnancy. Some such situations are:

Figure-3

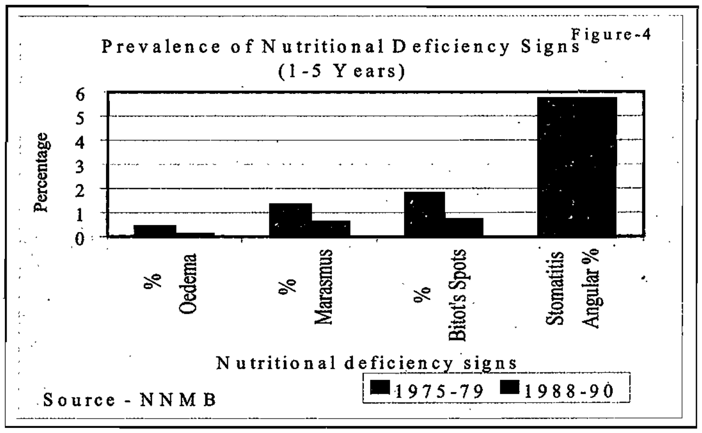
Distribution of Children (1-5) years according to Gomez Classification



Source-NNMB

1. Reduction in habitual dietary intake (drought, preharvest season)
2. Increase in work (newly inducted manual laborers)
3. Combination of both the above (food for work programmes)
4. Adolescent pregnancy
5. Pregnancy in a lactating woman
6. Pregnancy occurring within two years after last delivery

13. Research studies in India and elsewhere have shown that combining adequate antenatal care with effective food supplementation and some reduction in physical activity results in marked improvement in outcome of pregnancy, reduction in low birth weight and neonatal mortality. Efforts are under way to improve intersectoral coordination between the ICDS and the FW workers so that the risk groups/ individuals who are underweight are identified and receive food supplements though the existing ICDS centres; improvement in nutritional status will be monitored. Adequate antenatal and intrapartum care will be provided through the RCH programme.



Pre-school children

14. Pre-school children constitute the most nutritionally vulnerable segment of the population and their nutritional status is considered to be a sensitive indicator of the community health and nutrition. The prevalence of underweight, wasting and stunting among children as determined by anthropometric measurements, is shown in Fig. 2. Over the last two decades there has been some improvement in energy intake and substantial reduction in moderate and severe under-nutrition in pre-school children (Fig. 3). Though there has not been any change in the intake of green leafy vegetables and other vegetables, there has been substantial decline in prevalence of nutritional deficiency signs (Fig. 4).

Interstate Differences-dietary intake, undernutrition and under five mortality

15. There are substantial differences between States in energy, protein and vitamin intakes (Fig 5 , 6).

16. Available data on Prevalence of moderate and severe CED in under five children in different states obtained from the National Family Health Survey is shown in Fig. (7).

17. Statewise data on prevalence of severe CED and under five mortality, compiled by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau is indicated in Fig. (8).

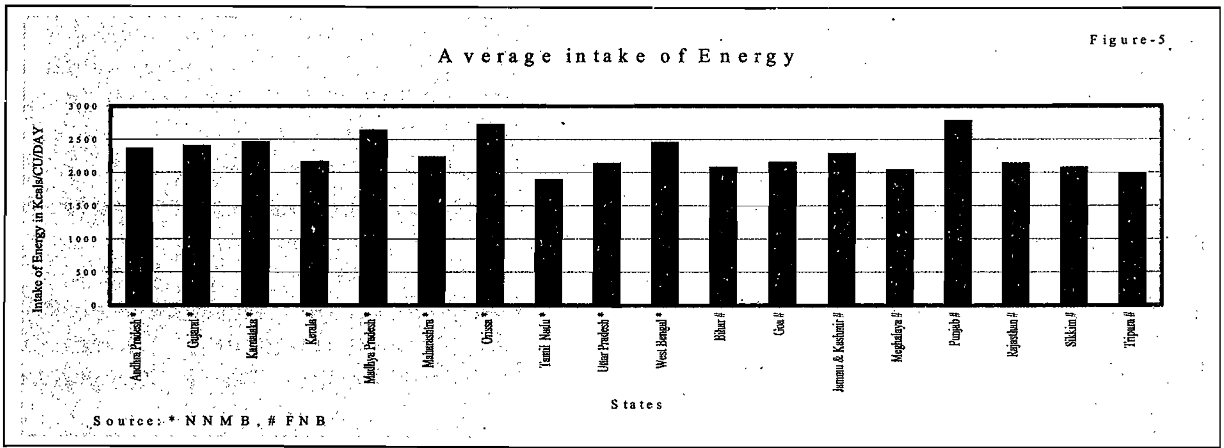
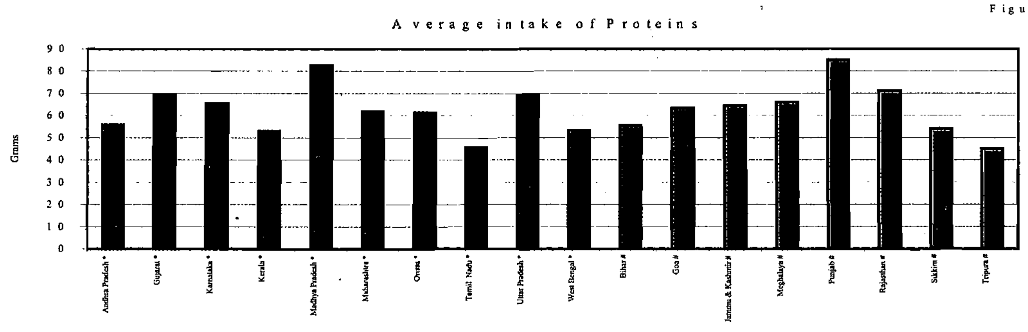
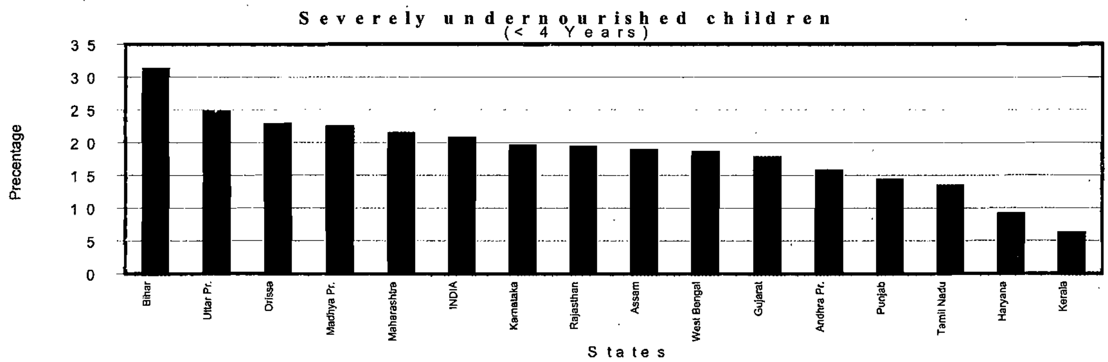


Figure-6



Source: * NNMB, # FNB

Figure-7



Source: NFHS 1992-93

18. It is obvious that there are substantial differences in the nutritional status of children between the States, especially in the prevalence of moderate and severe chronic energy deficiency in the under five children. Kerala has the lowest energy and protein consumption (fig. 5 ,6))and also the lowest prevalence of severe undernutrition (Fig 7). Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have relatively higher energy intakes (Fig.5) but have higher prevalence of severe CED (Fig.7). States with higher prevalence of severe undernutrition also have higher under five mortality data. Ample data exists to show that undernutrition increases susceptibility to infection and infection aggravates undernutrition. This vicious cycle, if allowed to continue, ends in death. Ready access and utilisation of health care in Kerala which cuts the vicious cycle of undernutrition and infection might be the most important factor accounting for low undernutrition rates in Kerala. It is, therefore, imperative that health and nutrition programmes are co-ordinated to achieve optimal synergy between the two interventions so that there is improvement in nutritional and health status.

19. Operational strategy during the Ninth Plan to Improve health and nutritional status of vulnerable segments include:

i) Pregnant and lactating women - screening to identify women with weight below 40 Kgs and ensuring that they/ their preschool children receive food supplements through Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS); adequate antenatal intrapartum and neonatal care.

ii) 0-6 months infants - Nutrition education for (a) early initiation of lactation (b) protection and promotion of universal breast feeding (c) exclusive breast feeding for the first six months; unless there is specific reason supplementation should not be introduced before 6 months (d) immunisation, growth monitoring and health care.

iii) Well planned nutrition education carried out through all channels of communication to ensure that the infants and children in the critical 6 - 24 months period, a) continue to get breasted; b) get appropriate cereal pulse-vegetable based supplement fed to them at least 3-4 times a day–appropriate help in ensuring this through family/ community/work place support; c)immunisation and health care for all children.

iv) Ensure that children in the 0 - 5 age group are screened, by weighment; children with moderate and severe undernutrition get double quantity supplements through ICDS; screening for nutrition and health problems and provide appropriate intervention.

v) Screen primary school children and ensure that those with moderate and severe chronic energy deficiency do receive the mid-day meal/ or their families get the cereals through TPDS.

vi) Monitor for improvement in the identified undernourished infants, children and mothers; if no improvement after 2 months refer to physician for identification and treatment of factors that might be responsible for lack of improvement;

vii) Nutrition education on varying dietary needs of different members of the family and how they can be met by minor modifications from the family meals. Intensive health education for improving the life style of the population coupled with active screening and management of the health problems associated with obesity.

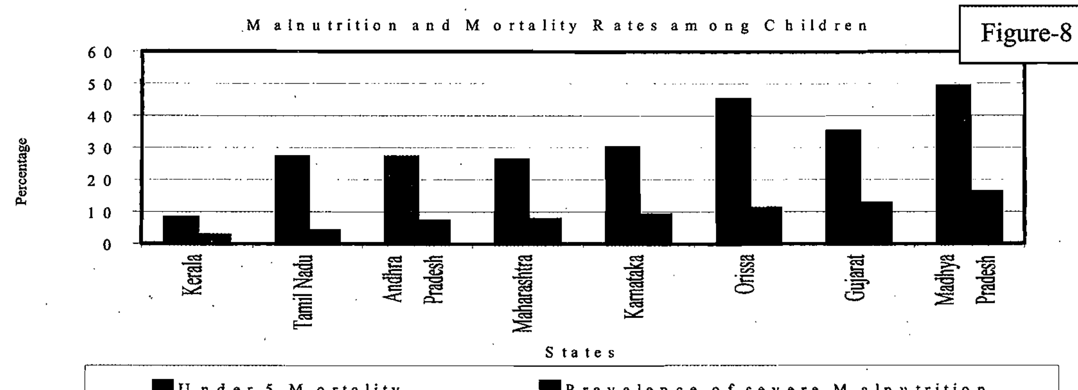
The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

20. ICDS, perhaps the largest of all the food supplementation programmes in the world, was initiated in 1975 with the following objectives:-

i) To improve the health and nutrition status of children 0-6 years by providing supplementary food and by coordinating with state health departments to ensure delivery of required health inputs;

ii) To provide conditions necessary for pre-school childrens' psychological and social development through early stimulation and education;

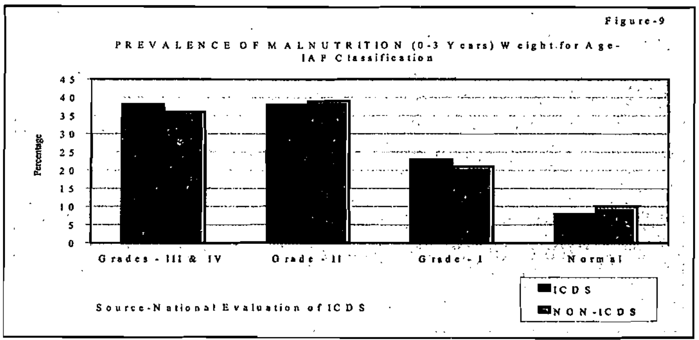
Figure-8



Source-NNMB

iii) To provide pregnant and lactating women with food supplements;
iv) To enhance the mother's ability to provide proper child care through health and nutrition education;
v) To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development.

21. The initial geographic focus was on Scheduled tribe, drought-prone areas and blocks with a significant proportion of scheduled caste population.. In 1975, there were 33 ICDS blocks. Over the last two decades the ICDS coverage has progressively increased. As of 1996, there are 4,200 ICDS blocks with 5,92,571 anganwadis in the country; the number of beneficiaries rose from 5.7 million children and 1.2 million mothers in 1985 to 18.5 million children and 3.7 million mothers in 1996. In addition, the Department proposes to operationalise 318 projects under ICDS-III in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala and Rajasthan and 143 projects under ICDS-APER in the state of Andhra Pradesh. In order to improve coverage in hilly and tribal blocks the Department has suggested that a mini aganwadi can be opened where the population of the hemlet is 150 and there are a minimum of 20 beneficiaries.



22. Nutrition Foundation of India (NFI) and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) had conducted evaluation of ICDS. The evaluations have shown the gains in terms of improvement in nutritional status from the ICDS programme have not been very impressive. (fig.9) .The reasons for this include:

- Inadequate coverage of children below 3 years of age who are at greatest risk of malnutrition;
- Irregularity of food deliveries to anganwadis and hence irregular feeding and inadequate rations;
- Poor nutrition education of mothers and communities to encourage improved feeding practices in the home;
- Inadequate training of workers in nutrition, growth monitoring and communication;
- poor supervision
- Poor co-ordination and linkage with health workers
- Lack of community ownership and participation

23. One of the major problems responsible for poor performance is the lack of funds from the States for providing food supplements on a regular basis. Even though the programme envisages special targeting towards malnourished children, who are to be given double the quantity of the supplement, in practice, most beneficiaries of supplementary feeding are not selected through nutritional screening. In addition to the funds that are available from State Plan, from ACA for BMS will also be available to fill critical gaps. Focus will be on detection of undernourished children and women who will receive available supplements on priority basis from existing ICDS programme. Efforts are being made to a) ensure that bottlenecks are eliminated; b) improve the regularity and quality of services; c) effective

inter-sectoral coordination between health, family welfare and nutrition programmes. Growth monitoring, targetted nutritional supplements to children and mothers with CED, nutrition and health education will be intensified through the joint coordination of activities of Anganwadi Workers/ANMs;active community/ PRI participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of ICDS activities at village level will be ensured.

Monitoring of ICDS Programme

24. Both ICDS and the health functionaries regularly file monthly progress reports, which are collated and reported. However the existing monitoring systems are functioning sub-optimally. There are lacunae at the levels of collection, reporting and collation. There are delays in analysis and reporting. The reports of the health and family welfare programme by the respective workers, and the Monthly progress reports sent by the ICDS workers are not utilised for district level monitoring and mid-course correction of the ongoing programmes. Currently, there are efforts to improve these and also ensure effective utilisation of the available district data for area specific micro-planning and monitoring.

25. At the request of the Deptt of Women and Child Development the National Institute of Nutrition has carried out a study in Andhra Pradesh for improving the monthly progress reports of the ICDS workers and improve monitoring of ICDS programme at district level. The data from the study indicated that it was possible to train and orient the ICDS functionaries to improve the quality and timeliness of the reporting; analysis of the data and discussions on the implications of the reports with the functionaries facilitated the implementation of mid-course corrections and led to improvement in performance. Careful monitoring of the data on prevalence of undernutrition in under five children will also be the first step towards building up of a nutrition surveillance and response system at the critical district level.Under the Reproductive and Child Health initiatives, the ANMs are to identify, and refer `at risk' undernourished women and children . Collaboration between the ANM and the AWW at the village level would improve implementation and monitoring of both health and nutrition programmes.

26. **Focussed intervention for management of severe undernutrition - the Orissa Model**

- In Orissa, attempts are being made to improve the monitoring not only regarding the coverage but also quality of services such as the identification of the `at risk' children, ensuring that they do take supplements, assessing the response to food supplements and if there is any non-responders, referring them to the PHC for examination and management.

- AWW is expected to weigh all the children below 5 years and report these with varying grades of under nutrition.

- Utilising these reports from ICDS, attempt has been made to map out worst affected blocks and within these AW centres where there is a need to intensively intervene.

- The campaign is also trying to focus attention on the small number of children with severe (grade III & IV) undernutrition and ensure that they improve. The foremost task is to ensure complete, regular and correct weighment of all the children in the 0-6 age group. While this is being prescribed monthly at the AWC level, each supervisor has been given the responsibility of getting this weighment done in her presence once in a quarter. Apart from quality control on weighment, this would ensure the supervisor's visits to each centre at least quartely. Besides they have to keep a list of all the severely malnourished children in their sector.

- The Department of health has also agreed to help by having a fixed health day in each Anganwadi centre and making each ANM and the PHC doctor specifically accountable for the number of children in grade IV in their jurisdiction. This 'common threat' i.e. the number of children in grade IV will unite the functionaries in the two Departments.

- With a sharp focus on these children and availability of resources to improve their nutritional status to moderate level, the Orissa pilot project aims at an early and time bound elimination of severe malnutrition. In many of the projects the CDPOs have prepared child-wise plan of action for this purpose.

- The campaign provides the AWW with both the decision making power at local level and some matching resources to implement these decisions. In turn she has the responsibility to deliver the output-removal of severe malnutrition from within her centre.

- To encourage these 'positive deviants' and learn from their experience, a " Star rating" system has been introduced for AW workers, supervisors and CDPOs. This year, incentives are proposed to be provided to Star performers in terms of exposure visits, study tours and higher contingency funds.

National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education

27. In order to improve the nutritional status and school retention rates among primary school children, the programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (popularly known as the Mid-day Meal Scheme) was launched in 1995 as a 100% Centrally funded, Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme, all school children in the primary schools in government and government-aided schools are to be covered. It was envisaged that children will get pre-cooked food for 10 months in a year; where this is not possible, ready to eat foods or food grains are to be provided. Details of the programme are given under the Chapter on Education

Emerging nutritional problem

Adolescent Nutrition

28. Adolescents who are undergoing rapid growth and development are one of the nutritionally vulnerable groups who have not received the attention they deserve. In under-nourished children rapid growth during adolescence may increase the severity of under-nutrition. Early marriage and pregnancy will perpetuate both maternal and child undernutrition. At the other end of spectrum among the affluent segment of population, adolescent obesity is increasingly becoming a problem. In view of these problems, nutrition education, health education and the appropriate nutritional interventions for adolescent are being taken up under ICDS and RCH Programmes. In order to reduce anaemia supple-mentation of iron and folic acid to adolescent is also being taken up on a pilot basis under both these programmes. Department of Women and Child Development has launched an adolescent girls scheme to take care of specfic needs of adolescent girls in 507 blocks. The Department proposes to cover 1493 additional blocks during the remaining period of 9th Plan.

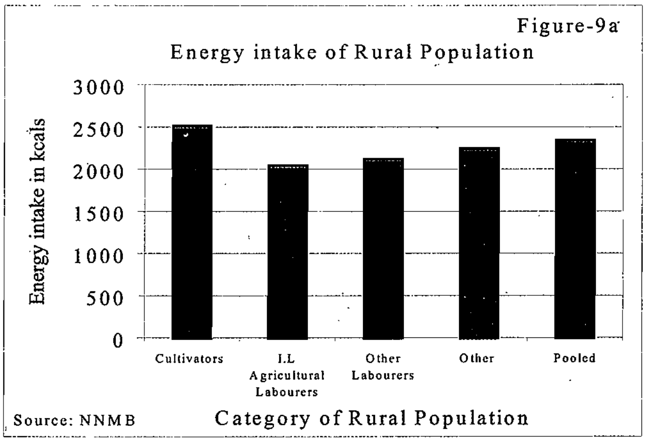
Geriatric Nutrition

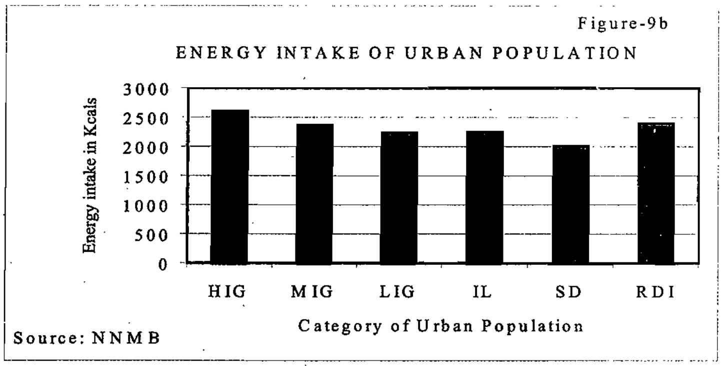
29. With increasing longevity the proportion and number of persons in the age group 60 and beyond is rapidly increasing. It is noteworthy that in this age-group women outnumber men. Available data from nutrition surveys indicate that in this group also the dual problem or chronic energy and micro nutrient deficiency on one hand and obesity on the other hand

are increasingly seen. Lack of social support, breaking up of joint family system and changing life-styles all aggravate with health and nutritional problems in elderly age group. Innovations such as providing societal support, health care and nutrition services to the elderly are currently being taken up by several agencies. Simultaneously, there are efforts to improve family and societal support to elderly according to the existing cultural ethos in different regions. Successful models for improving quality of life will be replicated elsewhere in the country.

Overeating and obesity

30. During the last two decades there has been a major alteration in life styles and activity pattern among all segments of population. With the ready availability of cooking gas, piped water supply and labour saving gadgets and ready transport there had been a substantial reduction in the physical activity pattern and energy expenditure especially in middle and upper income group. However, the dietary intake has not undergone any reduction; in fact, ready availability of fast foods, ice creams and other energy rich food items at affordable costs have resulted in increased energy consumption (Fig 9a & 9b) of these by all members of the family. All these have lead to increasing energy intake over and above the requirement especially among urban and rural affluent population. and consequent obesity in these segments of population .Nutrition and Health Education to convince the population about restricting food intake and increasing excercise so that energy balance is maintained are being taken up .

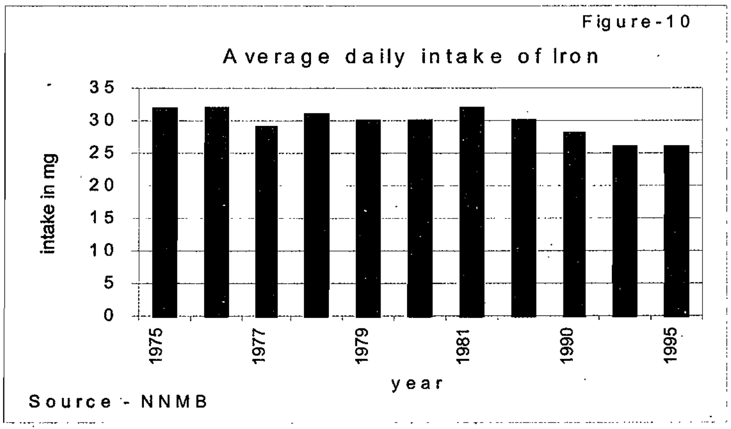




Micronutrient deficiencies

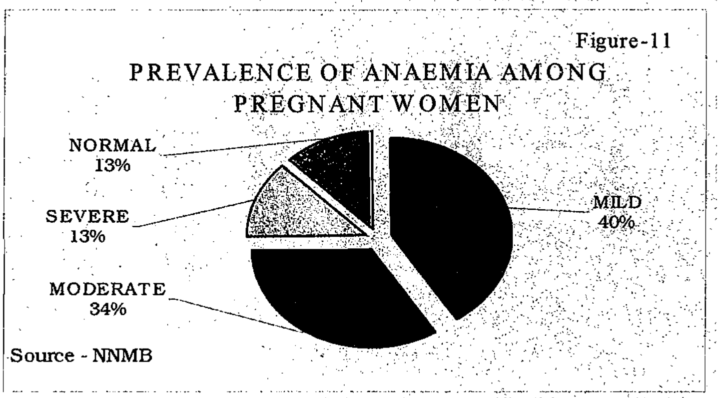
Anaemia

31. Anaemia is the most wide spread yet most neglected Micronutrient deficiency disorder. India has the dubious distinction of being one of the countries with the highest prevalence of anaemia in the general population. Poor dietary intake or iron) (Fig.10) and folic acid are the major factors responsible for anaemia. Poor bio-availability of iron from the phytate, fibre rich Indian diet aggravates the situation. Anaemia affects all age groups of



population from all strata of the society. Anaemia preset from childhood through adolescence antedates pregnancy and it gets aggravated during pregnancy and perpetuated by blood loss during labour. Pregnant women and pre-school children are the worst affected. Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women ranges between 50 -90%.(Fig 11). Anaemia is associated with reduction in work capacity and increased susceptibility to infection. Association between anaemia and low birth weight are well documented. Anaemia continues to be responsible for a substantial proportion of the prenatal and maternal morbidity and maternal mortality.

Figure-11



Operational strategy for detection and management of anaemia in pregnancy

32. Realising the magnitude of the problem, obstetricians made screening and effective management of anaemia an essential component of antenatal care. The National Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme of iron and folic acid distribution to all pregnant women was initiated in 1972. Available data from hospital records and information from community-based surveys on prevalence of anaemia in urban and rural population, suggest that the prevalence and the adverse consequences of anaemia in pregnancy have remained essentially unaltered over the past three decades.

33. Under the RCH programme a beginning is being made to use a multi-pronged strategy for prevention and management of anaemia in pregnancy. The programme components aimed at the control of anaemia in pregnancy includes: a)nutrition education to increase intake of iron and folate rich foodstuffs, b) screening of all pregnant women using a reliable method of haemoglobin estimation for detection of anaemia, c) oral iron folate prophylactic therapy for all non-anaemic pregnant women (Hb > 11 g/dl) ,d) iron folate oral medication at the maximum tolerable dose throughout pregnancy for women with Hb between 8 and 11 g/dl, e) parenteral iron therapy for women with Hb between 5 and 8 g/dl if they do not have any obstetric or systemic complication, f) hospital admission and intensive personalised care for women with Hb < 5 g/dl, g) screening and effective management of obstetric and systemic problems in all anaemic pregnant women and h) improvement in health care delivery system and health education to the community to promote utilisation of available facilities for antenatal and intrapartum care.

Operational strategy for prevention of anaemia in the general population includes:

a) Fortification of common foods with iron to increase dietary intake of iron and improve haemoglobin status of the entire population including children, adolescent girls and women prior to pregnancy.

b) Health and nutrition education to improve consumption of iron and folate rich foodstuffs such as green leafy vegetables,

c) Horticultural interventions to improve availability of green leafy vegetables in urban and rural areas at affordable costs throughout the year.

Iodine deficiency disorders

35. Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) have been recognised as a public health problem in India since mid-twenties. Initially, IDD was thought to be a problem in sub-Himalayan region. However, surveys carried out subsequently showed that IDD exists even in riverine and coastal areas. No State in India is completely free from IDD. It is estimated that 61 million populations are suffering from endemic goitre and about 8.8 million people have mental handicap due to iodine deficiency. Universal use of iodised salt is a simple inexpensive method of preventing IDD. Operational strategy for prevention of IDD includes:

- Production of adequate quantity of iodised salt of appropriate quality;
- Appropriate packaging at the site of production to prevent deterioration in quality of salt during transport and storage;
- Facilities for testing the quality of salt at production level, at retail outlets and household level so that consumers get and use good quality salt;
- IEC to ensure that people consume only good quality iodised salt and
- Reduction in the price differentials between iodised and non-iodised salt through subsidy to people below poverty line, improving ready access to iodised salt through TPDS.

National Prophylaxis Programme against Nutritional Blindness

36. Vitamin A deficiency in childhood is mainly due to inadequate dietary intake of Vit. A. Increased requirement of the Vit. A due to repeated infection aggravated the magnitude and severity of the deficiency. In 1970, the National Prophylaxis Programme Against Nutritional Blindness was initiated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Under this CSS, all children between ages of one and five years were to be administered 200,000 IU of Vitamin A orally, once in six months.

37. During the last twenty five years this programme had been implemented in all the States and Union Territories. The major bottleneck during the seventies was lack of infrastructure at the peripheral level to ensure timely administration of the massive dose. In the eighties there was considerable improvement in the infrastructure. The lack of adequate doses of Vit. A came in the way of improved coverage. Poor orientation of the functionaries who were providing the services to the population, lack of supervision and lack of intersectoral coordination between the health functionaries and the ICDS functionaries persisted throughout the period and has been one of the factors responsible for the continued poor coverage.

38. In an attempt to improve the coverage especially in the vulnerable 6 months to 23 months age-group, Government of India took a decision to link up Vitamin A administration to the ongoing immunisation programme during the Eighth Plan period. Under the revised regimen a dose of 100,000 IU of Vit.A is to be given to all infants at 9 months along with measles vaccine and a second dose of 200,000 IU is to be administered at 18 months of age along with booster dose of DPT and OPV. Subsequently, the children are to receive three doses of 200,000 IU of Vitamin A every 6 months until 36 months of age. The reported coverage figures under the modified regimen indicate that there has been some improvement in coverage with the first dose (50 -75%). However, the coverage for subsequent doses is low. However, in spite of these short comings , there has been a substantial reduction in the prevalence of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency from 0.3% in 1971-74 to 0.04% in 1986-89. Repeat surveys carried out by National Nutrition

Monitoring Bureau indicated that the incidence of Bitot's spots came down from 1.8% in 1975-79 to 0.7 % in 1988-89.

39. During the Ninth Plan, efforts are being made to improve the coverage of all doses of massive dose Vit. A administration. In addition, health education to improve consumption of foods rich in B-carotene will be continued and backed up by efforts to improve their availability at affordable cost. The target for the Ninth Plan is to control Vitamin A deficiency so that the incidence of blindness due to Vit.A deficiency becomes less than 1/10,000 not only at the national level but also in every State.

Nutrition Education

40. Creating nutritional awareness at all levels is one of the prime pre-requisites for improving nutritional status. Each CFNEU is equipped with a mobile van, audio-visual equipments & aids and manned by technically trained personnel. The Food & Nutrition Board and the 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extention Unit (CFNEU) play an important role in nutritional education.

41. During the year, CFNEUs organised 13,000 nutrition demonstration programmes, 820 training courses in fruit and vegetable preservation and nutrition. In addition, 102 Integrated Nutrition Education Camps & Orientation Training Courses monitored feeding component in about 7250 Anganwadis.

42. Mass Media are also being used for nutrition education: A Radio sponsored programme on Poshan & Swasthya comprising 28 episodes was broadcast through 30 Centres in 12 regional languages. Extension of the same is in progress. National Nutrition Week is celebrated nationwide from 1-7 September, in collaboration with State Governments and national institutions.

Implementation of National Nutrition Policy

43. The Department of Women and Child Development is the nodal department for implementation of the NNP. A number of initiatives have been taken up since 1993 as a follow up of National Nutrition Policy. A National Plan of Action on Nutrition, formulated and approved by the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee and printed and released in 1995, serves as a framework for operationalising multi sectoral strategy for nutrition promotion. The progress in implementation of the Action Plan is being monitored by DWCD.

Annexure 6.3.1

OUTLAY FOR NUTRITION IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Rs. Lakhs

					9th Plan	1997-98				1998-99		1998-99	
	OUTLAY		R.E.		OUTLAY	OUTLAY		RE		OUTLAY		RE	
STATES	NUTRITION	MNP/BMS	NUTRITION	MNP/BMS	NUTRITION	NUTRITION	MNP/BMS	NUTRITION	MNP/BMS*	NUTRITION	MNP/BMS	NUTRITION	MNP/BMS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	3153.00	3153.00	1600.00	NA	29985.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	7500.00	NA	7500.00	NA
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	284.00	284.00	241.00	NA	1940.00	331.00	NA	281.00	NA	241.00	241.00	224.00	NA
3 ASSAM	845.00	NA	657.00	NA	8000.00	845.00	NA	786.00	689.00	913.00	NA	855.00	757.00
4 BIHAR	2088.00	NA	2088.00	NA	19500.00	2530.00	2530.00	1913.00	1913.00	3500.00	3500.00	0.00	-
5 GOA	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	400.00	70.00	69.50	50.00	50.00	45.00	44.50	45.00	44.50
6 GUJARAT	10700.00	NA	10700.00	NA	82500.00	12550.00	6000.00	12550.00	6000.00	14000.00	9000.00	5000.00	-
7 HARYANA	1157.00	1157.00	1157.00	1157.00	2508.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	693.00	525.00	525.00	525.00
8 HIMACHAL PRADESH	634.00	634.00	590.00	590.00	4220.00	600.00	600.00	664.00	650.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
9 J & K	800.00	800.00	760.00	NA	NA	835.00	835.00	733.00	733.00	825.00	825.00	825.00	853.76
10 KARNATAKA	3667.00	NA	3400.00	NA	16000.00	3738.00	4088.00	3779.00	NA	3884.00	3884.00	3560.00	3559.58
11 KERALA	948.00	520.00	948.00	520.00	510.00	75.00	80.00	75.00	NA	75.00	60.00	75.00	60.00
12 MADHYA PRADESH	3869.00	NA	4070.00	NA	12617.00	4139.00	4139.00	4154.00	3600.00	4700.00	NA	4700.00	-
13 MAHARASHTRA	6520.00	6520.00	5868.00	5868.00	17892.00	4339.00	NA	4339.00	NA	7538.00	NA	7538.00	NA
14 MANIPUR	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	1630.00	200.00	205.00	187.00	187.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00
15 MEGHALAYA	238.00	238.00	238.00	238.00	1400.00	200.00	NA	200.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	244.00	244.00
16 MIZORAM	185.00	185.00	185.00	185.00	866.00	185.00	185.00	185.00	185.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
17 NAGALAND	174.00	174.00	174.00	NA	1800.00	183.00	NA	183.00	183.00	183.00	NA	183.00	183.00
18 ORISSA	11507.00	11507.29	9492.00	NA	47199.93	8200.00	NA	6238.00	6238.00	7329.00	NA	7329.00	NA
19 PUNJAB	250.00	250.00	460.00	460.00	3458.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	225.00	225.00
20 RAJASTHAN	1662.00	1650.00	1304.00	NA	10225.00	1810.00	1810.00	1010.00	1010.00	1810.00	NA	1262.00	NA
21 SIKKIM	246.00	90.00	246.00	90.00	1000.00	226.00	226.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	193.40	195.00	-
22 TAMILNADU	12151.00	NA	11438.43	11438.43	50000.00	9086.00	8770.18	10400.00	NA	10220.00	10206.40	13230.00	10206.40
23 TRIPURA	645.00	645.00	645.00	645.00	4773.00	695.00	NA	695.00	695.00	578.00	578.00	578.00	578.00
24 UTTAR PRADESH	6000.00	6000.00	4231.00		23200.00	3558.00	NA	500.00	500.00	4500.00	3939.00	1956.00	1956.00
25 WEST BENGAL	1280.00	1050.00	2104.00	1150.00	7291.32	2622.00	1500.00	2160.00	1290.00	2614.00	2613.80	2613.00	2613.80
TOTAL STATES	**69236.00**	**35090.29**	**62829.43**	**22574.43**	**348915.25**	**61817.00**	**35837.68**	**56077.00**	**29118.00**	**73123.00**	**37340.10**	**59892.00**	**23036.04**
U T s													
1 A & N ISLANDS	55.00	30.00	55.00	30.00	400.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	61.00	NA	61.00	NA
2 CHANDIGARH	5.00	5.00	5.00	NA	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	NA	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3 D & N HAVELI	46.97	46.97	46.97	NA	237.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25
4 DAMAN & DIU	32.00	32.00	32.00	NA	177.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	NA	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
5 DELHI	2195.00	2195.00	1874.30	NA	15000.00	2075.00	NA	2075.00	NA	2920.00	NA	2000.00	-
6 LAKSHADWEEP	8.00	8.00	8.00	NA	87.14	18.80	10.00	18.80	10.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	-
7 PONDICHERRY	310.00	NA	310.00	NA	2100.00	310.00	310.00	416.00	416.00	518.00	518.00	518.00	518.00
TOTAL UTs	**2651.97**	**2316.97**	**2331.27**	**30.00**	**18026.39**	**2545.05**	**461.25**	**2651.05**	**528.25**	**3600.25**	**619.25**	**2680.25**	**600.25**
GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	**71887.97**	**37407.26**	**65160.70**	**22604.43**	**366941.64**	**64362.05**	**36298.93**	**58728.05**	**29646.25**	**76723.25**	**37959.35**	**62572.25**	**23636.29**

@ :- As Recommended by Working Group

SOURCE :- 1) STATE PLAN DIVISION, PLANNING COMMISSION

2) ANNUAL PLAN DOCUMENT STATE GOVERNMENT

* : At B.E. level

CHAPTER 7

INDUSTRY & MINERALS INCLUDING VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

The new Industrial Policy of 1991 has freed Indian industry from excessive Government regulation and controls and granted to the industry freedom and flexibility for business decisions and responding to the market forces, apart from providing free access to capital, technology and markets in order to induce greater industrial efficiency and international competitiveness.. Further, the policy initiatives have focussed on basic orientation of the industry to benchmark itself against global standards.

2. To pursue the aforesaid objectives, the Government has been constantly reviewing the policy framework to bring about improvements. The list of items requiring compulsory licensing has been reduced from time to time. During 1998-99, three industries namely, Coal and Lignite, Petroleum (other than crude oil) and its distillation products and Sugar Industry have been delicensed. Two industries, namely Coal and Lignite and Mineral Oils have been taken out from the list of industries reserved for the public sector. There is now only a short list of six industries under compulsory licensing. There are only four industries reserved for the public sector and 812 items for small scale sector. The Mines And Minerals (Regulation And Development) Act, 1957 has been further amended and the Act is now called Mines And Minerals (Development And Regulation) Act, 1999 placing emphasis on development rather than on regulation. A new clause, namely reconnaissance permit, has been added for carrying out air-borne surveys over a large area with the objective to make mineral exploration cost-effective. Further, Schedule –1 of the Act has been amended whereby mineral lime stone has been deleted from the list implying thereby that the State Governments have been empowered to grant mining leases, etc., for this mineral. The details of the amendment have been covered under sectoral profile of the chapter.

PERFORMANCE OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

3. The industrial production showed a sluggish growth during 1998-99. It achieved a growth of just 3.9 percent as compared to 6.6 percent during 1997-98. All the three sectors represented in the index of industrial production (IIP) - manufacturing, mining and quarrying and electricity recorded declines in growth rates compared to the previous year, though of varying degrees. The growth rate of mining slipped from 5.9 percent during 1997-98 to a negative of 1.6 percent during 1998-99, manufacturing from 6.7 percent to 4.1 percent while electricity recorded a marginal drop from 6.6 percent to 6.5 percent.

4. Negative growth of the mining sector was due to a drop of around 3.5 percent in the domestic crude oil output and also lower production of coal. In the manufacturing sector, general machinery and equipment have shown a decline of 3.4 percent in April – December 1998-99.

5. The Table 7.1 presents trends in the performance of industrial sub-sectors at two digit level, during 1998-99 juxtaposed to performance during 1996-97 and 1997-98.

TABLE 7.1 : Trends in the Performance of Industrial Sub –Sectors
Annual Growth Rate (percent)

Industry code	Industry name	Weight in IIP	1996-97	1997-98	1998-9
20-21	Food Products	9.08	3.50	-0.40	0.70
22	Beverages & Tobacco	2.38	13.50	19.40	12.70
23	Cotton Textiles	5.52	12.10	2.40	-8.00
24	Wool, Silk & Man-made Fibre Textiles (Except Cotton)	2.26	10.50	18.50	3.30
25	Jute Textiles	0.59	-4.50	16.90	-30
26	Textile Products	2.54	9.40	8.50	-3.50
27	Wood &Wood products	2.70	10	-2.60	-5.80
28	Paper & paper products	2.65	9.10	6.90	15.90
29	Leather & Fur products	1.14	9.40	2.20	8.10
30	Chem. & Chem. products	14.00	4.70	14.50	6.10
31	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum	5.73	2.00	5.20	11.40
32	Non- metallic mineral products	4.39	70	13.80	8.20
33	Basic Metals & Alloys	45	6.70	2.60	-1.80
34	Metal Products & parts	2.81	10.20	8.40	170
35-36	Machinery and equipment	9.57	5.20	5.60	1.20
37	Transport equipment	3.98	12.90	2.60	15.70
38	Others manufacturing	2.56	5.20	-2.70	6.60
Div.2-3	Manufacturing	79.36	6.70	6.70	4.30
Div. 1	Mining	10.47	-2.00	5.90	-1.60
Div.4	Electricity	10.17	4.00	6.60	6.50
	General	100.00	5.60	6.60	3.90

Source: (CSO)

6. From the above table, it would be seen that sub-sectors of industry such as food products, paper and paper products, leather and fur products, rubber, plastics and petroleum products, metal products and parts, transport equipment and other manufacturing showed a higher growth in 1998-99 than in 1997-98; while the sub- sectors of industry like beverages and tobacco, wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles (except cotton), chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, machinery and equipment recorded a lower growth in 1998-99 than in 1997-98. Some sub-sectors of industry such as cotton textiles, jute textiles, textile products, wood and wood products and basic metals and alloys recorded a negative growth in 1998-99 over 1997-98.

7. More specifically, during 1998-99 steel, aluminium and automobiles have shown a negative growth; while consumer durables like televisions, personal computers and air conditioners have shown a positive growth.

8. As many as 30 industry segments from basic and capital goods, consumer durables and non-durables and inter-mediate goods have recorded negative growth; some of the industries in this segment include processed foods and vegetables, vanaspati, auto components, refractories, machine tools, sugar machinery, industrial furnaces, transformers and textile machinery.

9. The slowdown in industrial growth has been due to a variety of factors, the main ones being sluggish demand on account of inadequate investment in infrastructure sectors like power, ports and transport and slowdown in general investment mainly due to subdued capital market conditions and partly due to corporate restructuring in some industries. The external factors include the economic crisis in South–East Asian countries and a slowdown of growth in international trade, leading to decline in export growth. The Box No. 1 highlights these factors.

10. A number of measures, including modifications in sectoral policies, have been taken in the 1999-2000 Budget to give a boost to specific sectors, especially construction and housing, which, coupled with a very good agricultural growth last year, is expected to result in increased consumer demand for a variety of items. The Capital market has also responded favourably to the budget proposals and this is expected to lead to an improvement in the investment climate. With greater competitiveness of Indian industries flowing from corporate restructuring and a gradual improvement in the international trade, it is only reasonable to expect that the industrial sector will soon be back on high growth path and be able to achieve the projected growth rate of 8.2 percent during the remaining period of the Ninth Plan .The measures taken have been highlighted in Box - 2 below :

MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Special package announced for revival of growth in exports.
Repeal of ULCRA and incentives to house ownership.
Buy-back of shares and inter-corporate loans allowed for boosting investment and reviving capital market.
Busy season credit policy announced by RBI, vide which interest rates will not be raised by the RBI during the busy season.
Technology imports liberalised.
Four Task Forces constituted by the Government to recommend measures for tackling the problems being faced by specific sectors of industry, namely, steel, capital goods, commercial vehicles and cement .The Task Forces have submitted their reports, which are under consideration of the Government.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

11. The policy of the Government on FDI since 1991 has been aimed at encouraging foreign investment particularly in the core/infrastructure sectors so as to supplement national efforts and promote induction of state-of-the-art technologies. While foreign investment is being welcomed in wide-ranging activities, every effort is being made to provide a level playing field to the domestic industry as also protect national interests.

12. Thirty four categories/groups of high priority industries, identified on the basis of National Industrial Classification, qualify for automatic approval from 50 to 100 percent FDI depending on the nature of activity. Remaining activities require approval of FIPB/ Government. FIPB is required to dispose of applications for FDI within a time-frame of six weeks. At present, FDI is not permissible in agriculture, real estate and insurance activities. FDI policies have been further liberalised with regard to repatriation of original investment and returns, liberal access to foreign technology, easy access to domestic debt, external commercial borrowings (ECB) etc. Also, there is now no ceiling on raising Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)/ American Depository Receipts (ADR)/ Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs).

SPECIAL POLICY PACKAGE FOR NORTH-EASTERN REGION

13. The Government of India announced a new industrial policy in 1997 for promoting industrialization of the North Eastern Region. Under this policy, Central assistance to the North Eastern States has been increased from Rs.10.00 crore to Rs. 15.00 crore per Growth Centre; funding pattern for Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) has been changed from 2:3 to 4:1 between the Government India and Small Industries Development Bank of India; the Transport Subsidy Scheme has been extended up to 31.3.2007; the Growth Centres and IIDCs have been made total tax-free Zones (income tax and excise); 15 percent subsidy would be available for plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs.30.00 lakh; and a comprehensive insurance scheme has been launched for industrial units with 100 percent premium subsidy for 10 years.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

14. Growth of small scale industry has been one of the most significant features of planned economic development. Small scale sector has grown phenomenally during the last three decades and the sector has played and has the potential to play a vital role in the fulfillment of our socio-economic objectives.

15. Further reforms were initiated during 1998-99 to improve the competitive strength of the small scale sector . The Box No 3 depicts these :

REVIVAL AND RESTRUCTURING OF PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

16. The Government of India under the new policy dispensation continued with its programme to revive the potentially viable Public Sector Enterprises. Under this programme, the Central Government has approved capital restructuring and/or revival plans for Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (BPCL), Jessop & Co. Ltd., Triveni Structurals Ltd. (TSL), Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. (R&C), Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. , Bharat Brakes & Vessels Ltd. (BBVL), Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC), Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) & Reyrolle Burn Ltd. (RBL), Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL), Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corporation Ltd. (HSCL), National Instrumentation Ltd. (NIL), Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (HMT), Hindustan Latex Ltd., Bharat Refractories Ltd. (BRL) and Burn Standard Ltd. (BSL). Restructuring proposals of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. (KIOCL) and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) are under consideration.

17. One of the major strategies, as a matter of policy, being pursued for strengthening and improving the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) is formation of joint ventures by induction of partners capable of providing managerial, technological, financial and marketing inputs. Twenty three PSEs of the Department of Heavy Industry have been identified for formation of Joint Ventures. Consultants have been appointed in the case of 19 PSEs for locating Joint Venture partners.

DISINVESTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

18. The Disinvestment Commission has submitted eleven reports covering 46 enterprises till July, 1999. Action on many of its recommendations has been taken and the remaining are under active consideration of the Government. The disinvestment target for 1998-99 was set at Rs.5,000 crore and included:

(i) Disinvestment of up to 10 million shares of Government held equity in Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) in the GDR/domestic markets as well as a retail offering of up to 1 million shares in the domestic market.

(ii) Disinvestment in the GDR/domestic market of up to 10 million shares of Government held equity in Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) with a new issue of 2 million shares, with an over allotment option of another 2 million new shares in the GDR market, as well as an option of placing up to 4 million shares in the domestic market either directly or through the agency of UTI.

(iii) Disinvestment of up to 200 million shares of Government held equity in Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in the GDR and domestic markets with a retail offering to follow of up to 10 million shares.

(iv) Disinvestment up to 39 million shares of Government held equity in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) – which will be distributed between the GDR and domestic market, based on market conditions, with the retail trenche to follow.

19. The CONCOR offering was completed during November, 1998 in the domestic market in which FIIs also participated. 9 million shares were disinvested, thereby raising about Rs. 121 crore. In case of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited the GDR/domestic offering was completed in February, 1999. 10 million shares were disinvested, thereby raising about Rs. 785 crore. The domestic offering of Gas Authority of India Limited was also completed in February, 1999 in which about 30 million shares were sold, raising about Rs. 180 crore. In all these cases, retail offering is yet to take place. The Indian Oil Corporation offering could not be executed on account of adverse market conditions.

20. The Government also participated in the cross purchase of shares by ONGC, Indian Oil Corporation & Gas Authority of India Limited as a seller. With the above disinvestments, the target of Rs. 5,000 crore set for the financial year was exceeded.

21. The disinvestment target for 1999-2000 is Rs. 10,000 crore. Besides, pending and some other disinvestments, it is planned to carry out strategic sale of some PSEs eg. Modern

Food Industries Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., etc. Some of the companies are being financially restructured prior to disinvestment so as to increase shareholder value.

NATIONAL RENEWAL FUND

22. The National Renewal Fund (NRF) was established on 3rd February, 1992 to protect the interests of workers affected by industrial restructuring. The main objective of NRF is to provide social safety net for labour which includes compensation to rationalized workers, their retraining, counselling and redeployment. To administer NRF, a high level Empowered Authority has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry. Funds are provided from NRF to the Central Public Sector Enterprises to implement the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS). A total of 1,29,049 workers had availed of VRS as on 30.4.1999 and an amount of Rs.2391.95 crore has been released for payment under VRS. A budgetary provision of Rs.138.00 crore has been made for VRS for the year 1999-2000.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF BACKWARD AREAS

23. For promoting industrialisation of the backward areas of the country, the Government of India launched a Centrally sponsored scheme of Growth Centres, which has been under implementation since 1988. Out of 71 identified Growth Centres, 68 Centres have been approved and central assistance of Rs.273.25 crore has been released as on April, 1999. A budgetary provision of Rs.25.00 crore has been made for the scheme for the year 1999-2000. However, the overall progress of the scheme has been rather slow.

24. The Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in July, 1971 to promote industries in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, Darjeeling District of West Bengal and eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, subsidy at rates ranging from 50 percent to 90 percent of the transport cost incurred on movement of raw-materials and finished goods from / to designated rail heads / ports is provided to all industrial units except plantations, refineries and power generation units. The scheme works on reimbursement basis, i.e. subsidy to eligible units is first disbursed by the States / Union Territories Governments concerned and then disbursement is claimed from the Central Government. From inception of the scheme up to March, 1999, an amount of Rs.445.77 crore has been reimbursed to States / Union Territories. The scheme has been extended up to 31.3.2000 in general and up to 31.3.2007 for the North Eastern States. An outlay of Rs.85.00 crore has been provided for the scheme for the year 1999-2000.

QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA

25. The Quality Council of India (QCI) has been set up to raise quality consciousness and improve international competitiveness of the Indian industry. The QCI will comprise three National Accreditation Boards for products, quality systems certification, training set up, testing and calibration laboratories. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India apart from Industry Associations are represented in the QCI.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

26. The total outlay approved for the year 1998-99 for industry and minerals sector was Rs. 13,975.13 crore, comprising Rs.11,918.43 crore in the Central Sector and Rs. 2056.70 crore in the State Sector. The Central Sector outlay was to be funded through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to the tune of Rs.8905.22 crore and Budgetary (BS) of Rs. 3013.21 crore.
27. The revised estimate for the year 1998-99 is placed at Rs. 9475.53 crore for the industry and minerals sector, comprising Rs.76009 crore in the Central Sector and Rs.1868.44 crore in the State Sector. The lower spending compared to budgetary provision is primarily because of inability of the Public Sector Enterprises to mobilise adequate internal and extra budgetary resources.

28. The total outlay approved for 1999-2000 for industry and minerals sector is Rs. 8980.35 crore in the Central Sector. The Central Sector outlay would be funded through IEBR to the tune of Rs.6289.16 crore and BS of Rs.2691.19 crore.

29. Following statements provide details on outlays, expenditure and indicative production targets etc.
Annexure 1 : Ministry – wise outlays, BS and IEBR.
Annexure 2 : Undertaking – wise outlays, BS and IEBR.
Annexure 3 : Production achieved in1998-99 and indicative targets for 1999-2000.
Annexure 4 : Production, employment and exports of small scale industry.
Annexure 5 : Plan outlays and expenditure for states and Union Territories.

30. The sector wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

SECTORAL PROFILE

MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

31. The cost effective mineral exploration and development with latest state-of-the- art exploration technology continues to be the Plan objective along with promoting private sector in both mineral exploration and creating new mining capacities. Pursuing the Ninth Plan objective of making available minerals at internationally competitive prices to consumers, greater emphasis is being laid on mineral exploration by adoption of improved technologies like remote sensing, geo-physical and geo-chemical techniques, etc.

32. The Government of India continued the process of consolidating the steps taken in the wake of enunciation of the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and the amendments made to the Mines And Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (MMRD 1957) - which led to opening up of the mineral sector to private investment, including from abroad and granting of more powers to the State Governments for mineral development and mineral administration. Under this process, the MMRD Act, 1957 was further amended in 1998-99; and this Act is now called Mines And Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1999 (MMDR, 1999), placing more emphasis on development rather than regulation. This is in line

with the overall policy dispensation of liberalization of the economy. The main feature of the amendments made in the MMDR Act, 1999 is delegation of more powers to the State Governments regarding grant / renewal of prospecting licences/mining leases. Further, in order to encourage mineral exploration, section 3 of the Act has been amended to include aerial reconnaissance survey for exploration of minerals, for which a provision of reconnaissance permit for regional and air-borne surveys over large areas has been incorporated in the Act, making it, by and large, akin to similar legislation in the western countries. Besides, administrative responsibility for the development of lime stone resources has been passed on to the States by deleting this mineral from the first schedule of the Act, apart from empowering States to approve mining plans and make rules for checking illegal mining.

33. The exploration and development of mineral resources of India continued to be undertaken by both the Central and State Government agencies namely the Geological Survey of India, the State Directorates of Geology and Mining, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and the Mineral Development Corporations of the States. Though the mineral sector has been thrown open to the private sector, there has not been much investment by the private sector in mineral exploration during 1998-99 except one major joint sector project between Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and BHP Minerals Corporation of Australia, for exploration of base metal resources in Rajasthan which has been approved by the Government of India under Foreign Direct Investment programme. Some foreign parties such as Meridien Peak Resources of Canada and Metdist of UK have, however, obtained prospecting licences for mineral exploration .

IRON ORE

34. Production of iron ore in 1998-99 was 70.68 million tonnes. The domestic consumption was around 380 million tonnes and exports around 31.02 million tonnes during 1998-99. Both the domestic consumption and export fell short of the targets primarily because of lower off-take of iron ore by the domestic steel industry and foreign buyers, particularly, Japanese steel mills during the year 1998-99. This was due to slow down in both the Indian economy as well as in the Japanese economy during 1998-99.

35. The Government had approved development of Bailadila 10/11A Iron ore projects of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) in August, 1995 at an estimated cost of Rs.430.50 crore. The project was to be completed by August, 1999. However, because of delayed clearances by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Union Ministry of Environment and Forests for renewal of mining lease of deposits 10 and 11, no mine development and civil excavation work could be taken up. The Bailadila - 11 is now expected to be completed by June, 2001. It will have a capacity to produce 5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. The Blue Dust Mining project at Bailadila-14 deposit of NMDC has been taken up for implementation at a cost of Rs.24.33 crore. It will produce 1.5 million tonnes of blue dust and is expected to be completed by September, 2000. The Bailadila 11B project will have a capacity of 5 million tonnes of iron ore and would be a joint venture between NMDC and M/s Ispat Industries Ltd .

36. The Government approved a joint venture project promoted by M/s Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) with M/s Metallurgical Engineering Consultants Ltd. and Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd. under the name and style of: Kudremukh Iron and Steel Company Ltd. for setting up a 155,000 tonnes per year capacity pig iron plant and 50,000 tonnes per annum ductile iron spun pipes plant at Mangalore. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs.328.16 crore. The work on the project is as per schedule; the first phase of the project - pig iron plant - is expected to be completed by March 2000; and the second phase - 50,000 tonnes per annum capacity ductile iron spun pipes unit - would be taken up later. The KIOCL is contemplating to develop Nellibeedu and Gangrikal deposits.

MANGANESE ORE

37. The Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL) is the largest producer of high grade manganese ore which is the raw material for manufacturing ferro alloys, an essential input for steel making. The company has taken up ferro manganese / silico manganese plant - 10,000 tonnes per annum capacity - at a capital cost of Rs.5.70 crore. The commissioning of the plant has been delayed on account of unfavourable market conditions. Trial production, however, was started in October, 1998 for firming up of production parameters and removing teething problems. Considering the increasing requirement of power at Balaghat mines due to setting up of ferro manganese plant, MOIL has proposed to set up a captive power plant of 5 MW capacity (3 x 2.5 MW) at Balaghat mine at an estimated cost of Rs.29.40 crore. It is proposed to take up the scheme in three phases. The first phase is scheduled to be completed by 1999-2000 at an estimated cost of Rs.9.60 crore. The second and third phases would be taken up later on.

STEEL

38. Slow down in the economy, stiff competitive pressure and falling prices have accentuated the problems of steel producers in both public and private sectors, leading to production cut-backs, increase in the inventory of steel plants and severe pressure on profitability. India experienced antidumping duties imposed on its exports of stainless steel bright bars to Europe and USA. It had also to resort to imposing antidumping duty on cheap CR and HR coils imported from CIS countries. Further, a floor price was announced for HR and CR coils below which imports from any country would attract imposition of antidumping duty. Imports of low ash metallurgical coke from China led to a controversy between domestic coke manufacturers and pig iron manufacturers; while the former strongly supported the imposition of antidumping duty, it was opposed by the latter.

39. The progress of Plan expenditure in the steel sector was lower than budgeted for the year 1998-99. It was 60.63 percent in the case of SAIL and a little less than 40 percent in the case of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and less than 5 percent in the case of Bharat Refractories Ltd. Besides, in the case of mining companies under the Department of Steel, the Plan expenditure was around 70 percent. The overall utilisation of Plan funds by the public sector enterprises in the steel sector was only around 61.24 percent during 1998-99.

40. The reasons for lower Plan expenditure than budgeted for 1998-99 included, delays in projects such as sinter plant-III of Bhilai Steel Plant, modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant, modernisation phase-II of Rourkela Steel Plant, expansion project of RINL, resource crunch faced by SAIL, delays in taking up projects by the mining companies under the Department of Steel, etc. The modernization of Bokaro Steel Plant of SAIL was completed during 1998-99. SAIL incurred a net loss of Rs. 1574 crore in 1998-99 as against a profit of Rs. 133 crore in the previous year. The Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL) incurred a net loss of. Rs.580 crore in 1998-99. The market borrowing capacity of most of the steel units declined due to decreased profitability, adverse market conditions and delays in implementation of projects resulting in cost over runs.

41. The restructuring and revival programmes of SAIL. and RINL, the two major Public Sector Enterprises, are under consideration of the Government.

NON-FERROUS METALS

Aluminium

42. Production of primary aluminium from alumina has remained stagnant in the past couple of years largely because of demand constraint and power shortage. The production at the public sector National Aluminium Company (NALCO) during 1998-99 was around 27 percent lower than in 1997-98, primarily due to various technical problems it encountered at its Angul Smelter.

43. The domestic consumption of aluminium during 1998-99 was around 5,50,000 tonnes registering a growth of around 3.5 percent, over the consumption during 1997-98 but was lower than the Plan target of 8.5 percent, primarily because there was no growth in the major aluminium consuming sectors such as electricals, automobiles and construction which account for 34 percent, 22 percent and 8 percent respectively i.e. around 64 percent of the total aluminium consumption. In the power sector, aluminium demand largely depends on the public sector investment in transmission and distribution. During the last two years, there has not been much increase in the investment in power sector. The investments in the construction and the automobile sectors were also not encouraging during 1998-99 because of general slow down in the industry. The world aluminium market continued to be in slow down phase during 1998-99, which affected our exports of both alumina and aluminium.

44. The investment in the three large private sector export-oriented alumina refineries in Orissa has been deferred due to commercial reasons. The expansion project of. NALCO, comprising bauxite mine expansion from 2.4 million tonnes capacity to 4.8 million tonnes capacity and alumina refinery from 0.8 million tonnes to 1.575 million tonnes, at a cost of Rs.1665.00 crore, is under implementation and is likely to be commissioned by March 2001. The Government has also approved expansion of aluminium smelter of NALCO from 2,30,000 tonnes to 3,45,000 tonnes and captive power generation capacity from 720 MW to 840 MW, at a total cost of Rs.2062 crore. This project is likely to be completed by 2002. The new cold rolling mill project of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) with an annual capacity of 40,000 tonnes of thin gauge sheets /coils, at a total cost of Rs.1550 crore is under implementation at Korba.

45. According to present indications, the international aluminium market is expected to look up from the second half of 1999-2000, with recovery in demand for aluminium particularly in South East Asia and Europe resulting in firming up of prices. This is likely to result in higher exports of alumina as well as aluminium from India during the year compared to previous year.

46. With the expected easing of the present slow-down phase of the domestic industrial sector, the domestic demand for aluminium is likely to grow at around 4.5 – 5 percent. It would, however, continue to be less than the targeted Ninth Plan average yearly growth rate of 8 percent for the third consecutive year.

47. With improvement of the domestic as well as international aluminium markets, it is expected that the investments in the three large export oriented alumina refineries will be taken up during 1999-2000. There is no other new large investment anticipated either in the private or public sector during 1999-2000. NALCO has proposed addition of one more unit of 120 MW capacity to its captive thermal power capacity at a total cost of Rs. 462.57 crore, which is under consideration of the Government.

COPPER

48. Trial production of refined copper based on imported concentrates was reported from the recently commissioned private sector copper smelters and refineries of Indo Gulf Fertilisers Ltd (Birla Copper) and Sterlite Industries Ltd. in 1998-99. Besides, SWIL, a secondary copper producer in the private sector, also commenced trial production during the year. The domestic copper market remained depressed during the year 1998-99 with a growth rate of around 5 percent, as against the Ninth Plan target of 8 percent and even lower than the 5.7 percent achieved during 1997-98, because of low demand primarily due to slow-down of the economy. The international copper market also remained depressed for most of 1998-99 because of low demand primarily in the South East Asian Countries, Europe and North America and over supply. This kept LME prices of copper very low. Thus HCL was badly affected, leading to a substantial loss during the year.

49. The copper industry is expected to recover during 1999-2000 as is the forecast for the economy as well as the industrial sector as a whole. The demand for copper is anticipated to grow at around 6 percent during 1999-2000. The international copper market is not expected to move out of its depressed phase during 1999-2000. The LME copper prices are not, therefore, expected to increase during the year. Some revival is, however, anticipated during the last quarter of the year.

50. The domestic copper smelting and refining capacities would increase to around 3,00,000 tonnes from the private sector smelters. Given the poor copper resource position of the country, all the private sector copper smelters are based on the imported copper concentrates, except SWIL which is on imported scrap-based smelter. With these additions to the copper smelting and refining capacity, the dominance of the public sector Hindustan Copper Limited in copper production will end, with the private sector contributing around 84 percent of the domestic copper production and the public sector HCL only around 16 percent.

51. HCL has been incurring losses for the last few years mainly due to steep fall in the London Metal Exchange (LME) prices of copper and reduction of custom duty on the metal. A number of measures have been initiated to revive the company. These include capital restructuring, debottlenecking of smelter at Khetri, Rajasthan, deferring of major investment to expand Khetri smelter, closure of unviable mines such as Mosabani mine in Ghatsila, Bihar, Chandmari mine in Rajasthan, rationalising work-force through voluntary retirement scheme, etc. No major investment has been planned in the public sector in the Ninth Plan except debottlenecking programme of the Khetri smelter of HCL and other smaller investments related to maintaining the health of the smelter. These programmes are progressing as scheduled.

ZINC AND LEAD

52. The domestic consumption of zinc grew at the rate of 1.7 percent over the previous year during 1997-98 and only 0.5 percent in 1998-99. The growth in zinc consumption during 1997-98 and 1998-99 was less than the Ninth Plan average annual growth target of 6 percent. This was because of slow down in the end- use industrial sectors like galvanising, automobiles, chemicals, etc. Lead consumption grew at around 5.4 percent during 1997-98 over 1996-97 and at 6.5 percent during 1998-99 over 1997-98. The consumption growth of lead during 1997-98 and 1998-99 was also less than the Ninth Plan average annual growth target of 7 percent.

53. The international lead and zinc markets were depressed in 1997-98 and started recovering from the last quarter of 1998-99. The international prices of both the metals were competitive due to low demand and over supply; the Indian producers both in the private and public sectors, namely M/s Binani Zinc Ltd and Hindustan Zinc Ltd (HZL) met the challenge with adoption of effective managerial strategies.

54. The year 1999-2000 is expected to be better for the international lead and zinc markets with prices moving up due to recovery of demand, particularly in the South East Asian countries, North America and Europe. The domestic demand of zinc and lead is expected to grow at around 4-4.5 percent and 7 percent respectively during 1999-2000.

55. M/s HZL has completed its lead-zinc ore beneficiation expansion project at Rampura Agucha in Rajasthan raising the capacity from 3,000 tonnes per day to 4,500 tonnes per day. The first joint venture project of HZL and BHP Minerals of Australia for exploration of base and precious metals in Rajasthan has made considerable progress. Besides, HZL is contemplating to set up a new zinc smelter in Rajasthan for which some preliminary work has been taken up. There is no other major investment under implementation in lead-zinc metals either in the private or public sector. The secondary zinc smelters based on imported zinc ash/ skimmings /dross have commenced production with imported raw materials, which has now been allowed by the Government on actual user licence basis. With this, production of around 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes of zinc is expected from the secondary producers during 1999-2000.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

56. The externally aided project of Mineral Resource and Intelligence System Data Base under implementation since February 1995 with assistance from BRGM, France, at the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) at a cost of 3.4859 million French Francs has been completed. Two other projects namely Development of Application Techniques in Relation to Environmental Management and Waste Requirements at a total cost of 16 million French Francs and Technical Management and Information System at a cost of 23.4 million French Francs are under implementation . The GSI-BRGM, France collaborative projects comprise upgradation and development of professional skills and image processing and digital map making and data processing in GSI. Setting up of Geo-scientific Data Centre in GSI has already been completed. The BRGM, France provided assistance to GSI to the tune of Rs.19.32 crore during 1997-98 and Rs.21.50 crore in 1998-99 . During 1999-2000 it would be around Rs.100 crore. The total assistance from BRGM, France to GSI during the Ninth Plan would be around Rs.138.91 crore.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

57. The Engineering industry with its diversified forward and backward linkages and a weight of around 30.5 percent in the Index of Industrial Production, is at the core of the industrial growth. The Engineering industry achieved an excellent growth rate of 14 to 17 percent per annum during 1994-97, but slid to a negative growth rate of 1.8 percent during 1997-98, mainly because of slow-down in overall industrial growth and unsatisfactory investment climate due to high cost of borrowings and slump in primary capital market. However, in the more recent past, the industry has shown signs of picking up.

58. For improving the performance of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) has set up a mechanism to closely interact with them, for monitoring their overall performance. It also serves as an interface between these enterprises and other agencies of the Government to establish long term linkages with the user sectors for formulating and modifying corporate policies, improving the order book position and maintaining supplies to different core sector customers. The Government has taken up restructuring programmes of these companies to make their operations internationally competitive and viable, including formation of Joint Ventures (JVs) in appropriate cases with suitable partners to facilitate continuous access to technology and markets. A separate budget provision has been made in DHI budget for engaging reputed consultants for advising the Government on corporate restructuring of PSEs including locating JV partners, wherever required. A separate head namely, "Crucial Balancing Investments" has been created for meeting unanticipated debottlenecking or other urgent expenditures of the PSEs with a view to enabling them to respond to market demands. Consultancy studies aimed at identifying and removal of constraints are also being funded. Under the amended provision of the Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA), sick PSEs are referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Twenty Three PSEs stand referred to BIFR. Out of these, IFR has sanctioned revival schemes for 10 PSEs; out of these, 5 PSEs have turned around in 1997-98.

59. Comprehensive reforms of PSEs including restructuring, rehabilitation and divestment continued during 1998-99. The reforms would continue in the year 1999-2000. The Plan programmes include strengthening of profit making PSEs like BHEL for making them internationally competitive with thrust on technological upgradation and adoption of Total Quality Management (TQM), etc. Inducting Joint Ventures (JVs) partners is another Plan programme under implementation for PSEs which are marginally profit making. Andrew Yule & Co.'s belting division has been converted to a joint-venture company from 1.2.1999 with Phoenix, AG Germany with 74 percent equity. Besides, diversification and cost reduction measures are being taken up by the companies for improving their profitability. For the unviable PSEs, the Government has introduced Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) for employees. About 35000 employees opted for VRS/VSS during the period 1992-93 to 1997-98, involving an expenditure of Rs. 600 crore.

R & D ACTIVITIES

60. The liberalisation of industrial and other policies has led to greater competition for the engineering industry, including from foreign firms. This has reinforced the need for technology upgradation to achieve international competitiveness and to be able to offer contemporary levels of technology. Besides, the demands of the user sectors play an important role in selection of technologies and introduction of new products. In order to meet these objectives, a number of research projects are being undertaken by the PSEs in collaboration with the research organizations. Five institutes have been set up with UNIDO/UNDP assistance for research in new technologies. These are the Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI), Pollution Control Research Institute (PCRI), Centre for Electric Transportation (CET), Ceramic Technological Institute (CTI) and Welding Research Institute (WRI). A sum of Rs. 61 crore was spent on in-house R & D programmes by BHEL in 1998-99, focussing on development of new products/systems, business enhancement, quality / reliability improvement and indigenisation. The turnover due to R & D efforts resulting in new or modified products, was around Rs.760 crore during the year.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRY

61. There are about forty shipyards in the country; out of these, seven are in the public sector, two in the state sector and the remaining in the private sector. The Shipbuilding Industry has been delicensed and is open to the private sector irrespective of the size of ships, except for construction of war ships. The private shipyards are not building large sized ships due to non-availability of adequate resources. The capacity utilisation of the public sector shipyards in the shipbuilding activity has been very low. The major reasons for the poor capacity utilisation are lack of adequate numbers of orders, reluctance on the part of ship owners to place orders due to higher price of indigenous ships and long construction period involved compared to international builders. Therefore, the Shipyards have accumulated losses over the years. The Government of India is fully seized of the problems and a number of remedial measures have been taken to revive the financial health of the ailing shipyards.

62. Among the public sector ship building units, after financial restructuring of Cochin Shipyard, the Yard has started earning profits, whereas Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL)

continues to incur losses. The financial restructuring of HSL is under consideration of the Government. HSL has also been advised to look for a suitable Joint Venture partner with reputed foreign yard. The Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. (HDPE) continues to be a sick yard, for which a restructuring proposal is under consideration of the Government.

ELECTRONICS

63. The electronics industry is a fast growing sector of the Indian industry. The production of the industry increased from Rs.32,070 crore in 1997-98 to Rs.41,100 crore in 1998-99 representing a growth of 28.16 percent. The software industry has emerged as one of the fastest growing sectors in the economy with a compound annual growth rate of exceeding 50 percent and with an estimated turnover of US $4 billion and exports to the tune of around US $2.6 billion in 1998-99. Among different segments of the electronics industry, Software exports recorded a growth of 69.23 percent, followed by 615 percent by domestic software, 44.44 percent by strategic electronics and 21 percent by consumer electronics. The production in Industrial electronics and Computer systems, however, recorded negative growth of 9.5 percent and 18 percent respectively during this period. The exports of electronics sector increased from Rs. 9,500 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 12,800 crore in 1998-99.

64. Information Technology (IT) is receiving focussed attention of the Government as it has tremendous potential to become an engine of growth for all sectors of the economy. Making India, a global Information Technology superpower and one of the largest generators and exporters of Software in the world within next 10 years is one of the items under the Special Action Plan (SAP). A National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development was constituted by the Government in May, 1998 under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaswant Singh, the then Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The first report of the Task Force containing 108 point Action Plan, which came out in July, 1998, has been accepted by the Government. The second and the third reports of the above Task Force which came out subsequently, are under consideration of the Government. The Box No. 4 below highlights various incentives provided to Electronics and Information Technology sectors.

65. During 1998–99, 177 proposals involving foreign investment of Rs. 1185 crore have been approved. Out of these, 80 are under Software Technology Park scheme, 79 in Domestic Tariff Area and 18 in 100 percent Export Oriented Unit / Electronics Hardware Technology Park schemes.

66. India has achieved capability of designing and building supercomputers using massively parallel processing technology to address the national requirements in science and engineering applications, mission oriented critical applications and business computing. Supercomputer with an architecture scalable to 1 TFLOP has been built by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and set up as a National PARAM Supercomputing facility at Pune. The Education & Research Network (ERNET) is providing network services to academic and research community since 1990 and presently over 80,000 users are connected to it. A number of programmes like electronic governance, multimedia promotion, distance education and electronic commerce ,etc., have been taken up under the National Information Infrastructure (NII) scheme . A number of R&D programmes

are being pursued on high speed data transmission system based on synchronous digital hierarchy technology, digital mobile trunking system, application specific integrated circuits, photonics and optoelectronics, strategic electronics, etc.

67. In order to strengthen the manpower base for promotion of electronics and IT industry, special institutions like Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT), National Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Department of Electronics Accredited Computer Courses (DOEACC), Electronics Research and Development Centres (ER & DCs), Electronic Test and Design Centres (ETDCs) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) ,etc., are imparting training in electronics and software engineering. A number of programmes relating to generation of employment and training have been taken up to extend benefits of electronics and IT to the North-Eastern States and rural areas of the country .

68. The Department of Electronics has taken up projects related to emerging issues in IT like Upgrading ERNET, National Information Infrastructure (NII), Technology Development in Indian Languages, Electronic Governance, Electronic Commerce and Development of Technology for multilingual Digital Library. For accelerating induction of IT in trade and commerce, an "Information Technology (IT) Bill" has been formulated and would be introduced in the Parliament for making it an Act to protect users' interests.

69. The Government has accepted recommendations of the National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development. It has announced major fiscal benefits to the Information Technology sector and directed that each Ministry/Department should make Five Year IT Plan and allocate 2-3 percent of its Budget on Information Technology applications. The State Governments are also earmarking budget provisions for

INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- The electronics industry, except aerospace and defence electronics, has been fully delicensed.
- Export earnings from Information Technology (IT) products would not be taxed.
- Depreciation of IT products would be allowed at 60 percent .
- Units located in Electronics Hardware Technology (EHTP) and Software Technology Parks (STP) have been exempted from payment of corporate income tax for 10 years.
- Income derived by foreign companies as dividend and interest would be taxed at the rate of 20 percent.
- The payments in the form of royalty and technical service fee would be taxed at 30 percent.
- Under section 80 HHE of the Income Tax Act, definition of Computer Software has been widened to include transmission of data.
- Exemption of withholding tax on interest on external commercial borrowings has been extended to the IT sector..
- The tariff levels are being brought in line with the average international levels in a phased manner.
- Information Technology Bill is under consideration of the Government.
- Venture Capital Fund with a provision of Rs.100 crore has been created to give a boost to software and IT industry.
- A facilitation desk has been set up in DOE to provide critical information, create awareness and provide consultancy for tackling Y2K issue.

implementation of computerization programmes in their establishments. It is expected to result in development of domestic software industry, efficient management of time and resources, electronic governance, electronic commerce, improved citizen services, better health care etc. A Panel has been constituted by the National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development to prepare an action plan for Information Technology hardware industry and recommend policy measures for making India a major IT power in the world with an export target of US $ 10 billion by the year 2008 .

70. A campaign for Y2K problem has been initiated with the objective of creating awareness in the country regarding magnitude of the problem and paucity of time in this regard. A facilitation desk cell has also been created in the Department of Electronics to provide critical information and first level consultancy to various organizations .

71. An India IT Vision 2010 Action Plan has been formulated covering important areas of infrastructure, skill development, education , finance, marketing, promotion , development of technology and applications , R & D, policy support ,etc, .

72. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) is providing computer based communication informatics services mainly to the Central and State Governments, UTs and District Administrations for decision support and planning through NICNET. Apart from this, major programmes of NIC include NICNET based land records computerization, extending NICNET services to new districts, expansion of video-conferencing network under tele-informatics development and promotion programme, biblio-informatics service programme, modelling graphics and design programme, project NICSAT, implementation of Court-IS programme for High Courts. etc., .

PETROCHEMICALS

73. The Petrochemicals industry broadly comprises plastics, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibres and intermediates which are manufactured from petroleum feed stocks like naphtha, gas or alcohol. The petrochemicals industry the world over remained depressed with sluggishness in demand and consequently low prices. The inter-mediate and fibre segments of the industry were the worst hit. Easy and comparatively cheap imports posed severe competition to the domestic industry. Despite this, the indicative production targets in respect of Chemicals & Petrochemicals set for 1998-99 were generally achieved; in fact the production of petrochemical intermediates was around 112 percent of the target. Production of petrochemicals such as polymers, synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber and synthetic detergents was around 14 percent higher during 1998-99 over the previous year.

74. The depressed market has resulted in going slow by the industry in setting up /expansion of capacities. However, the on going programmes were continued. The second phase of the Gandhar Complex of IPCL is being executed as per schedule and most of the units have been mechanically completed.

75. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. (PCL) has been incurring losses due to basically uncompetitive operations resulting in accumulated losses and inability to get working capital because of refusal by financial institutions to advance further loans since PCL could not pay

back the outstanding loans. An external consulting agency has been engaged for preparing a rehabilitation package after assessing techno-economic viability of each of the units of PCL on stand-alone basis.

76. The Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. is also facing some problems due to depressed market conditions. The modernisation of its PSF plant, which includes incorporation of new technologies for operational improvements, reduction of waste fibre generation and enhancing capacity of annealed fibre production has been mechanically completed.

77. Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has commissioned its Petrochemicals Plant at Pata in U.P., which includes a world-scale gas cracker with a designed capacity to produce 300,000 tpa of ethylene and 12,000 tpa of propylene. The feedstock for the cracker is gas supplied from the HBJ pipeline. The plant has swing capacity to produce 160,000 tpa of either linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) or high density polyethylene (HDPE), in addition to 100,000 tpa of HDPE.

78. The Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) is an unique institute of its kind in India having all the facilities required for plastics industries like tooling, designing, processing and testing of plastics under one roof. Modernisation of CIPET facilities with assistance of World Bank to the tune of US $ 12 million has been completed.

CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES

79. The chemicals industry stands fully liberalised which means that there is no licence required for setting up new units except for a small list of hazardous chemicals. The modernisation and upgradation of technologies has received top most priority of the industry, which is mostly in the private sector, during the last five years . Because of these efforts, the chemical industry has been able to meet the challenges of competition. Along with modernisation to improve operating efficiency of the plants, safety in operations, health of the workers as well as environmental concerns received full attention of the industry. As per the national policy frame work, management of toxic chemicals is also receiving increasing attention. In the manufacture of caustic soda, units are shifting to much cleaner membrane cell technology from the conventional mercury diaphragm technology and over 55 percent of the total installed capacity in caustic soda manufacture is now based on the membrane cell technology.

80. The pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, weedicides, etc are used extensively in Indian agriculture and public health. Presently, 60 technical grade pesticides are being manufactured in the country by more than 125 units. About 500 units are manufacturing pesticide formulations. The estimated production of technical pesticides in 1998-99 was around 84,700 tonnes. In the agro-chemicals sector, as per the national policy, high-volume low-priced pesticides are being substituted by low-volume high-priced pesticides. The use of bio-pesticides is also gradually picking up. The growth in the dyestuffs industry has also been noteworthy. Dyes and dye intermediates offer immense possibility of exports from India in view of their international quality and competitive prices.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

81. The drugs and pharmaceuticals industry is one of the largest and most advanced among the developing countries, manufacturing quality bulk drugs and formulations, belonging to several major therapeutic groups. There are about 250 large units including five central public sector units namely, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd (HAL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (BCPL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd (SSPL) and Bengal Immunity Ltd (BIL) and about 8000 small scale units in operation. These units produce about 350 bulk drugs and a wide range of formulations. Today, India is in a position to meet 70 percent of the country's requirement of bulk drugs and almost the entire demand for formulations. In 1997-98, production of bulk drugs and formulations was of the order of Rs. 2,623 crore and Rs. 12,068 crore respectively, showing growth of 20 percent and 15 percent respectively over the previous year's production. The export performance of the industry has also been excellent . During 1998-99, exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals registered a growth rate of a little over 30 percent over 1997-98.

82. The drugs and pharmaceutical industry has been fully liberalised. The manufacturers are free to produce any drug duly approved by the Drug Control Authority. Further, five bulk drugs, namely, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline and Folic Acid have been de-reserved and thrown open to private sector. Almost all drugs are allowed to be imported under Open General Licence. The drugs and pharmaceutical industry, therefore, is highly competitive . All the five central PSUs are sick. While in the case of BCPL, SSPL, HAL, and BIL, the revival packages sanctioned by BIFR are under implementation, it has not been possible to put together any viable revival package in the case of IDPL.

83. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has now become fully functional with the task of price fixation/revision by enforcing the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO). It has revised prices of 12 bulk drugs and 635 formulations and fixed the prices of three commonly used IV Fluids by exercising the powers available under para 10(b) of DPCO, 1995 apart from discharging the other related duties.

FERTILIZERS

84. Production of both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers during 1998-99 fell marginally short of targets. Taking the two nutrients together, there was however, an overall growth of 3 percent in 1998-99 over the production in 1997-98. The shortfall in targets was due to curtailment of natural gas supply from ONGC to the plants on HBJ pipeline and power and equipment problems, shortage of raw materials and labour problems in various units of HFC and FCI. In the case of phosphatic fertilizers, the main reason for lower production in 1998-99 as against the target, was due to lower contribution from Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. The total consumption of fertilizers, which was 16.18 million tonnes during 1997-98 went up to 18.1 million tonnes during 1998-99. The consumption of phosphatic fertilizers increased from 3.91 million tonnes in 1997-98 to 4.41 million tonnes in 1998-99, representing a growth of 12.67 percent.

85. The total installed capacity of fertilizers in the country was 10.52 million tonnes of nitrogen and 3.17 million tonnes of phosphate as on 1.4.1999. The increase in capacity over 1997-98 was due to commissioning of Kalol and Phulpur Expansion of Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Limited (IFFCO) and Expansion and Modernisation of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (NFCL), at Kakinada.

86. The major fertilizer sector projects under implementation and likely to be completed during 1999-2000 are: IFFCO Kandla expansion, NFCL expansion at Kakinada (AP), Expansion project of Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Gadepan and Oswal Phosphatic plant at Paradeep. The Government has given in principle approval for two grass roots projects and two expansion projects for ammonia-urea which are : Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers (RCF), Thal, Krishak Bharti Co-operative Limited (KRIBHCO), Hazira and Gorakhpur and IFFCO, Nellore.

87. The revival packages for the operational units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Sindri, Ramagundam and Talchar), were reformulated taking into account the unit-wise viability and are under consideration of the Government.. The Government has approved the proposal for revival of Namrup units of HFC with an estimated fresh investment of Rs. 350 crore.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

88. Leather industry occupies a place of prominence in the Indian economy in view of its massive potential for employment, growth and export. The leather industry has undergone dramatic transformation from mere exporter of raw materials in sixties to that of value added finished products in nineties. The share of value added finished items in the total exports from the leather sector is now 80 percent as against 20 percent in the 1970s. The Policy initiatives taken by the Government since 1973 for planned development of the sector aiming at optimal utilisation of available raw materials for maximising returns, particularly from exports, have been instrumental in phenomenal transformation of the leather industry.

89. The Policy initiatives taken by the Government include allowing import of raw materials and machinery and components under OGL at concessional rates of duty, encouragement for domestic manufacture of components by promoting joint ventures and by duty rationalisation on inputs, removal of tanned/dressed fur skins and chamois leather from the list of industries requiring compulsory licensing etc. The export obligation on production of goods reserved for the small scale sector in the organised sector has been brought down from 75 percent to 50 percent to encourage exports while providing a reasonable safeguard to the small scale and cottage sector. Non-SSI units can, however, take up manufacture of finished leather from semi-finished stage without any export obligation.

90. The leather exports have slowed down from 1996-97 due to many external and internal factors. The external factors include lower demand due to slow- down in international trade, fluctuations in European currency particularly Deutsche Mark and emergence of China, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and East European countries as major competitors. The internal factors include closure of a number of tanneries on environmental considerations and lack of modernisation in the industry, particularly the tanneries, resulting

in acute shortage of good quality finished leather and low productivity and low competitiveness of the industry.

91. Despite the fact that India has comparative advantage in the leather sector due to abundance of raw material, there continues to be acute shortage of good quality finished leather. Most of the existing tanneries use outdated technology and inadequate pollution control measures. Therefore, tannery modernisation is crucial for the development of leather sector. Availability of finance and cost of capital have been one of the major constraints for modernisation of tanneries. Support for tannery modernisation is being given a very high priority under the Indian Leather Development Programme, SIDE-NLDP and under National Leather Technology Mission (NLTM).

92. An UNDP assisted National Leather Development Programme (NLDP) has been implemented from April 1992 to September 1998 with the objective of integrated development of the leather industry through selected institutions/agencies in the country. The programme has been very successful in creating institutional facilities of international standards and capacity to meet the requirements of trained man-power. In order to consolidate the gains of this project and in line with sustainable human development concerns, Phase-II of the programme, namely, SIDE-NLDP (Small Industries and Development and Employment Programme in leather sector) has been launched with UNDP assistance of US $ 7 million in September, 1998 with focus on poverty alleviation and sustained livelihood and building linkages between the organised and unorganised sector. The programme will be completed by March, 2002. Several State Governments have also committed to this programme in a big way.

93. The Indian Leather Development Programme is being implemented as one of the Ninth Plan programmes to complement NLDP. The objectives of the ILDP are mainly to bridge critical gaps in the infrastructure for integrated development of the leather industry, activate national agencies towards tackling gaps in the industry, to promote productivity, value addition, encourage investment, trade development and building up of information base for the leather industry.

94. National Leather Technology Mission (NLTM) launched in 1995 for integrated development of tanning sector has been successfully accomplished in 1998. The programme focussed on areas like augmentation of raw material requirements of the leather industry and promotion of environmentally cleaner leather processing methods through use of modern technology. The technology has been proven on ground in several locations. NLTM had a total of 172 activities covering 16 states in the country. It has been able to prove the benefits of technology. A decision has been taken to launch successor programme to NLTM to propagate the successful elements of technologies proved under it.

PAPER AND PAPER BOARD

95. At present, there are about 380 units – 28 large mills and 352 small paper mills engaged in the production of paper and paper board in India. The Country is self-sufficient in the manufacture of most varieties of paper and paper boards. The growth rate of the industry improved from 4.5 percent in 1997-98 to 6.3 percent in 1998-99. The capacity utilization of

the industry is around 75 percent. A number of paper mills particularly small mills are lying sick or closed. The public sector mills like Mandya National Paper Mills, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills have also become sick and are under reference to BIFR. The reasons for low capacity utilization in the industry are present slackness in demand and stiff competition from the global players.

96. The main problems being faced by the paper industry are inadequate availability and high cost of raw materials, high capital intensity, technological obsolescence and large imports of paper and paper products. With the scaling down of import duty to 20 percent in 1995 and the volatile international prices, the paper industry has been exposed to severe international competition. The problem was compounded by cheap imports not only from Russia, Canada and USA but also from south-east Asian countries like Indonesia and Thailand, whose currencies were devalued and with Indian rupee remaining strong, the domestic producers were forced to bring down their prices even though the cost of production is higher in India. However, due to hardening of prices in the international market in the recent past, the import of paper and paper board fell to 2.2 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 from 3 lakh tonnes in 1997-98.

NEWSPRINT

97. There are 39 mills manufacturing newsprint comprising four in the Central public sector, two in the State public sector and 33 in the private sector. The total installed capacity is about 8.36 lakh tonnes. The industry registered a negative growth of about 27 percent in 1996-97 as a result of higher level of imports at 5.47 lakh tonnes due to lowering of import duties and dumping by foreign suppliers. Due to hardening of prices in the international market, however, imports have gradually come down. Imports were around 4.5 lakh tonnes in 1998-99. As a consequence, the newsprint industry improved its production performance and in 1998-99 estimated production was 5 lakh tonnes against 4 lakh tonnes in 1997-98.

98. The performance of public sector units such as NEPA has suffered due to power shortage, accumulation of stocks, inadequate availability of inputs, etc., apart from competition from cheap imports. It has been referred to BIFR.

TEXTILES

99. The Indian Textile Industry is an important one and contributes 20 percent of the value addition in the manufacturing sector. It provides employment to millions of people next only to agriculture and export earnings of more than 30 percent of the total exports of the country. The international trade in textiles and clothing since 1974 is covered by a special arrangement called Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) under the broad frame work of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules . The unique feature of MFA is that while it permits unrestricted trade amongst the developed countries , trade of developing countries is allowed under quota arrangement . As per WTO agreement, the quota regime will be phased out by the end of 2004 and textile trade will be totally free.

100. The total number of textile mills increased from 1782 in 1997-98 to 1788 in 1998-99. The number of spinning mills increased from 1504 in 1997-98 to 1510 in 1998-99. There

was no addition to the number of composite mills . The spinning capacity increased from 33.88 million spindles in the year 1997-98 to 33.93 million spindles in 1998-99 . The rotor capacity increased from 3.13 lakh nos. in 1997-98 to 3.17 lakh nos. in 1998-99. There was no addition to the weaving capacity during 1998-99 which remained at 1.24 lakh looms spread over 278 mills. The installed capacities of man-made fibres and filament yarn are estimated at 10 lakh tonnes per annum each. Production of man-made fibre increased to 83 lakh tonnes during 1998-99 against 08 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The production of the filament yarn increased to 8.44 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 against 68 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The textile and clothing export including jute and handicrafts increased to Rs.38,459 crore during April-December 1998 against Rs.36,963 crore during April-December, 1999

101. The modernisation of textile and jute industries is a major thrust area in the Ninth Five Year Plan. For this purpose , the Government has approved Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS) which will be operative for a period of five years from 1st April 1999 . The scheme envisages reimbursement of 5 percentage points on loans availed of by the industrial units from the participating nodal agencies - IDBI for the organised sector textile units, SIDBI for the small scale units and IFCI for jute units. All the sub-sectors of the textile industry like spinning, weaving, processing garment-making, cotton ginning and jute sector will be covered under the scheme. The Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) is proposed to be launched for increasing cotton production , productivity and quality . The Government has set up an Expert Committee to review the present textile policy and recommend a new textile policy for developing an internationally competitive textile industry.

JUTE

102. Jute is one of the oldest sectors in India's agriculture and industrial economy. The jute industry supports 4 million agriculture families and 2.5 million industrial workers. There are 73 Jute mills in the country of which 59 are located in West Bengal. Production of raw Jute and mesta has been around 85 lakh bales and jute exports around Rs 629 crore in the year 1998-99.

103. The UNDP Jute Programme was approved by the Government in 1992 under the National Programme for Jute Sector with UNDP assistance of about US $ 20 million. The Government of India provided funds from Special Jute Development Fund (SJDF) as matching contribution to the UNDP. A large number of projects are being implemented by various institutions. The jute industry has also taken up a number of diversification programmes. A number of mills have made substantial investment for development and production of yarn for export, floor coverings, home furnishings etc., which have large growth potential within India and abroad. There has been an impressive growth in the production of shopping bags and wall coverings of various designs and the industry is now fully geared to meet the entire requirements of cloth and yarn for production of these articles in the decentralised sector. The present phase of UNDP Jute Programme is to be taken over by a successor programme in the second phase under CCF-I. In the next phase it is proposed to extend assistance to areas relating to jute, wool, silk and certain handicrafts under the fibres and handicrafts programme. The programme is to last until March, 2002.

SUGAR

104. India is the largest producer of sugar in the world. Sugar Development Fund (SDF) is providing assistance for modernisation of sugar mills, cane development and research and development for increasing productivity of sugar. The Sugar Technology Mission (STM) was set up in 1994 by the Government of India to modernise and upgrade the sugar industry in the country. Under the mission , many programmes are underway for modernisation and technological upgradation of the sugar industry. The sugar industry was delicensed in September, 1998. For the purpose of taking investment intentions on record, filing of Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum would suffice and no separate registration would be required. The minimum distance criteria of 15 km. between two sugar units has, however, been retained.

CEMENT

105. The cement industry - which is mostly in the private sector with only around 15 percent of the total installed capacity in the public sector - has emerged as a net exporter of cement, apart from meeting the entire demand of the country. The export of cement during 1998-99 was 3.51 million tonnes, as against 4.40 million tonnes in 1997-98. The decrease in cement export during 1998-99 compared to 1997-98 was mainly due to slack international demand .

106. Technological upgradation has been a prominent developmental feature of the cement industry. About 89 percent of the total capacity in the industry is now based on the modern and environment-friendly dry process technology. The cement industry has been notified as one of the end-users entitled to own and operate their captive coal mines. A pilot project for bulk transportation and distribution of cement has been implemented with World Bank assistance at Kalamboli, New Bombay. Under this project, special high efficiency wagons have been developed for transportation of bulk cement from Wadi Plant of ACC to the depot at Kalamboli, where cement is stored in silos and then distributed in bulk or bagged condition in and around Bombay.

ATOMIC ENERGY

107. The activities of the Department of Atomic Energy under I&M Sector pertains to production of Heavy Water for nuclear reactors, fabrication of nuclear fuel for power reactors, reprocessing of spent fuel and waste immobilisation, mining and processing of Uranium and mineral sands and production of control and instrumentation equipment for nuclear plants, etc. The Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) , Hyderabad is meeting the entire fuel requirements of the nuclear reactors. Three on-going projects of NFC are progressing satisfactorily ; pre-commissioning activities of the first phase of the new uranium assembly plant have been completed ; the new zircalloy fabrication plant has been commissioned; the work on the third project – new uranium oxide fuel plant – has also been completed .

108. The heavy water plants have been producing the required amount of heavy water to meet the domestic needs and no new heavy water capacity is being planned. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) is engaged in mining and milling of uranium for production

of uranium concentrates for use as fuel in the nuclear power stations and has performed satisfactorily during 1998-99. The company has completed its mine expansion project at Narwapahar in Bihar. For augmenting uranium capacity, UCIL has taken up work on its new uranium mine at Domiasat in Meghalaya . The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy carries out survey, prospecting and exploration of atomic minerals required for the nuclear power programme . It conducted detailed surveys over 500 sq. km., radiometric reconnaissance of over 9000 sq. km. and exploratory drilling aggregating to 34000 metres, during 1998-99.

109. The Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) is engaged in manufacturing electronics components/instruments required by the Government Departments and others. The operations of the company have not been satisfactory . A revival and turn around programme for the company is under consideration of the Government ..

110. The other major project of the Department of Atomic Energy, namely fuel reprocessing project at Kalpakkam has been commissioned . The Department of Atomic Energy has taken up development of fast breeder reactors which will enable utilising thorium as fuel for power reactors. It is proposed to set up high flux research reactors to develop new fuel designs in order to economise on the use of nuclear fuels. While no new heavy water plant is proposed to be set up, a new spent fuel reprocessing plant, in addition to revamping of the old plant at Trombay, is under consideration of the Government.

FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION

111. The year 1998-99 ended with a lacklustre export growth of 3.7 percent, which was far short of the target of 20 percent set by the Commerce Ministry. This was the third year in a row that exports showed a growth of less than 5 percent . Trade data for 1998-99 shows that exports were valued at US $ 30.64 billion, which is marginally lower than the exports valued at US $ 33.98 billion in 1997-98. There was, however, growth in exports during 1998-99 over 1997-98 of 14 percent in rupee terms , which was due to depreciation of the Indian Rupee during the year. The export growth of 3.7 percent during 1998-99 was marginally higher than the world export growth of 2.8 percent .

112. The steep decline in the growth of exports is despite the several export promotion schemes and others launched by the Government to boost flagging export growth. The persisting slowdown in exports has engulfed even strong sectors like electronics, textiles, handicrafts and plastics. Moreover, traditional strongholds like coffee, tea and rice have been hit by a decline in unit value realization and the combined effect has posed a major challenge in the export drive. Only a few sectors like software have shown buoyant growth during the recent months. In view of the strong competition from South East Asian countries, which have devalued their currencies steeply, several crucial areas like textiles, plastics, chemicals and engineering have taken a hit. Same has been the case with leather, wool, tobacco and minerals where competition has driven prices downwards.

113. Some of the measures taken by the Commerce Ministry during 1998 for boosting exports included announcement of DEPB rates for about 2000 export items, allowing setting up of private bonded warehouses, reduction in the threshold limit under export promotion

capital goods scheme from Rs.20 crore and Rs.5 crore to Rs.1 crore for certain sectors, extension of tax holiday for infrastructure projects, constitution of a tariff authority for major ports, reduction of rate of interest for post and pre-shipment credit from 11 percent to 9 percent, payment of interest to exporters where duty drawback payments are delayed beyond two months and extension of tax holiday from five to ten years for EOU and EPZ units.

114. The Plan schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Processed Export Development Products Authority (MPEDA), Export Promotion Zones/EOUs Schemes, Critical Infrastructure Balance Scheme and the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) in the industry and minerals (I&M) sector as well as in the agricultural sector under various Boards, like Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Spices, Tobacco, etc., continued to be implemented.

VILLAGE, SMALL SCALE AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

115. The Village and Small Scale Industries (VSI) sector has been accorded high priority in the Plan programmes in view of its vast potential to create large number of new jobs in the economy, at much lower investments compared to the large and medium scale units. The VSI not only provide consumer goods but also absorb surplus labour thereby helping in reducing poverty and unemployment.

116. A unique feature of the VSI sector is that there is co-existence of the modern industries, such as machinery manufacturers, software and electronics etc, with traditional sectors like manufacture of handlooms, handicrafts, gur, honey, other agro processed foods, etc. Some of the problems being faced by the small scale industry, which continue to constrain their growth include inadequacy of credit, non-availability of quality raw materials, lack of infrastructural facilities, inadequate standardisation of products, lack of access to technology and advanced management practices, etc. Therefore, the full potential of the sector is not being fully realised.

117. As far as inadequacy of finance is concerned, the Government has taken several measures to resolve the issue of working capital availability, which include setting up of specialised bank branches exclusively for the small industries. Besides, operations of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) are being augmented both in respect of providing working capital loans and long term finance to the SSI sector through single window scheme. Technology modernisation fund has been set up by SIDBI to provide funds for modernisation and technological upgradation of the SSI sector.

118. Other measures taken by the Government for promoting the small scale sector include simplification of registration procedure, allowing 24 percent equity participation by large and medium scale units in SSI units, allowing filing of memorandum of information for all categories of industries, modifications in the Interest on Delayed Payments Act, 1993 for small scale industries, etc. The Government is playing an important role in providing infrastructure to the small scale sector by setting up tool rooms in various cities like Indore, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar and Aurangabad. The scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDCs) is under

implementation in the industrially backward regions of the country to provide infrastructural facilities and reduce regional disparities in industrial development.

119. In the case of other sub-sectors like handlooms, coir, sericulture, agro-processed foods, etc., though there has been considerable growth, it has been much below the potential that these sectors have. The reasons for this vary across sub sectors ; some common factors include non-accessibility to modern technology leading to poor productivity. stringent labour laws, inadequate credit , unorganised nature of the business, absence of new designs , etc.

120. Motorised ratts and other modern equipment are hardly being used in the coir industry . Similarly in handlooms, the use of improved looms with jacquard and dobby accessories, quality dyes, etc. is rather limited. Similar problems also exist in the handicrafts sector where focus on technology development and upgradation is lacking, apart from inadequacy of new design inputs, requisite marketing support, etc. In some of the other sub-sectors like wool, availability of good quality raw materials is a constraint. In food processing industries lack of quality, testing facilities, non-standard packaging materials, outdated technology, unhygenic processes ,etc., are some of the major problems.

POLICY CHANGES MADE FOR THE SMALL SCALE SECTOR

121. The Government has made several policy changes having a bearing on the growth of the small scale sector. These include deletion of six items from SSI product reservation list apart from leather items such as sole leather, khattai and bunwar leather and pitching bond leather; granting permission to non-SSI units to manufacture reserved items subject to export of at least 50 percent of production; reduction in the number of items reserved for purchase from small scale and artisan units by the Government Departments and organisations from 409 items to 358 items; increasing the exemption limit from Rs.30 lakh to Rs.50 lakh for SSI units having turnover less than Rs.3 crore under the general scheme of Excise Exemption; availability of MODVAT benefit at concessional rate to SSI units and amendment of Delayed Payment Act, 1993 in August 1998 under which 150 percent of PLR can be charged as penal rate of interest for delay in payment of SSI units' dues by large and medium scale units. The settlement has been made compulsory within 120 days and facilitation councils have been created for resolving disputes between SSI suppliers and large scale buyers.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

122. The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) under the Office of Development Commissioner (SSI) is implementing promotional/catalytic programmes for the growth and development of SSI sector. Modernisation and technology upgradation is another scheme of SIDO to be continued in the Ninth Plan. Incentives are given to small scale units to acquire ISO 9000 or equivalent certification. Most of the workshops of the Small Scale Service Institutes are more than 30 years old. A programme is under implementation to equip them with modern machines and skilled manpower. The SIDO

has set up ten Tool Rooms in the country to assist SSI units. These Tool Rooms are being strengthened in a phased manner.

123. The Product-Cum-Process Development Centres (PPDCs) have been established for Foundry and Forging at Agra, for sports goods and leisure time equipment at Meerut, for essential oils at Kannauj, for glass industry at Firozabad, and for pumps and diesel engines at Coimbatore. The programme of strengthening the existing PPDCs is making satisfactory progress.

124. The schemes relating to SIDO participation in international exhibitions, organisation of training programmes on packaging to enhance the value of exports by SSI units, provision of exports and trade related information to the target groups of export -oriented small scale units, are under implementation to promote exports by SSI units. An export consortium has been proposed which will act as a focal point for member units for export market development including carrying out negotiations with parties abroad, obtaining orders, establishing distribution channels and organising common programmes for market and sales promotion, etc.

PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA (PMRY)

125. The PMRY has been designed to make institutional finance available to the economically weaker educated unemployed youth for setting up self-employment ventures. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to beneficiaries under age group of 18-35 years with annual family income of upto Rs.24,000. There is reservation of 22.5 percent for SC/ST and 27 percent for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). For the North Eastern states, the age limit has been raised to 40 years with family income limit up to Rs.40,000. All viable activities such as horticulture, piggery, poultry, fishing and small tea gardens are covered. Around 2.61 lakh cases were sanctioned by banks and funds were disbursed for 1.57 lakh cases during 1997-98. Till October, 1998, 57,527 cases had been approved and funds had been disbursed for 27,533 cases .

INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (IIDCS)

126. The IIDC scheme was taken up for augmenting the infrastructural development facilities in rural and backward areas for promoting industrial development . So far 46 IIDCs have been approved . With a view to give fillip to the growth of small scale industries in the north eastern states, the Government of India's grant would be upto Rs.4 crores and SIDBI share would be Rs.1 crore for the IIDCs in these states, as against the norm of Rs.2 crores by the Government and Rs. 3 crores by SIDBI in other States.

NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (NSIC)

127. The NSIC was established in the year 1955 by the Government of India with a view to promote, aid and foster the growth of viable small industries in the country following an integrated approach and acting as a catalyst, particularly with emphasis on the development of industries in backward areas and in selected lines of production identified as priority areas from time to time. The NSIC has been operating 'marketing assistance' programme which includes (i) raw materials assistance (ii)

integrated marketing support and (iii) marketing to the Government and tender marketing including consortia formation. Under the raw materials assistance programme, the corporation has been purchasing various raw materials, components, sub- assemblies for and on behalf of SSI units and allowing the units to take delivery in small lots as per their requirements and capacity to make payments so as to clear the entire stocks within 100 days from the date of storage. The integrated marketing support programme has been envisaged to meet the fund requirements of the SSI units arising due to deferred payments. The NSIC forms a consortium of SSI units producing same type of products and after processing the bulk order, farms out to individual small scale units to complete the supplies. The products include hand made papers, GLS lamps, aluminium conductors, tapioca starch, pollution control equipments, transformers, electric fans , etc., The consortium marketing has been one of the successful marketing support programmes for SSI units. Other programmes of NSIC include subsidy for interest differential on loans from financial institutions , development of north eastern region, development and dissemination of appropriate technology(ies) , setting up of new technical centres, enterprise - building in rural and backward areas etc.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

128. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken a number of measures such as introduction of new model charkhas, establishment of six sliver plants, introduction of new techniques in dyeing and printing ,etc, during the last few years which have resulted in higher productivity and wages . Besides, Khadi cloth is also being popularised as a fashion cloth. Future emphasis in Khadi would be on 'No Loss Basis' concept instead of 'No Profit' The KVIC has established seven honey processing centres, participated in the national technology mission on oil seeds and set up extension centres in six zones . A programme was taken up by the KVIC with the assistance of UNDP to upgrade skills in the leather industry which has resulted in higher earnings to rural leather artisans. Steps have been taken by the Commission for standardization of village industries' products and establishment of a network of quality testing laboratories. The scheme of mobile sales counters is under implementation through State Boards and other Institutions. Efforts have been made to make the SBI, SIDBI, NABARD and commercial banks aware of the need of bank finance to KVI sector. Project concept has been successfully adopted by the KVIC to help entrepreneurs to set up new units in rural areas. Under the margin money scheme , loans are being arranged by the KVIC from a consortium of banks to help these entrepreneurs .

129. The KVIC has launched three national programmes on leather, handmade paper and bee-keeping and started taking measures for strengthening implementation of special programmes like Block Development Programme and District Special Employment Programme. Consortium fund - based credit expansion programme has been initiated to ensure maximum employment generation in the village industries sector. With a view to help village artisans, model project profiles of important village industries have been prepared and distributed. Special Employment Programme is under implementation in 16 out of 71 districts. Priority is being given to backward areas. A total number of 6473 persons were trained in 1997-98 under the programme.

COIR INDUSTRY

130. The coir industry is an agro - based, labour-intensive and export-oriented industry using coir fibre, a bye product of coconut plantations. The development of coir industry has been in areas where there is concentration of coconut cultivation. The production and processing of coir industry are based on outdated technology and equipment. The thrust areas for developing the coir industry include modernisation of production by using appropriate technology, upgradation of skills of workers through training, increase in productivity and income levels, expansion of domestic market, increase in exports through appropriate marketing strategies, promotion of new coir products like geo-textiles, needled felt, coir ply, coir pith, etc. Promotion of research and development in the coir industry for process improvement, product diversification, elimination of drudgery and pollution and extension of fruits of research and development to the concerned sections in the coir industry is receiving attention through Plan programmes. The scheme of cooperativisation is a centrally sponsored scheme under implementation in the Ninth Plan. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between the Central Government and the concerned State Governments on 50:50 basis. Assistance is also extended under this scheme for implementation of Integrated Coir Development Scheme in Kerala , Tamil Nadu and Karnataka . Under this scheme, setting up of 100 defibering and 200 motorised ratt spinning units has been taken up in Kerala; so far 34 spinning and 3 defibering units have been commissioned. The remaining units are at different stages of implementation .

131. The Coir Board has been set up with responsibilities of promoting growth and development of the coir industry, promotion of exports and expansion of the domestic market through appropriate marketing strategies. The Coir Board is implementing a number of developmental programmes for the coir sector which include schemes for domestic market development, provision of assistance for participation in exhibitions, introduction of coir industry awards, strengthening of national level training institutes and other welfare measures including mahila coir yojana, etc. Besides, the Board is running quality improvement programmes for continued improvements in the quality of raw materials, yarn and other products. Voluntary inspection of coir products intended for export is also being carried out on a case to case basis. The Coir Board has adopted ten villages in Kerala , three in Karnataka and one in Andhra Pradesh under model coir village scheme. An amount of Rs.93.60 lakh has been spent in 1998-99 in this programme . Under Mahila Coir Yojana scheme, motorised ratts are being distributed for spinning coir yarn by women artisans. A subsidy of 75 percent of the cost of ratts upto a maximum of Rs.7500 per beneficiary is given. Motorised ratts have been distributed to 171 beneficiaries in 1998-99 .

132. The National Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor and the Central Institute of Coir Technology in Bangalore are engaged in scientific research and technology development of white and brown coir fibres products respectively. Other activities of the two research institutions include improvement in fibre processing, development of spinning ratts, improvements in softening, bleaching and shade matching, product diversification & development, developing new uses of coir pith, indigenisation of power looms, design development, physical testing and standardisation, etc.

133. Hindustan Coir is a model powerloom factory established by the Coir Board with a view to demonstrate production of coir matting on powerlooms to motivate entrepreneurs to start such units. The factory produced 1.58 lakh sq. mts. of matting upto October, 1998, as against the target of 2.50 lakhs sq. mtrs. for the year 1998-99. This is the first powerloom factory in the coir industry to get ISO 9002 certification.

HANDLOOMS

134. Handlooms are an important heritage of India and have richness , diversity and the artistic values. Handlooms provide direct and indirect employment to 135 lakh persons i.e more than 30 lakh weaver families. Due to effective state intervention through financial assistance and implementation of various developmental and welfare schemes, this sector has been able to withstand competition from the powerloom and mill sectors. It is contributing around 22 percent of the total cloth produced in the country. It also contributes substantially to the export earnings of the country.

135. The developmental schemes/programmes under implementation by the Government are focussing mostly on the weavers under cooperative fold, who are 23 percent of the total weavers. The scheme of setting up of Handloom Development Centres (HDCs) and Quality Dyeing Units (QDUs) is under implementation since 1993-94. As against the target of 3000 HDCs and 500 QDUs, 1588 HDCs and 313 QDUs have been set up, as on 31.03.1997. During 1997-98, 260 HDCs and 78 QDUs have been sanctioned . A sum of Rs.80.92 crore has been released to various State Governments .

136. The handloom sector is largely dependent on the organised mill sector for supply of its principal raw material, hank yarn. The Central Government has been making efforts to ensure regular supply of yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices through (a) hank yarn obligation scheme, (b) equity assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for setting up of new and expansion of the existing mills, and (c) supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill gate price.

137. The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) registered in 1984 under the Societies Registration Act is coordinating and promoting marketing handloom products. It serves as a nodal agency for supply of handloom goods purchased by the Central Government departmental agencies. Orders worth of Rs. 4.45 crore were placed with the ACASH, of which orders worth Rs. 3.80 crore were executed during 1998-99. 66 district level events were organised throughout the country and eleven national handloom expos and four special expos were organised during 1998-99 .

138. For overall development of the handloom industry ,training programmes in modern management techniques of production, marketing, designs ,accounting, cost analysis , etc. , are continuing as a regular feature. The institutions contributing in this Plan programme include the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) and National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI).

139. For welfare and improvement of working conditions of the handloom weavers, Plan schemes such as Group Insurance, Health Package, Thrift Fund, Project Package,

Workshed- cum- Housing scheme , etc., are under implementation. A new insurance scheme has been introduced in 1998-99 which provides for enhanced coverage against various types of risks at the same premium of Rs.120 per weaver as in the old scheme. 60,453 weavers were covered under the welfare scheme and an expenditure of Rs 36.27 lakh was incurred in 1998-99.

140. During 1997-98, 769 projects covering 6499 weavers and costing Rs 39.43 crore were sanctioned under the Project Package Scheme (PPS). Under this Scheme need based and area based projects are formulated by the State Governments to help weavers set up worksheds, selling outlets, dyeing units, modernisation of looms etc.

POWERLOOMS

141. The powerlooms industry produces a wide variety of cloth, both grey as well as processed, with intricate designs. The contribution of powerlooms sector to the total cloth production of the country is to the extent of 57 percent, excluding the cloth produced by non-SSI weaving and hosiery / knitting units.

142. The number of powerlooms in the decentralised sector in the country is estimated to have increased from 6.39 lakh in 1986 to 15.77 lakh as on 31.8.1998. The powerloom sector not only contributes significantly to the cloth production in the country but also provides employment to lakhs of people. The employment has been estimated at 72.00 lakhs in 1997-98 which increased to 73 lakhs in 1998-99. Submission of an Information Memorandum in a prescribed form to the concerned State Government and Textile Commissioner, Mumbai on installing new powerlooms in the SSI sector has been made mandatory.

143. Powerloom fabric also successfully competes in the global market and makes a significant contribution in the export earnings of the country. To promote powerloom exports, since 1992, the Government is earmarking a percentage of export quota of fabrics and made ups in the case of quota countries covered by the multi-fibre arrangement (MFA), for powerloom manufacturers. Starting with 3 percent, it was enhanced to 5 percent in 1993 and further to 10 percent in 199

144. With the coming into effect of World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime and gradual phasing out of MFA , it has become imperative to develop new designs, increase value addition, cater to upper segment of the export market and to adopt more efficient and modern production techniques and machinery for weaving and processing. Consequent upon the establishment of WTO in 1995, the quantitative restrictions under bilateral agreements under the MFA are being governed by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). The quota regime in the textile sector is scheduled to be completely phased out by the end of 2004 AD.

145. There are 13 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning under the office of the Textile Commissioner and 32 Powerloom Service Centres under the Textile Research Associations. During 1998-99 (upto December 1998), the PSCs run by the Office of the Textile Commissioner trained 419 persons, developed 550 new designs and

tested 3960 samples. The PSCs under the Textile Commissioner had, in the past, been providing services to the weavers free of charge. A system of charging a nominal fee for some of the services was introduced with effect from 1.3.1995.

146. Under the Plan programmes, modernisation of facilities of the PSCs, at Erode, Panipat, Bhilwara , Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Meerut and Doddabbalapur centres has been completed. During 1997-98, modernisation of PSCs at Malegaon, Burhanpur, Surat, Krishnagarh, Belgaun and Amritsar was taken up.

147. During the period from 1993-98 , 14 Computer Aided Design (CAD) centres had been sanctioned to be located at Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Surat, Solapur, Bhiwandi, Bhilwara, Bangalore, Burhampur, Erode, Amritsar, Ghaziabad, Dodballapur, Ichalkaranji and Ahmedabad to enable the powerlooms industry to get new design inputs to become globally competitive.

148. The Government of India has conducted a joint census of handlooms and powerlooms with the help of National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The census work has been completed and the report is under preparation.

149. The Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers was introduced by the Government in 1992-93; a weaver who had earned a minimum average pay of Rs.700 per month during a year can join the scheme. The scheme envisages the annual premium to be shared equally by the powerloom worker, the Central and the concerned State Government. Contribution of the Government of India is channelised through the State Government on reimbursement basis. The scheme has not picked up due to non-interest of State Governments and non-contribution of their share of premium.

WOOL SECTOR

150. The woollen industry in India is an industry where the organised sector, the decentralised sector and the rural sector run complementary to each other towards meeting the requirements of different sections of the domestic market as well as exports. The industry comprises units from the modern sophisticated fully composite mills in the organised sector to the handloom and hand knotted carpet manufacturing units at the village level.

151. The woollen industry in India is primarily located in the States of Punjab, Harayana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat . Around 40 percent of the woollen units are located in Punjab, 27 percent in Harayana, 10 percent in Rajasthan and the balance 23 percent in other States. There are about 658 woollen units in the organised sector. Besides, there are a large number of small scale hosiery units, knotted carpet making units, powerlooms and handlooms in the decentralised handloom and khadi sectors .

152. The growth of the woollen industry in India has not been satisfactory due to a variety of reasons. One of the major factors is non-availability of quality raw materials required by the Industry. Enough quantity of fine wool is not produced in the country. Out

of a total requirement of approximately 30 million kgs. of apparel grade wool , the indigenous production is hardly 4 to 5 million kgs and the balance requirement is met through imports, mainly from Australia and New Zealand .

153. The wool produced in India is of medium and coarse varieties suitable for carpet making, blankets, etc.,. Presently , the total production is estimated at 44.5 million Kgs. ; of which about 70 percent is good carpet grade wool . Apart from importing fine wool for worsted mills, medium range wool in large quantity is being imported from New Zealand and Australia to meet the domestic demand .

154. The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) , has been implementing several developmental schemes viz. Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project, Integrated Angora Rabbit Development Project, Machine Shearing-cum-Training Project, Wool Scouring plants, Industrial Service Centres, Wool Testing Centres, Area - Based Projects, Weaving and Designing Training Centres, Marketing Intelligence Network , Woollen Expo, etc. for the development of unorganised wool industry.

155. Under Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project ,169 lakh sheep are covered, of which 12.69 lakh are under the ongoing project and the rest 5 lakh under 15 new projects sanctioned for Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh .

156. Under Integrated Angora Rabbit Development Programme , a provision was made to cover 650 families under the 1997-98 Action Plan . While 500 families are from on-going projects being implemented by HP Wool Federation, Shimla, DGHC, Darjeeling and DRDA, Solan , the remaining 150 families are covered under three new projects sanctioned by the Board in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

157. During the Eighth Plan period , the Board had taken up a pilot project for setting up Mini Wool Scouring plant for providing scouring facilities to small and cottage industries engaged in the wool sector since such small plants were not available. The pilot project is running successfully at Bikaner. The CWDB has taken steps to set up five such plants in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir and funds have been released to implementing organisations in 1998-99.

158. The CWDB is also responsible for setting up wool testing centres for wool growers, merchants ,etc, . The Board has set up a centre at Beawar, Rajasthan at a total cost of Rs.12.95 lakh during 1998-99. One centre has been sanctioned for Karnataka Sheep Board at Dharwar; this is expected to become fully functional during 1999-2000 . The Board is also providing marketing support to the woollen handloom sector by way of organising expos . During 1998-99, five wool expos were organised by the Board .It is also carrying out various important activities for promoting wool and woollens in the country like organising seminars and workshops, conducting studies and surveys, publication of quarterly news magazine"Woolways", organising fairs and sale-cum- exhibitions, publishing literature on wool sector,etc .

159. The weaving , designing and training centre, which was functioning at Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) since 1992-93 , has been shifted to Kullu in 1998-99 to impart training to weavers of Himachal Pradesh . During 1998-99, about 50 weavers were trained at this. Area Based Project Scheme for development of wool and woollens, taken up in the year 1994-95, aims at providing common facilities for weavers, spinners, training to wool growers, upgradation of technology and skills, breed improvement of sheep and marketing of wool. Six such projects have been taken up by the Board in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh .

SERICULTURE

160. India continues to be the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. It has the unique distinction of producing all the four varieties of silk viz., mulberry, eri, tasar and muga . Mulberry accounts for 92 percent, eri 5.5 percent, tasar 2.0 percent and muga 0.5 percent of the total raw silk production in the country. Sericulture is a labour - intensive and agro - based industry, which is providing employment to about 61 lakh persons .

161. The Central Silk Board (CSB), a statutory organisation responsible for implementing developmental schemes in sericulture, supplements efforts of the State Governments by providing necessary support for research and development, extension and training through its country-wide net-work of institutions and extension centres. A number of new Plan schemes have been sanctioned for the development of sericulture industry to be implemented in various States during the Ninth Plan period. The broad objectives of these schemes are quality upgradation, technology absorption, productivity improvement and self employment, coverage of 30 to 60 percent for the benefit of SC/ST, economically weaker sections of the society and women workers.

162. The Central Government approved a scheme of CSB for establishing 300 units of multi end reeling machines in the first phase during the Ninth Plan period. It is expected to lead to production of about 500 MT of quality raw silk per annum which will fetch higher price in the market and provide a fillip to sericulture activities in various States. Under this scheme about 50 entrepreneurs are expected to set up reeling machine units in 1998-99.

163. The CSB has set up research and development institutes at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhompore (West Bengal) and Pamppore (J&K) which deal with mulberry sericulture. An institute at Ranchi is looking after R&D work in Tasar sericulture; while a similar institute is being established at Jorhat (Assam) for Muga silk. Research and development on muga and Eri are being carried out at the institutes at Boko (Assam) and Mendipathar (Meghalaya). For post cocoon technology, CSB has established Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) at Bangalore (Karnataka). Besides, Bio-Technology Laboratory and Silkworm Seed Technology Centre (SSTC) are functioning at Bangalore. At Hosur (Tamil Nadu), a Silk Worm and Mulberry Germplasm Station (SMGS) is carrying out R&D for germplasm of mulberry silk worm.

164. During 1998-99, nine hybrid silkworm varieties were tested at the Race Authorisation Test Centre and would be released in the field. Based on the R&D efforts of CSB Laboratories, patenting of 15 technologies in pre and post cocoon areas has been taken up by National Research & Development Corporation (NRDC). Low cost improved Pedal-cum-motorised reeling-cum-twisting devices for tasar and muga, improved spinning wheel for muga and Eri to produce better quality silk/spun yarn with less wastage, etc., have been evolved and are being popularised.

165. The CSB has set up a number of silk conditioning and Testing Houses, Eco-Testing Laboratories at Bangalore, Varanasi and Bhagalpur (Bihar) for physical, chemical and eco- parameters of textile products, mainly silk – based. An Eco-Testing Laboratory at Jammu (J&K) is also under completion.

166. Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have helped CSB in verification of new technologies and demonstration of Bivoltine technology packages. Services of one team leader, one coordinator, five long term experts, ten short term experts have been provided by JICA to CSB. Nine Indian Scientists have been sent for training under this programme.

167. The CSB has set up a network of organisations for basic seed production to help silk worm rearers in getting disease-free layings (dfls) for mulberry, tasar and muga under the National Silkworm Seeds Project. Basic Seed Farms (BSF) produce and supply basic seeds for production of commercial silkworm seeds by silkworm seed production centres (SSPCs). Upto December, 1998, 165.47 lakh dfls were produced for commercial seeds. The CSB has established 19 Basic Seed Multiplication, & Training Centres (BSM&TC) for tropical tasar basic seed and one oak tasar grainage and 3 BSM&TC for oak tasar seed. For muga, 7 BSF and 2 SSPCS are functioning. For tasar 12.07 lakh tasar basic seed, 0.76 lakh oak tasar basic seed and 1.35 lakh basic muga seeds have been produced upto December, 1998.

168. An Action Plan was launched by CSB in 1995 for North Eastern States at a total cost of Rs.12.89 crore ; of which CSB's share is Rs.6.03 crore. It is expected that the of this project would result in expansion of mulberry plantations by 7000 acres, which would result in the production of 73.26 metric tonnes of raw silk and employment to 28000 persons.

169. The import of mulberry silk has been allowed under Special Import Licence (SIL) with the condition that the value of surrendered SIL shall be three times the CIF value of imported goods. Loan agreements have been executed by the Government of India and the Governments of Manipur and Madhya Pradesh with OECF, Japan in 1997 for undertaking mulberry and tasar related projects respectively, over the period from 1998 to 2002, involving an outlay of Rs.134.51 crore for Manipur and Rs.109.98 crore for Madhya Pradesh. The projects aim at an incremental production of 60 tonnes of mulberry raw silk, 75 tonnes of tasar raw silk, and 35 tonnes of tasar silk-waste in the respective States. The detailed profiles are to be prepared by the States with the help of consultants identified by them. These projects are under implementation by these State Governments.

HANDICRAFTS

170. The handicrafts sector has a special significance in the country's economy in terms of employment generation as well as in earning foreign exchange through exports. The employment in this sector is expected to have touched 77 lakh persons during 1998-99. Like other unorganised sectors , the data base on the handicrafts is rather weak . With the objective to fill up the gap in information on handicrafts, an all-India census was conducted for the first time in 1995-96 for capturing handicrafts units functioning at the village and town level . The census report has been finalised. This report would provide exhaustive and reliable data on employment, production and income of the artisans on the basis of which area / craft specific programmes and policies can be formulated and implemented for further developing the handicrafts sector in the country with the aim to tap its full potential to generate income, employment and increase foreign exchange earnings .

171. The promotion of handicrafts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Government of India is, however, supplementing the States' efforts through implementing various developmental schemes. Plan schemes of the handicrafts sector cover various areas like training, design development, technology upgradation, market promotion through exhibitions and publicity, assistance for exports etc.

172. The main objective of the marketing schemes is to provide opportunities to artisans to market their products directly to customers and to get fair price for their crafts. During 1998-99 , it was proposed to organise 6 craft bazars, 6 product promotion programmes, 30 fairs and festivals, 5 national level melas, 2 national handicraft expos and two mini handicrafts expos at various places in the country. These targets have been, by and large, realised.

173. Training is given for upgrading the skills of the craftsmen with a view to expand production base of crafts as well as employment and for reviving the languishing crafts . The training programmes of National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) benefitted 8000 persons in different parts of the country in 1998-99.

174. Four design and technological development centres have been established at Bangalore, Calcutta, Bhopal and Delhi. Besides, Institute for Hand Printed Textiles at Jaipur, Development Centre for Musical Instruments at Chennai, Cane and Bamboo Development Institute at Agartala, Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadoha (U.P.) and Metal Handicrafts Centre at Muradabad have been set up to undertake research, design and technology development, improvement in tools and equipment, designs and development of prototypes and tool kits , etc., .

175. A new Research and Development, Training and Demonstration Centre (RDTDC) was opened at Guwahati during 1997-98 to cater to the design and technology needs of the North Eastern region. During 1998-99, 42 design workshops were sanctioned to six RDTDC's and 1478 new designs were developed in 1997-98. A few new schemes,namely design development through arts and crafts colleges, CAD/CAM for design development, development and dissemination of improved tools and departmental

workshops were introduced during 1997-98. A special project with UNDP assistance for design, development and export promotion of wood based crafts is also under implementation.

176. The existing scheme of market meets has been modified to have a better and more meaningful interaction with artisans, organisations, State Governments, exporters and traders. The scheme has been renamed as Market Workshop. Marketing programmes were organised by 47 marketing and service extension centres during 1997-98. A new scheme for setting up of urban haat on the pattern of Delhi Haat has been introduced. During the Ninth Plan period, 20 such urban haats are proposed to be set up. Two such haats have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh and Orissa .

177. Under the 'market development support' scheme, assistance is provided to central and state handicrafts corporations, apex societies and voluntary organisations to organise market development programmes like handicrafts exhibitions, publicity, craft bazars, buyer-seller meets, setting up/renovation of emporias etc. During 1998-99, under the cultural exchange programme, Tunisian handicrafts' exhibition and DPRK, North Korea have been organised at Delhi. 97 exhibitions have been organised through the State handicraft corporations / apex societies / voluntary organisations, etc. till December, 1998. These exhibitions reported an estimated sales of Rs.2.91 crore.

178. Recognising that there is an urgent need to help the artisans by providing quality raw materials, new designs, improved techniques for manufacture, marketing support as well as welfare and socio-economic benefits for improving their wage earnings and quality of life, a number of programmes have been taken up. With a view to provide extension services in respect of designs, raw materials, advanced skills , etc., 158 craft development centres (CDCs) have been set up till 1997-98 in various parts of the country.

179. A new scheme, namely setting up of common facilities through corporations, NGOs , etc., in the crafts for which working capital requirement is substantial, has been introduced during 1997-98. Releases made under this scheme are being utilised by Metal Handicrafts Servicing Centre (MHSC), Moradabad and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) at Farukhabad and Ahmedabad for providing services to the artisans. A national level design centre at Moradabad (U.P) has been approved to meet the design needs of the brassware handicraft industries.

180. The handicraft items which were in demand in the international market during 1998-99 included Zari and Zari goods, art metal ware, wood ware , hand printed textiles, scarves , embroidered and crocheted goods . Export promotion efforts taken up in 1998-99 include participation in international fairs in foreign countries, sponsoring three Sales/Technical cum Study teams to Israel, Cyprus, Turkey, Thailand, Korea, Philippines, China and Hungary, besides launching commercial publicity of Indian Handicrafts abroad. During 1998-99 one Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair was held at Pragati Maidan. It is estimated that orders worth Rs.540 crore were booked during the fair. The 15th Carpet Expo 1998 was also held at Pragati Maidan in February 1998 where orders worth Rs.300 crore were booked.

181. Keeping the socio-economic and cultural background in view, special care has been taken to promote the economic interest of weaker sections of artisans and in particular, of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the various institutional and conventional training schemes, 25 percent of the total number of trainees are drawn from this community.

182. Keeping in view the fact that the handicrafts units are mostly confined to household, it is felt that women can play a significant role in the development of handicrafts. Special programmes would be undertaken for development of entrepreneurship amongst women so that the household income can be increased substantially. In addition to the funds being released for the various schemes, 10 percent of the budget would be kept for this special programme. Social security and welfare of artisans is being looked after through three schemes namely : i) workshed-cum-Housing/Workshed, (ii) Health package for Artisans and (iii) Group Insurance Scheme for artisans. These were introduced in 1994-95. Till December, 1998, 800 worksheds and 375 workshed-cum-houses have been sanctioned. Under health package, 6000 artisans and under Group Insurance, 9000 artisans have been covered .

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

183. The Food Processing Industry (FPI) is playing a significant role in utilisation of agricultural produce, animal products and fish and marine resources resulting in , commercialisation of these products, value addition in agriculture produce, generation of employment and export earnings . The Ministry of Food Processing Industry (MFPI) is looking after this sunrise industry by formulating and implementing policies and plans for processing of grains, fruits and vegetable products, milk products, meat and dairy products, fish and fish processing, beverages, aerated drinks, etc.

184. Taking into account the vast potential for growth , the Government has accorded high priority to this sector. Foreign investments are allowed in the form of equity and automatic approval upto 51 percent of foreign equity is permitted. This has facilitated easy flow of foreign technology which would help make Indian FPI globally competitive. During August, 1991 to December, 1998, 4676 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEMs) envisaging an investment of Rs.53490 crore, with potential of generating direct employment for 40 lakh persons were filled in by various entrepreneurs. Out of these , around 3999 IEMs, envisaging an investment of Rs.46924 crore, with potential of providing employment to 6.73 lakh persons (approximately) are for non-urban areas . About 39 percent of the investment is for backward areas . An investment of Rs.7375 crore has already been made which has generated employment for 81686 persons .

185. Though there has been a phenomenal growth in terms of production and exports from this sector, the basic problems like poor productivity, primitive technology, inadequate infrastructural facilities, etc., continue to hamper the growth of FPI . This sector had been facing serious problems in getting finance for projects as these are highly risk-prone with long gestation period and low returns. The Government has now included agro processing sector within the definition of 'priority sector' for bank lending.

186. Keeping in view the potential of FPI , the MFPI is laying special emphasis on Plan schemes like (i) creation of infrastructure, (ii) quality upgradation and quality control, (iii) research and development and (iv) provision of special incentives to the North-Eastern states, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar & Lakshdweep Islands, etc., . Besides , for technological upgradation of the industry, the MFPI is providing financial assistance for R&D projects which include: (i) development of process technology for hops extraction and for setting up processing facilities to manufacture value added products from hops i.e. pellets and extracts at IIT, Delhi, (ii) packaging of doodhi halwa and packaging of banana chips to Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai for developing appropriate packaging system for increasing shelf life of the products and for better marketing and distribution and (iii) Planters Energy Network , Madurai for survey of potential food processing industry with hot air requirements for assessing present energy consumption levels and exploring possibility of utilisation of solar energy .

187. There were about 34,688 rice mills in the country as on 1.1.1999. The Government is providing subsidy for modernisation of rice mills. A number of R&D activities are being carried out through research centres, viz. Post Harvest Technology Centre at IIT, Kharagpur, and Paddy Research Centre at Thanjavur. Extension of rice mills modernisation programme and providing training is carried out through a net work of 13 regional extension service centres set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Punjab, Manipur and Assam. As far as wheat milling is concerned, there were 820 units as on 1.1.99, as compared to 800 units in 1995 .

188. India, despite being the second largest producer of fruits, processes less than one percent of its total production. The installed capacity of fruit and vegetable processing industry increased from 20.4 lakh tonnes in 1997 to 20.8 lakh tonnes in 1998. Production was around 9.14 lakh tonnes in 1998 as against 9.10 lakh tonnes in 199 Some of the major schemes implemented by MFPI include financial assistance for expansion and modernisation of fruit processing units, training centres, creation of infrastructural facilities, etc.

189. MFPI administers the Food Products Order, 1955 (FPO) issued under the Essential Commodities Act. Four regional offices at New Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai along with sub offices at Lucknow and Guwahati are functioning for this purpose. The MFPI has established a consultancy cell, which offers professional services for preparation and appraisal of techno-economic feasibility reports for setting up of fruit and vegetable processing units.

190. The total meat production in the country was of the order of 4.20 million tonnes in 1998. The slaughter rate in relation to the population of animals is about 6 percent in the case of cattle, 10 percent in the case of buffalos, 99 percent in the case of pigs, 31 percent in the case of sheep and 39 percent in the case of goats. The meat and meat products worth Rs.850 crore are exported annually to Middle and Far East and other countries. The meat industry in India is showing a positive growth despite social and financial constraints. Mutton, goat and poultry meat are important not only from the domestic point of view but also for exports. The meat and meat processing industry has got potential

to create jobs in the north-eastern states and hilly areas. In Assam and Nagaland, integrated meat and poultry processing plants are being set up with assistance of Government of India .

191. The Plan schemes for development and improvement of marketing, quality control, storage and transport include provision of deep freezers, refrigerators for retail outlets, insulators, refrigerated /chilled vans for transportation of meat and establishment of quality control laboratories, etc.

192. Processing of fish products into canned and frozen forms is carried out almost entirely for the export market. Export of marine products has increased from Rs.4643 crore in 1997-98 to Rs.5400 crore in 1998-99. Around 60 percent of the production of fish in India is from marine sources, with coastal fishing constituting the bulk and only 12 percent coming from deep sea sources. Production of fish increased from 5.38 million tonnes in 1997-98 to 5.50 million tonnes in 1998-99 .

193. The MFPI is implementing a scheme for upgradation of traditional fish processing technologies and marketing with a view to propagating low cost indigenous technologies for drying of fish, which would result in higher value addition and hygienically dried fish for domestic as well as export markets. A Plan scheme for utilisation of low value fish to make value added products is also under implementation. Value added products like protein concentrates, fish wafers, sausages, soup, cutlets, balls, etc., would be processed by using low value fish .

194. Milk production increased from 71 million tonnes in 1997-98 to 74 million tonnes in 1998-99 . Production of milk products (other than ice cream, butter and ghee) increased from 284.8 thousand metric tonnes in 1997-98 to 301 thousand metric tonnes in 1998 –99 .

195. Two Development Councils have been constituted by MFPI for (i) processed fruits and vegetables, cereal products and beverages and (ii) for dairy products, marine products and meat & poultry products. The Development Council for Processed Fruits and Vegetable, Cereal Products and Beverages has drawn up action plan for establishing good manufacturing practices and studying implications of post-WTO regime for the food processing industry .

196. The Modern Food Industries (India) Limited is producing bread, fruit juices, flour, etc. The Company has 14 bread units, a fruit juice bottling plant in Delhi, an extruder food unit at Jaipur, roller flour mill at Faridabad and a fruit pulping unit at Bhatalpur. The company has set up production facilities for cakes at Chennai and Delhi and is considering to set up one plant each at Mumbai, Calcutta, Bhubaneshwar and Siliguri. As a result of R&D efforts, the company has launched several varieties of cakes in the market and brought out improvements in the quality of bread . The company , with the objective of meeting competition from the private sector, is aiming at improving quality assurance services for better consumer satisfaction and to get ISO 9000 certification for bakery operation .The Government of India has taken a decision to privatise MFPIL and the process for this has been set in motion.

197. The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited is marketing food products as well as other agro-based products. The total sales during April to December 1998 were Rs.849 lakh as against Rs.85.30 lakh in the corresponding period of previous year. The corporation became sick and was referred to BIFR. The Government of India has approved a rehabilitation package costing Rs.10.36 crore for NERAMAC .

ANNXURE-7.1

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Ministry/Department wise Outlays & Expenditure
(I&M Portion Only)

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	1997-98 ACTUAL EXPEND.	ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99 B.E.			ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99 R.E.			ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
			OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.	Industry & Minerals										
1	Steel	2328.83	3004.50	21.50	2983.00	1839.93	14.50	1825.43	2082.40	12.50	2069.90
2	Mines	400.83	1427.92	158.51	1269.41	566.88	157.31	409.57	1356.62	171.26	1185.36
3	Fertilisers	1324.38	2249.20	209.20	2040.00	989.90	195.46	794.44	1828.00	165.00	1663.00
4	Petroleum & Natural Gas	461.85	657.13	0.00	657.13	443.83	0.00	443.83	338.79	0.00	338.79
5	Chemicals & Petro-Chem	1136,21	1518.00	38.00	1480.00	930.88	38.00	892.88	509.65	38.00	471.65
6	Industrial Development	318.37	342.77	342.77	0.00	420.60	420.60	0.00	180.77	180.77	0.00
7	Industrial Policy & Prom.	112.35	137.23	137.23	0.00	128.49	128.49	0.00	137.23	137.23	0.00
8	Heavy Industry	252.09	401.04	140.00	261.04	298.28	119.93	178.35	346.31	120.00	226.31
9	Surface Transport	25.70	33.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	33.00	0.00
10	Electronics	168.26	257.64	190.00	67.64	197.36	135.00	62.36	303.39	180.00	123.39
11	Atomic Energy	122.70	201.80	162.80	39.00	164.32	125.32	39.00	287.45	220.45	67.00
12	Sugar & Edible Oils	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
13	Consumer Affairs	4.80	5.40	5.40	0.00	6.36	6.36	0.00	8.50	8.50	0.00
14	Biotechnology	2.29	0.05	0.05	0.00	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
15	Economic Affairs (I&M)	298.86	241.19	241.19	0.00	226.49	226.49	0.00	112.15	112.15	0.00
16	Textiles (I&M)	44.36	45.00	41.00	4.00	44.08	40.08	4.00	61.65	55.65	6.00
17	DSIR	1.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
18	Supply	4.54	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
19	Commerce	179.52	212.36	211.36	1.00	189.70	189.70	0.00	224.29	201.53	22.76
20	Planning (NIC)	126.88	141.00	141.00	0.00	141.00	141.00	0.00	143.60	143.60	0.00
21	Ocean Development	6.40	17.45	17.45	0.00	18.44	18.44	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00
	Total (A)	**7320.58**	**10902.98**	**2100.76**	**8802.22**	**6651.11**	**2001.25**	**4649.86**	**7977.75**	**1803.59**	**6174.16**
B.	VSI Sector										
1	SSI & RI	735.14	756.00	653.00	103.00	711.08	596.08	115.00	742.25	627.25	115.00
2	Textiles (VSI)	194.30	215.35	215.35	0.00	200.80	200.80	0.00	210.35	210.35	0.00
3	Food procssing Industry	22.87	44.10	44.10	0.00	44.10	44.10	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
	Total (B)	**952.31**	**1015.45**	**912.45**	**103.00**	**955.98**	**840.98**	**115.00**	**1002.60**	**887.60**	**115.00**
	Grand Total	**8272.89**	**11918.43**	**3013.21**	**8905.22**	**7607.09**	**2842.23**	**4764.86**	**8980.35**	**2691.19**	**6289.16**

ANNEXURE-7.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Ministry/Department/Undertaking wise Outlays & Expenditure

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	A.P 1997-98 ACTUAL EXP.	Annual Plan 1998-99 BUDGET ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 11999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
		OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR
1	4				6	7		8	9	
I Ministry of Steel	**2328.83**	**3004.50**	**21.50**	**2983.00**	**1839.93**	**14.50**	**1825.43**	**2082.40**	**12.50**	**2069.90**
A. Iron & Steel	2136.22	2608.50	17.50	2591.00	1562.23	12.00	1550.23	1553.90	9.50	1544.40
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2070.50	2375.00	0.00	2375.00	1440.00	0.00	1440.00	1107.00	0.00	1107.00
2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	38.00	164.00	0.00	164.00	55.89	0.00	55.89	232.27	0.00	232.27
3. Metal Scrap Trade Corpn.	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
4. MECON	6.93	7.50	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	6.33	0.00	6.33
5. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	6.60	15.00	0.00	15.00	14.84	0.00	14.84	14.80	0.00	14.80
6. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
7. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6.00	14.00	8.50	5.50	7.00	7.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00
8. SIIL	3.00	21.00	4.00	17.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	26.00	1.00	25.00
9. Iron & Steel Mission	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
B. Ferrous Minerals	192.61	396.00	4.00	392.00	277.70	2.50	275.20	528.50	3.00	525.50
10.Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd	72.10	150.00	0.00	150.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	170.00	0.00	170.00
11 National Mineral Dev. Corpn.	102.79	210.00	0.00	210.00	170.00	0.00	170.00	325.00	0.00	325.00
13 Manganese Ore India Ltd.	13.06	30.00	0.00	30.00	15.20	0.00	15.20	28.50	0.00	28.50
14. Bird Group of Companies	4.66	6.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
II. Ministry of Mines	**400.83**	**1427.92**	**158.51**	**1269.41**	**566.88**	**157.31**	**409.57**	**1356.62**	**171.26**	**1185.36**
1 Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	26.42	140.00	0.00	140.00	38.26	0.00	38.26	130.61	0.00	130.61
2. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	172.67	685.41	0.00	685.41	257.15	0.00	257.15	852.30	0.00	852.30
3. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	12.37	238.00	20.00	218.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	43.00	23.00	20.00
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	57.29	221.50	0.00	221.50	110.00	0.00	110.00	177.00	0.00	177.00
5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	5.90	6.00	6.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
6. Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	6.00	10.25	10.25	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
7. Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.16	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00
8. Geological Survey of India	85.64	91.50	91.50	0.00	91.50	91.50	0.00	101.00	101.00	0.00
9. Indian Bureau of Mines	18.49	18.01	18.01	0.00	18.01	18.01	0.00	19.88	19.88	0.00
10. S&T Programmes	7.05	8.50	4.00	4.50	7.16	3.00	4.16	9.45	4.00	5.45
11. Construction Programmes	8.84	8.25	8.25	0.00	12.80	12.80	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
III. Department of Fertilizers	**1324.38**	2249.20	209.20	2040.00	**989.90**	**195.46**	**794.44**	**1828.00**	**165.00**	**1663.00**
1. FACT Ltd.	178.61	198.81	39.12	159.69	78.23	25.38	52.85	35.00	35.00	0.00
2. Ferts. Corp. of India	55.00	48.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	48.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
3. Hindust. Ferts. Corpn.	41.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	84.00	84.00	0.00
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	81.69	62.55	21.00	41.55	78.59	61.00	17.59	26.00	20.00	6.00
5. National Fertilisers	75.24	72.25	0.00	72.25	77.33	0.00	77.33	282.00	0.00	282.00
6. Paradeep Phosphate & Chem.	49.50	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
7. Pyrites Phosphate & Chem	6.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
8. Project Develop. India Ltd.	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
9. Rashtriya Chemicals India Ltd.	163.67	355.45	0.00	355.45	294.91	0.00	294.91	393.00	0.00	393.00
10. Krishak Bharati Cooperative	33.56	967.15	0.00	967.15	18.20	0.00	18.20	702.00	0.00	702.00
11. Indian Farmers Fert. Coop.	628.34	441.91	0.00	441.91	331.56	0.00	331.56	278.00	0.00	278.00
12. Others Schemes	9.77	14.58	14.58	0.00	14.58	14.58	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00
IV.Min. of Petro. & Natural Gas	**461.85**	657.13	0.00	657.13	**443.83**	**0.00**	**443.83**	**338.79**	**0.00**	**338.79**
A.Petro-Chemical Industries	418.28	473.13	0.00	473.13	357.83	0.00	357.83	222.74	0.00	222.74
1. Bongaigaon Refineries	7.39	60.14	0.00	60.14	27.87	0.00	27.87	16.56	0.00	16.56
2. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.20	0.00	1.20
3. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	0.30	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.40	0.00	4.40	3.70	0.00	3.70
4. Hindustan Petro. Corpn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
5. Indian Oil Corpn.	4.10	64.60	0.00	64.60	27.62	0.00	27.62	72.53	0.00	72.53
6. Madras Refineries Ltd.	0.00	108.80	0.00	108.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
7.Gas Authority of India Ltd.	406.49	174.59	0.00	174.59	296.54	0.00	296.54	125.20	0.00	125.20

ANNEXURE-7.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Ministry/Department/Undertaking wise Outlays & Expenditure

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	A.P 1997-98 ACTUAL EXP.	Annual Plan 1998-99 BUDGET ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 11999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
		OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR
1	4				6	7		8	9	
8. Oil & natural Gas Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
B.Engineering Industries	43.57	184.00	0.00	184.00	86.00	0.00	86.00	116.05	0.00	116.05
1. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.	0.80	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.50	0.00	6.50
2. Balmer Lawrie	41.37	170.00	0.00	170.00	80.00	0.00	80.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
3. Bieco Lawrie	1.40	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.55	0.00	9.55
V. Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chem	**1136.21**	1518.00	38.00	1480.00	**930.88**	**38.00**	**892.88**	**509.65**	**38.00**	**471.65**
A. Petrochemical Industries	1068.95	1443.00	7.00	1436.00	850.50	7.50	843.00	429.01	4.01	425.00
1. Indian Petrochemicals Coop. Ltd.	1057.00	1436.00	0.00	1436.00	843.00	0.00	843.00	425.00	0.00	425.00
2. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
3. Other Bodies/Institutions. CIPET, PPDA	9.95	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
B.Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ind.	67.26	75.00	31.00	44.00	80.38	30.50	49.88	80.64	33.99	46.65
1. Hindustan Organic Chem. Ltd.	45.01	36.00	0.00	36.00	43.00	0.00	43.00	34.00	0.00	34.00
2. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	5.85	8.50	7.50	1.00	12.38	7.50	4.88	12.65	9.00	3.65
3. Indian Drugs & Pharmac. Ltd.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
4. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
5. Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Ltd.	5.00	10.00	3.00	7.00	5.50	3.50	2.00	13.00	4.00	9.00
6. Smith Stainsteet Pharm. Ltd.	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
7. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
8. National Institute of Pharmact. Edu. & Res. (NIPER)	6.75	14.00	14.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
9. Other Bodies/Institutions (IPFT, CWC, PRDP, CPDS, RENPAP)	1.60	1.45	1.45	0.00	3.45	3.45	0.00	4.96	4.96	0.00
VI Department of Ind. Dev.and IP&P	**430.72**	**480.00**	**480.00**	**0.00**	**549.09**	**549.09**	**0.00**	**318.00**	**318.00**	**0.00**
A. Cement & Non-Metallic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Engineering Ind.	4.50	5.75	5.75	0.00	5.66	5.66	0.00	5.75	5.75	0.00
C. Other Industries	321.82	327.43	327.43	0.00	418.54	418.54	0.00	168.42	168.42	0.00
D. Other Outlays on I&M	103.15	123.32	123.32	0.00	118.09	118.09	0.00	121.03	121.03	0.00
E. Secretariat Economic Services	0.50	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00
F. General Economic Services	0.75	22.30	22.30	0.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	22.20	22.20	0.00
VII Sugar & Edible Oils	**0.36**	**0.30**	**0.30**	**0.00**	**0.30**	**0.30**	**0.00**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**0.00**

ANNEXURE-7.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Ministry/Department/Undertaking wise Outlays & Expenditure

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	A.P 1997-98 ACTUAL EXP.	Annual Plan 1998-99 BUDGET ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 11999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
		OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR
1	4				6	7		8	9	
VIII. Department of Heavy Ind.	252.09	401.04	140.00	261.04	298.28	119.93	178.35	346.31	120.00	226.31
A. Engineering Industries	172.29	266.21	98.80	167.41	202.58	79.73	122.85	244.67	75.86	168.81
1. Andrew Yule	7.08	41.72	0.00	41.72	3.35	0.00	3.35	2.82	0.01	2.81
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals	76.00	101.00	0.00	101.00	102.00	0.00	102.00	134.20	0.00	134.20
3. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
4. Braith Waite	2.73	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.01	0.01	1.00
5. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	10.38	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	30.52	30.52	0.00
6. Bharat Brakes & Valves	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.30
7. Bharat Wagon & Engineering	0.00	1.01	0.01	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.51	0.01	0.50
8. Bharat Pro. & Mec. Eng.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Weigh Bird India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Jessop	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.20	6.20	0.00
11. Lagan Jute	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
12. Braith Burn & Jessop	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
13. RBL	0.60	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
14. Bharat Yantra Nigam	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00
15. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	1.68	10.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
16. Bharat Pumps & Comp.	0.80	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.04	1.00	1.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
17. Bridge & Roofs	8.31	7.00	0.00	7.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	0.00	11.00
18. Richardson & Crudas	1.47	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	6.70	0.00	6.70
19. Triveni Structural Ltd.	0.79	1.76	1.76	0.00	1.76	0.00	1.76	0.01	0.01	0.00
20. Tungbhadra Steel	2.47	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	2.00	3.00
21. Cycle Corporation	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Engineering Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Heavy Engineering Corpn.	20.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
24. HMT	13.04	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
25. Hindustan Cables	6.95	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
26. Instrumentation Ltd.	2.85	4.50	4.50	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
27. Mining & Allied Machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
28. National Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. National Bicycle CIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
30. Praga Tools	1.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	2.01	2.01	0.00
31. Scooters India Ltd.	1.38	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30	4.30	0.00
32. High Voltage Direct Current	6.00	4.26	4.26	0.00	4.26	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Fluid Control Research	2.76	2.96	1.76	1.20	2.96	1.76	1.20	3.00	2.70	0.30
34. Bharat Opthalmic Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
35. Rehabilitation Ind.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Consumer Industries	73.80	110.89	17.41	93.48	72.76	17.41	55.35	63.64	16.14	47.50
36. Bharat Leather	0.32	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
37. TAFCO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
38. NEPA	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	6.34	6.34	0.00
39. Hindustan Paper	27.77	57.64	0.00	57.64	19.01	0.00	19.01	23.00	6.00	17.00
40. NPPC	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
41. MNPM	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
42. HNL	26.65	35.84	0.00	35.84	35.84	0.00	35.84	30.00	0.00	30.00
43. Hindustan Salts	0.60	1.95	1.95	0.00	2.45	1.95	0.50	2.25	1.75	0.50
44. Hindustan Photo Films	2.50	3.34	3.34	0.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
45. Tyre Corporation	15.94	6.45	6.45	0.00	6.45	6.45	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00

ANNEXURE-7.2 contd.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Ministry/Department/Undertaking wise Outlays & Expenditure

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	A.P 1997-98 ACTUAL EXP.	Annual Plan 1998-99 BUDGET ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 199 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
		OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR
1	4				6	7		8	9	
C. Cement & Non-Metallic Industries	5.95	23.63	23.63	0.00	22.63	22.63	0.00	38.00	28.00	10.00
46. Cement Corpn.	3.95	1.63	1.63	0.00	1.63	1.63	0.00	25.00	15.00	10.00
47. Professional and Spl.Services	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
48. Crucial Balancing Investment	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
D. Other Outlays on Industries	0.05	0.31	0.16	0.15	0.31	0.16	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
49. National Ind. Dev. Corpn.	0.05	0.31	0.16	0.15	0.31	0.16	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Ministry of Surface Transport (Ship Building & Repairs)	**25.70**	**33.00**	**33.00**	**0.00**	**33.00**	**33.00**	**0.00**	**33.00**	**33.00**	**0.00**
1. Hindustan Shipyard	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
2. Cochin Ship yard Ltd.	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
3. Hooghly Dock & Port Engs. Ltd.	0.00	7.30	7.30	0.00	7.30	7.30	0.00	7.30	7.30	0.00
4. Central Sector	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00
X. Department of Electronics	**168.26**	**257.64**	**190.00**	**67.64**	**197.36**	**135.00**	**62.36**	**303.39**	**180.00**	123.39
1. Electron. Trade & Tech. Dev.	0.50	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
2. Semi-Conductor Complex	41.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	12.02	0.00	12.02	2.68	0.02	2.66
3. CMC Ltd.	4.81	19.00	0.00	19.00	1.70	0.00	1.70	62.70	0.00	62.70
Total PSUs	46.31	45.25	26.25	19.00	13.97	0.25	13.72	65.39	0.03	65.36
4. Other Programmes of DOE	121.95	212.39	163.75	48.64	183.39	134.75	48.64	238.00	179.97	58.03
XI. Department of Atomic Energy	**122.70**	**201.80**	**162.80**	**39.00**	**164.32**	**125.32**	**39.00**	**287.45**	**220.45**	**67.00**
A. Telecommuni. & Electronic Ind.	20.03	34.00	22.00	12.00	34.00	22.00	12.00	43.97	17.97	26.00
1. Electronics Corpn. of India	20.03	34.00	22.00	12.00	34.00	22.00	12.00	43.97	17.97	26.00
B. Atomic Energy Industry	102.67	167.80	140.80	27.00	130.32	103.32	27.00	243.48	202.48	41.00
1.Bhabha Atomic Research Cen.(BARC)	19.13	45.00	45.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
2. Heavy Water Project	4.95	8.00	8.00	0.00	6.65	6.65	0.00	9.30	9.30	0.00
3. Nuclear Fuel Complex	19.18	12.00	12.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
4. Indira Gandhi Cent.for Atom.Res.	12.83	12.60	12.60	0.00	10.30	10.30	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00
5. Atomic Minerals Div.	0.90	3.50	3.50	0.00	7.35	7.35	0.00	4.15	4.15	0.00
6. Indian Rare Earths (DAE)	0.02	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
7. Uranium Corpn. of India	24.00	39.10	39.10	0.00	26.60	26.60	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
8. Board for Radiation & Isotope Technology	4.26	8.60	8.60	0.00	3.42	3.42	0.00	15.93	15.93	0.00
9. Centre for Advanced Technology	1.50	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00
10. Indian Rare Earth	15.90	32.00	5.00	27.00	32.00	5.00	27.00	46.00	5.00	41.00
11. Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XII Ministry of Commerce (Department of Supply)	**4.54**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**0.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**0.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**0.00**
1. NTH	4.38	4.80	4.80	0.00	4.80	4.80	0.00	4.80	4.80	0.00
2. DGS&D	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
XIII. Department of Eco.Affairs Industrial Financ. Inst.	**298.86**	**241.19**	**241.19**	**0.00**	**226.49**	**226.49**	**0.00**	**112.15**	**112.15**	**0.00**
1. Currency & Coinage/Mint	22.01	40.00	40.00	0.00	23.87	23.87	0.00	33.00	33.00	0.00
2. Industrial Financial Institutions	276.85	201.19	201.19	0.00	202.62	202.62	0.00	79.15	79.15	0.00

ANNEXURE-7.2 concld.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Ministry/Department/Undertaking wise Outlays & Expenditure

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	A.P 1997-98 ACTUAL EXP.	Annual Plan 1998-99 BUDGET ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES			Annual Plan 199 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
		OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR	OUTLAY	BS	IEBR
1	4				6	7		8	9	
XIV. Ministry of Textiles (I&M)	44.36	45.00	41.00	4.00	44.08	40.08	4.00	61.66	55.65	6.00
1. National Textile Corpn.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
2. British India Corporation	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
3. National Jute Man. Corpn.	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
4. National Centre for Jute Diversifi.	5.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
5. Textile Research Associations	6.00	6.21	6.21	0.00	6.21	6.21	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00
6. R & D	17.99	15.00	15.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
7. Technology Upgradation Fund	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
8. Studies	1.81	1.79	1.79	0.00	1.79	1.79	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
9. JMDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
10.Secretariat	0.42	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00
11.Cotton Technology Mission	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12.External Aid (UNDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
13. Investment in PSUs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08	3.08	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
14. HHEC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	2.45	0.00
15. Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00
16. NIFT	12.14	14.00	10.00	4.00	14.00	10.00	4.00	20.00	14.00	6.00
XV Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (Central Electronics Ltd.)	1.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
XVII. Ministry of Commerce	179.52	212.36	211.36	1.00	189.70	189.70	0.00	224.29	201.53	22.76
XVIII Consumer Affairs	4.80	5.40	5.40	0.00	6.36	6.36	0.00	8.50	8.50	0.00
1. Bureau of Indian Standards	2.85	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
2. Weights & Measures	0.27	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
3. Consumer Protection	1.68	1.70	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	2.54	2.54	0.00
4. Internal Trade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96	0.00	1.51	1.51	0.00
5. Contribution to QCI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00
XIX. Deptt. of Bio-Technology	2.29	0.05	0.05	0.00	1.27	1.27	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
a. BIBCOL	2.29	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
b. IVCOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XX Ocean Development	6.40	17.45	17.45	0.00	18.44	18.44	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00
XXI. NIC, Planning	126.88	141.00	141.00	0.00	141.00	141.00	0.00	143.60	143.60	0.00
Total Industry & Minerals	7320.58	10902.98	2100.76	8802.22	6651.11	2001.25	4649.86	7977.75	1803.59	6174.16

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS -- ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	**Iron ore**	Mill.Ton	71.40	77.00	70.68	73.50
	Basic Metals					
2	Hot Metal (Integrated Stee	-do-	18.91	20.33	18.95	20.18
3	Pig Iron for sale	-do-	1.69	1.83	1.38	1.60
4	Crude Steel(Intgr St.)	-do-	16.63	17.60	16.49	17.75
5	Saleable Steel(Intd.St)	-do-	14.67	15.87	14.73	15.86
6	Aluminium	Tho.Tonne	554.35	621.76	542.00	623.26
7	Copper	-do-	42.38	43.50	35.83	39.25
8	Zinc ingots	-do-	164.59	164.00	172.98	177.00
9	Lead ingots	-do-	48.39	58.50	50.15	71.00
	Non-Metallic Mineral Products					
10	Cement	Mill.Ton	83.16	90.00	87.90	94.00
	Basic Chemicals					
11	Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	1309.20	1350.00	1320.00	1350.00
12	Soda ash	-do-	1545.80	1560.00	1560.00	1560.00
13	Calcium carbide **	-do-	78.30	98.00	72.00	80.00
	Agricultural Chemicals					
14	Nitrogenous fertilisers	'000 tonnes	10086.00	10682.50	10452.00	11067.00
15	Phosphatic fertilisers	-do-	2976.00	2951.20	3002.00	3345.00
16	D.D.T.	-do-	4.20	5.00	5.00	5.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS -- ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
17	Malathion	-do-	4.70	6.00	4.60	5.00
	Thermo Plastics and Synthetic Rubber					
18	L.D. polyethylene	'000 tonnes	187.29	185.00	185.00	190.00
19	H.D. polyethylene/LLDPE	-do-	528.09	600.00	560.00	1000.00
20	Polyvinyl chloride	-do-	679.90	750.00	700.00	750.00
21	Polypropylene	'000 tonnes	501.13	495.00	540.00	625.00
22	Polystyrene	-do-	120.06	193.00	125.00	130.00
23	Styrene butadiene rubber	-do-	27.52	30.00	30.00	30.00
24	Polybutadiene rubber	-do-	33.88	45.00	35.00	40.00
	Petrochemical Intermediates					
25	Acrylonitrile	'000 tonnes	27.60	27.00	30.00	30.00
26	DMT/PTA	-do-	874.45	900.00	1100.00	1210.00
27	Caprolactam	-do-	98.72	113.00	110.00	115.00
28	Detergent Alkylate	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29	Methanol	-do-	394.10	395.00	380.00	395.00
30	Phenol	-do-	69.30	72.00	62.60	70.00
	Man-made fibres					
31	Viscose filament yarn	'000 tonnes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32	Viscose staple fibre	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
33	Viscose tyre cord	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
34	Nylon filament yarn **	-do-	29.98	40.00	30.00	35.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS -- ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
35	Polyester staple fibre **	-do-	430.65	500.00	500.00	530.00
36	Polyester filament yarn **	-do-	659.73	700.00	700.00	770.00
37	Acrylic fibre **	-do-	79.51	103.00	80.00	80.00
	* Under Broadbanding					
	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals					
38	Bulk Drugs	Rs. Crores	2623.00	3148.00	3148.00	3777.00
39	Formulations	Rs. Crores	12068.00	13878.00	13878.00	15860.00
	Food Products					
40	Sugar	Million tonnes	12.80	16.70	15.00	16.00
41	Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	9.80	10.50	10.00	10.20
	Textiles					
42	Spun Yarn	million kg.	2726.00	3039.00	2799.00	3256.00
43	Filament Yarn	million kg.	768.55	800.00	844.53	900.00
44(a)	Cloth (mill sector)	mill. Sqr. mtr.	1948.00	2000.00	1813.00	1900.00
44(b)	Cloth (Handloom sector)	-do-	7604.00	8000.00	6929.00	8000.00
44(c)	Cloth (Powerloom sector)	-do-	20951.00	21000.00	20667.00	21000.00
44(d)	Cloth (Hosiery sector)	-do-	6393.00	6500.00	6504.00	6500.00
44(e)	Cloth (Khadi,Wool & Silk)	-do-	540.00	600.00	540.00	600.00
45(a)	Raw Jute & Mesta	Lakh Bales	100.00	110.00	85.00	110.00
45(b)	Jute Goods	'000/M.tonnes	1679.00	2000.00	1620.00	2000.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS -- ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Leather and Rubber Goods					
46	Leather footwear(Orgn.)	Mill. pairs	22.49	25.00	23.41	24.60
47	Rubber footwear (orgn.)	-do-	27.94	31.00	27.23	28.60
48	Bicycle tyres (Organ.)	Million nos.	12.35	15.00	12.87	13.50
49	Automobile tyres	-do-	20.72	N.A.	23.31	26.00
	Paper and Paper Products					
50	Paper and paper board	000 tonnes	2922.00	3080.00	3107.00	3202.00
51	Newsprint	-do-	400.00	429.00	484.00	550.00
	Industrial Machinery					
52	Machine Tools	Rs.Crs.	1870.20	1950.00	1235.79	1950.00
53	Mining Machinery	-do-	125.40	140.00	#	#
54	Metallurgical Machinery	-do-	174.60	200.00	#	#
55	Cement Machinery	-do-	375.80	480.00	#	#
56	Chem. & Phar. Machinery	-do-	692.80	790.00	#	#
57	Sugar Machinery	-do-	96.50	105.00	#	#
58	Paper & Pulp Machinery	-do-	60.20	65.00	#	#
59	Textile Machinery	-do-	N.A	1250.00	#	#

[# - These industries have stopped furnishing data to SIA; as such SIA have deleted thes from their report]

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS -- ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Electrical Power Equipments					
60	Steam Turbines	Th MW	3.46	2.75	3.70	2.68
61	Hydro Turbines	-do-	0.23	0.54	0.54	1.56
62	Transformers	MKVA	44.10	52.46	40.61	52.46
63	Electric Motors	MHP	7.20	8.50	7.13	8.50
	Construction Machinery					
64	Earthmoving Equipment	Nos.	5194.00	5700.00	N.A	N.A
	Agricultural Machinery					
65	Tractors	Th.Nos.	278.20	316.00	N.A	N.A
	Rail & Water Transport Equipment					
66	Elec.Locomotives +	Nos.	193.00	158.00	170.00	130.00
67	Diesel Locomotives +	-do-	153.00	181.00	177.00	133.00
68	Railway Coaches +	-do-	2030.00	2169.00	2253.00	2159.00
69	Railway Wagons +	Th.Nos.	27.38	31.76	25.23	18.75
70	Ship Buildings & Repairs	Rs.crore	934.18	1102.33	1208.67	1650.00
	Road Transport Equipment					

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS -- ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.
71	Commercial Vehicles	Th.Nos.	226.87	250.00	161.08	250.00
72	Passenger Cars.	-do-	401.00	402.00	360.91	402.00
73	Jeeps	-do-	84.57	103.11	109.58	152.44
74	Scooters, Motor Cycles, Mopeds & Three wheelers	-do-	3307.00	3606.00	3403.02	3606.00
75	**Electronics**					
	(A).Consumer Electronics	Rs.Crore	7600.00	8500.00	9200.00	10300.00
	(B).Industrial Electronics	-do-	3150.00	4650.00	2850.00	5350.00
	(C).Communication & Broadcasting	-do-	3250.00	9850.00	3650.00	12950.00
	(D) Computer Systems	-do-	2800.00	6600.00	2300.00	9200.00
	(E) Components	-do-	4400.00	7100.00	5000.00	9200.00
	(F) Strategic Electronics	-do-	900.00	1500.00	1300.00	1700.00
	(G) Software for Exports	-do-	6500.00	9250.00	11000.00	14600.00
	(H) Domestic Software	-do-	3470.00	5850.00	5800.00	8800.00

Note : * Target as per Eighth Plan.
** Not included in Eighth Plan Target

Annexure 7.4

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000
Production, Employment and Exports
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES INDICATIVE TARGETS

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY/ SUB_SECTOR	UNIT	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
A.	**PRODUCTION**					
01	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	Rs. crore	465171 (P)	540000	505863	530000
02	KHADI CLOTH	M.SQ.MTRS	104.20	158	110	130
03	VILLAGE INDUSTRIES	Rs./ crore	4284.75	4800	4400	4500
04	COIR FIBRE	000TONNES	296	314	314	330
05	HANDLOOM CLOTH	M.SQ./MTRS	7603	8100	7170	7500
06	POWERLOOM CLOTH	M.SQ./MTRS	20951	22000	21320	22000
07	RAW SILK	MT.TONNES	15236	16000	15300	17000
08	HANDICRAFTS	Rs./ crore				
09	RAW WOOL	Million Kgs.	44.50 (P)	61	45	50
B.	**EMPLOYMENT**	(Lakh Persons)				
01	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		167.20 (P)	170	170	175
02	KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES		56.50	67	60	63
03	COIR INDUSTRY		5.20	5.50	5.25	5.60
04	HANDLOOMS		135	140	138	142
05	POWERLOOMS		72	75	73	75
06	SERICULTURE		60.57	62	61	63
07	HANDICRAFTS		73	77	77	79
08	WOOL DEVELOPMENT (Unorganised Sector)					
C.	**EXPORTS**	(Rs. Crore)				
01	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		44436 (P)	47500	47500	49900
02	COIR INDUSTRY		238.92	240.00	240.00	250.00
03	HANDLOOMS		1988	2000	2000	2100
04	POWERLOOMS		8418	8600	8600	9000
05	SILK		995	1050	1050	1150
06	HANDICRAFTS		7242	7500	7500	7800
	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES					
1.	**PRODUCTION**					
01	FRUIT & VEGETABLE PRODUCT(*)	LK TONNES	9.60	10.00	9.10	9.50

Annexure 7.4 concld

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

Production, Employment and Exports

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES INDICATIVE TARGETS

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY/ SUB_SECTOR	UNIT	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anti.	1999-2000 Target
			(1997)	(1998)	(1998)	(1999)
02	RICE PRODUCTION	MN/TONNES	83.20	86.00	85.50	90.00
03	RICE PROCESSING	LK/TONNES	33.00	35.00	34.00	36.00
04	VARIOUS MILK PRODUCTS(OTHER THAN ICE CREAM,BUTTER & GHEE	000 TONNES	284.80 (1997)	310.00 (1998)	301.00 (1998)	315.00 (1999)
05	SOFT DRUNKS	Mn BOTTLES	4920	5700	5670	5900
06	FISH PRODUCTION	Mn TONNES	5.38	5.50	5.50	6.50
	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (EXPORTS IN Rs/Crore)					
2.	**EXPORTS**	(Rs. Crore)				
01	PROCESSED FRUITS & VEGETABLES		745.00	700.00	640.00	750.00
02	ANIMAL PRODUCTS		910.00	1000.00	955.00	1100.00
03	PROCESSED FOODS (INCLUDING CEREAL BASED PRODUCTS)		6371.00	7000.00	6900.00	7200.00
04	MARINE PRODUCTS		4643.00	5500.00	5400.00	5800.00

Annexure - 7.5

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

State/UT wise Plan Outlays & Expendi

(INDUSTRY & MINERAL SECTOR) (Rs.lakhs)

Sl No	States / Union Territories	1998-99 (B.E.) Large & Medium Ind. including V&SI	1998-99 (B.E.) Mining	1998-99 (B.E.) Total	1998-99 (R.E.) Large & Medium Ind. including V&SI	1998-99 (R.E.) Mining	1998-99 (R.E.) Total
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4174	70	4244	7974	70	8044
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	957	49	1006	744	29	773
3.	Assam	6829	173	7002	6128	118	6246
4.	Bihar	2503	275	2778	1636	300	1936
5.	Goa	378	8	386	271	17	288
6.	Gujrat	13959	141	14100	26596	236	26832
7.	Haryana	844	10	854	8935	10	8945
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2440	60	2500	2650	85	2735
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6180	331	6511	5720	388	6108
10	Karnataka	18068	125	18193	15960	80	16040
11	Kerala	20933	200	21133	22300	200	22500
12	Madhya Pradesh	20388	450	20838	3625	548	4173
13	Maharashtra	10483	28	10511	10954	300	11254
14	Manipur	1949	28	1977	2704	15	2719
15	Meghalaya	1210	124	1334	1000	115	1115
16	Mizoram	1023	64	1087	749	40	789
17	Nagaland	922	250	1172	780	225	1005
18	Orissa	3270	349	3619	5055	437	5492
19	Punjab	5149	0	5149	2846	0	2846
20	Rajasthan	9620	8465	18085	15212	3275	18487
21	Sikkim	880	46	926	488	49	537
22	Tamil Nadu	17691	29	17720	12843	31	12874
23	Tripura	1309	3	1312	1131	5	1136
24	Uttar Pradesh	10001	111	10112	11463	99	11562
25	West Bengal	27573	313	27886	6105	53	6158
	TOTAL	188733	11702	200435	173869	6725	180594

Annexure - 7.5 Concld.

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

State/UT wise Plan Outlays & Expendi

(INDUSTRY & MINERAL SECTOR) (Rs.lakhs)

Sl No	States / Union Territories	1998-99 (B.E.)			1998-99 (R.E.)		
		Large & Medium Ind. including V&SI	Mining	Total	Large & Medium Ind. including V&SI	Mining	Total
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
	UNION TERRITORIES.			0			
				0			
1.	A & N Islands	961	0	961	1554	0	1554
2	Chandigarh	56	0	56	35	0	35
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38	0	38	43	0	43
4.	Daman & Diu	51	0	51	67	0	67
5.	Delhi	800	0	800	1083	0	1083
6.	Lakshadweep	183	0	183	179	0	179
7.	Pondicherry	3146	0	3146	3289	0	3289
	TOTAL	5235	0	5235	6250	0	6250
	GRAND TOTAL	193968	11702	205670	180119	6725	186844

Note: Annual Plan 1997-98 Actual Expenditure and Annual Plan 1999-2000 Outlays are yet to

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Energy

8.1.1 Power

The Ninth Plan envisages a power generation target of 606.70 BKwh (Billion Kilowatt hours) in utilities by the end of terminal year 2001-02, as against the energy generation of 394.50 BU at the end of Eighth plan.

2. A capacity addition of 40245 MW is envisaged during the Ninth Plan period comprising 11909 MW in the Central Sector, 10748 MW in the State Sector and the balance 17588 MW in the Private Sector. The proposed capacity addition from the Private Sector constitutes about 43.7% of the total capacity addition during the Ninth Plan.

3. At the beginning of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), the energy deficit was 11.5% and peak deficit was 18%. With the targeted capacity addition of 40245 MW during the Ninth Plan period, the power supply position at the end of Ninth Plan, as assessed by CEA, indicates energy deficit of 1.4% and peak deficit of 11.6%. However, with the capacity addition of 3226.5 MW during 1997-98, the energy deficit was restricted to 8.1% and peak deficit to 11.3%. The improvement in the power supply position was partly due to the marked improvement in Plant Load Factor (PLF), which was 55.3% at the beginning of Eighth Plan in 1991-92 and increased to 64.7% at the end of 1997-98.

Review for 1998-99

Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

4. Against a target of 450 BKwh, actual generation during the year was 448.406 BKwh, representing a marginal shortfall of 0.4 %. In the case of the thermal generation the achievement was 97.7%. However, the Nuclear and hydel generation exceeded the target by 19.9% and 5.9% respectively. The total generation during 1998-99 was higher than that in 1997-98 by 6.6 %.

5. In addition to the above, about 1.33 Bkwh of electricity also became available from Chukha Hydel project in Bhutan.

6. The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 1998-99 with actuals for 1997-98 and projections for 1999-2000 in respect of utilities are given in Table 8.

7. The region-wise break-up of actual generation in 1998-99 is given in Annexure 8.1.

8. During 1998-99, the target for All India PLF was 65.7 % for thermal stations. The actual PLF achieved was 64.6%. Table 8.2 gives the sectorwise break-up of PLFs for the

TABLE 8.1 : Source-wise Electricity Generation

(Million Units)

	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Hydro	74476	78000	82619	81000
Thermal	336104	362000	353800	377000
Nuclear	10042	10000	11987	11000
Total	420622	450000	448406	469000

year 1997-98 (Actual), 1998-99 Target and (Actual) and 1999-2000 (Target). The target and achievement in regard to PLF for all State Electricity Boards, Central Power Organisations and Private Sector are indicated in Annexure 8.2.

Addition in capacity

9. The target for addition to generating capacity during 1998-99 was 3299.30 MW against which the achievement was 4242 MW (128.6%) as given in Table 8.3. This includes a capacity of 1495.3 MW which was commissioned outside the original programme.

TABLE 8.2: Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)

	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Central Sector	70.4	67.2	71.1	66.23
State Sector	60.9	64.8	60.7	62.96
Private Sector	71.2	66.8	68.0	67.21
All India	64.7	65.7	64.6	64.30

TABLE 8.3 : Addition in Capacity (MW)

	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Hydel	233.00	544.50	542.50	1563.00
Thermal	3053.30	2754.80	3699.50	2682.00
Nuclear	--	--	--	440.00
Total	3286.30	3299.30	4242.00	4685.00

10. The project-wise details of achievements are given in Annexure 8.3. There were 22 number of generating units totalling 552.6 MW which had slipped from 1998-99 generating capacity addition programme. This comprised 252 MW of hydro (13 generating units) and 300.6 MW of thermal (9 generating units). The complete list is at Annexure 8.4. The slippages were mainly due to delays in equipment supplies and delays in construction work.

Transmission & Distribution

11. The programme and achievement in respect of construction/ energisation of HVDC/800 KV/400 KV/ 220 KV transmission lines is given in Table 8.4.

TABLE 8.4: Transmission Lines additions

(Ckt. kms)

	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
HVDC	369	1135	1132	NA
800 KV	-	405	318	416
400 KV	2743	3004	3262	3128
220 KV	2782	3210	3330	3553

Renovation & Modernisation (R&M)

12. The R & M (Phase I) Programme was started in 1984. The programme was anticipated to give an additional generation of 7000 MU per annum by improving the over all PLF of units. All the schemes under Phase-I have been completed. On an average, additional generation of about 10,000 MU per annum has been achieved which is equivalent to 1900 MW of additional capacity at 60 % PLF.

13. With the main objective to achieve optimum performance results from the old thermal units, the Phase-II of the R & M programme has been started in the year 1991-92. The total sanctioned cost of the R & M programme (Phase-II) covering 44 old thermal power stations comprising 198 generating units aggregating to 20869 MW is Rs 2383.00 crore including Rs 136.73 crore as World Bank loan and Rs 159 crore as OECF loan. The implementation of schemes under Phase-II is in progress. The total expenditure incurred upto 31 Dec.1998 is Rs. 1056.87 crore. This includes Rs. 187.35 crore through PFC loan, Rs.115.49 crore through World Bank loan and Rs.99.31 crores through OECF loan. Out of a total 1453 activities, 831 (57.2%) have been completed, The balance activities are proposed to be completed during the 9th plan period. On completion of the Phase II programme, it is expected to get additional generation of 7864 MU/year which is equivalent to 1600 MW new capacity addition. In addition, it is expected to get life extension for another 24 units by 15-20 years.

14. The CEA has also identified 55 hydro power stations with an aggregate capacity of 9653 MW for coverage under renovation, modernisation and uprating (RM&U) to

yield an additional capacity benefit of 398 MW by way of restoration of lost capacity, 570 MW by way of uprating and 1563 MW as prevention of capacity loss and an additional energy generation of 7181 MU annually. The estimated cost of the programme is Rs.1493 crore approximately. Out of 55 schemes, 21 schemes have already been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 369 crores and expected benefit of 999 MW/1828 MU. There are 26 numbers of ongoing schemes where RM&U works at an estimated cost of Rs.883 crores with an expected benefit of 1233 MW/3953 MU are under different stages of implementation. Remaining 8 Nos. of schemes with an expected benefit of 299 MW/1399 MU are yet to be undertaken and are awaiting financial tie-ups.

Financial Performance of SEBs

15. The internal resources of the SEBs continued to be negative. As per the latest information available based on the resources discussion for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the net internal resources of the SEBs were Rs. (-) 161.5 crore in 1992-93, Rs (-) 561.5 crore in 1993-94, Rs. (-) 656.1 crore in 1994-95, Rs.(-)1393.6 crore in 1995-96, Rs.(-)1609 crore in 1996-97 and Rs. (-) 3728.97 crore in 1997-98 (RE). In the year 1998-99, it was expected to be Rs.(-) 3399.1 crore. The commercial losses of the SEBs without subsidy increased from Rs. 9977.6 crore during 1996-97 to Rs(-) 13807.9 crore at the end of the Annual Plan 1998-99 (RE).The Rate of Return (ROR) on the net fixed assets of the SEBs was at the level of (-) 17.15% in 1996-97. It was expected to be (-) 21.2 % in 1998-99 (R.E.).

16. In case the SEBs are to achieve break-even rate of return, i.e. 0% ROR in 1998-99, they would have to raise average tariff on an All-India basis by 53.4 paise/unit over the current average tariff. This would yield additional revenue of as much as Rs.12316.2 crore. For achieving 3% ROR, the average tariff on All-India basis has to be increased by 59.8 paise/unit and it would yield additional revenue of Rs.14028.2 crore. If the minimum rate of 50 paise/unit of agriculture tariff is levied by the SEBs, they could mobilise additional revenue of the order of Rs. 2388.6 crore in 1998-99.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

17. The total electricity generation in utilities in 1999-2000 is estimated at 469 BKwh (Table 8.2). Region-wise details are given in Annexure 8.5.

18. The total generation envisaged for 1999-2000 is 4.2% higher than the target for the preceding year. The overall Plant Load Factor envisaged is 64.3 %. Additional Energy of 1.33 BKwh is also expected to become available from the Chukha hydel project in Bhutan.

Addition in Capacity

19. The target for addition to installed capacity during 1999-2000 is 4685 MW (Table 8.3). This includes the projects aggregating to 511.6 MW capacity slipped over from 1998-99.

20. Of the total additional generating capacity targeted for 1999-2000, a capacity of 1625.4 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Central Sector. The scheme-wise details of additions to installed capacity during 1999-2000 are indicated in Annexure 8.5

Plan Outlay

21. The total expenditure in the power sector (including Rural Electrification) during 1998-99 is estimated at around Rs. 22065.80 crore against the approved outlay of Rs. 25741.79 crore, as shown in Table 8.5.

TABLE 8.5: Annual Plan Outlays

(Rs. crore)

	1997-98 Revised Estimates	1998-99 Approved Outlay	1998-99 Revised Estimates	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
States & U.Ts @	11313.89	14836.33	13243.61	Yet to be finalised
Central Sector	7422.67	10905.46	8822.19	11230.91
Total	18736.56	25741.79	22065.80	

@ The details are given in Annexure 8.6.

22. The utilisation of other provisions excluding Rural Electrification (RE) component, available for development programme in the power sector, is given in Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.6: Utilisation of other provisions

(Rs. crore)

	1997-98 Revised Estimated	1998-99 Approved outlay	1998-99 Revised Estimates	1999-2000 Approved outlay
Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC)	N.A.	182.75 *	NA	yet to be finalised

* In addition, NEC will provide Rs. 36.0 crore for Doyang HEP and Rs. 33.0 crore for Ranganadi HEP from internal resources/ balance of funds from previous year and Rs. 31.0 crore SLR Bonds for Ranganadi HEP would also be available

Captive Power

23. The addition to installed capacity in respect of Non-Utilities during 1996-97 was about 317 MW. With this addition, the total installed capacity of such plants is estimated to

have gone upto 12104 MW (including Railways) by the end of 1996-97. The generation from Non-Utilities in 1996-97 was placed at 2824 MKwh.

Externally Aided Power Projects

24. The total amount of assistance during the Eighth Plan for power projects through bilateral and multilateral arrangements was Rs.16702.72 crore against which the actual utilisation has been only Rs.15493.52 crore i.e.92.8% only. The year-wise allocation and actual utilisation during the Eighth Plan, Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-99 are indicated below :

(Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilisation	%) utilisation
1992-93	2671.69	2530.72	94.72
1993-94	2532.47	2842.80	112.25
1994-95	3602.53	3338.82	92.67
1995-96	3078.18	2595.84	84.33
1996-97	4817.85	4185.34	86.00
Total (8th Plan)	16702.72	15493.52	92.76
1997-98			
Central Sector	2704.00	2309.14	85.40
State Sector	1363.58	1559.07	114.34
Total	4067.58	3868.21	95.10
1998-99			
Central Sector	2538.00	2179.64	85.88
State Sector	1859.06	1832.45	98.57
Total	4397.06	4012.09	91.24

Some of the factors contributing to non-utilisation of external aid in the case of power projects are deficiency in project management and delays in construction work.

Private Participation in Power Sector

25. The policy for private Sector participation in Power was announced in October, 1991 in order to bring in additionality of resources for the capacity addition programme. A number of incentives have been provided for private investment in Power Sector. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to bring about a new legal and financial environment for private enterprises in the electricity sector.

26. During the Eighth Plan, 1430 MW has been added in the private sector by the existing licensees and new generating companies against the target of 2810 MW. With the capacity addion of 1217.5 MW during 1997-98 and 1830 MW during 1998-99 in private sector, the capacity addition, as on March 1999, works out to 4477.5 MW.

Rural Electrification Programme

27. The Rural Electrification Programme with its core components of village electrification and pumpset energisation is the on-going programme under the State sector. The actual implementation of the programme is done by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) for which major part of funds at concessional rate of interest are given by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). SEBs also carry out load intensification works in electrified villages and other such works connected with Rural Electrification Programme using State Government's limited funds. In order to meet the minor irrigation targets, energisation of electric pumpsets is covered under REC's programme.

28. The cumulative achievements under Rural Electrification Programme so far (upto 31.3.99) consist of electrification of around 5.05 lakh villages (85.9 % of the total 5.87 lakh villages - as per 1991 Census) and energisation of 121.95 lakh pumpsets against total estimated potential of 145 lakhs.

29. Under Kutir Jyoti Programme for which Govt. of India provide grants-in-aid to REC to extend single point light connections to the household of people below poverty line, including Harijan and Adivasis. The cumulative achievement (as on 30.9.98) of this programme is 31.69 lakhs connections. For 1998-99, 5.30 lakh connections are released against the target of 4.45 lakh connections.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99 :

30. For the year 1998-99, a target to electrify 2000 villages and energise 2.50 lakh pumpsets was set and the achievements were electrification of 2019 villages and energisation of 3.15 lakh pumpsets. An amount of Rs. crore was disbursed by REC during 1998-99 for carrying out the programmes of village electrification, pumpset energisation, system improvement and other programmes of REC.

Annual Plan 1999-2000 :

31. The total Plan for REC to fund the Rural Electrification Programme during 1999-2000 would be met from the budgetary support of Rs.460 crore, MNP loans of Rs.175 crore, Rs.54 crore as grant for Kutir Jyoti Programme, Rs.214 crore as OECF assistance for system improvement programmes and market borrowings/bonds and internal resources. The amount provided under Kutir Jyoti in the budget of Ministry of Power would be transferred as grant to REC which in turn would be given to the SEBs to extend single point light connections to the households of rural people below poverty line. Ministry of Power had provisionally fixed the physical programme for 1999-2000 to electrify 2000 villages, energise 2.50 lakh pumpsets, release 4.45 lakh Kutir Jyoti connections and other activities under Rural Electrification.

32. The progress of the rural electrification programme is constantly reviewed by Ministry of Power in their quarterly review meetings.

Energy Conservation

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

33. Energy Conservation Programme is implemented as a part of the total Power Sector programmes under Ministry of Power. The central agency responsible for carrying out the energy conservation programme is the Energy Management Centre (EMC) directly under the administrative control of Ministry of Power. For 1998-99, an outlay of Rs.13.50 crore was earmarked for schemes relating to conservation of energy in the budget and the revised estimate during 1998-99 is Rs.4.94 crore.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

34. Ministry of Power budget includes Rs.20.25 crore for Energy Conservation Programmes for the year 1999-2000 which includes promotional activities like energy audits, demonstration projects, studies, training, awareness campaign etc.

35. In order to make the programme of Energy Conservation effective, Ministry of Power has brought out a draft Energy Conservation Bill with suitable legislative measures. This Bill is yet to get the approval of Parliament for enacting the necessary energy conservation law.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy

An overview

36. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has adopted a strategy for promoting renewable energy sources by gradually shifting largely R&D and subsidy based demonstration programmes to market oriented programmes. The Renewable Energy Programmes range from the traditional low technology improved chulhas and biogas to the most modern high technology hydrogen energy, fuel cells, electrical vehicles and ocean energy. The wind energy, small hydro power, biomass energy, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy are programmes implemented to augment power generation through renewable energy sources. The thrust of the Ministry has been on budgetary support for social and rural oriented programmes and market orientation and commercialisation of viable technologies. This approach includes the increased private participation in the field of renewable energy. In order to provide concessional financial support to the Renewable Energy Sector, the Ministry has set up under its fold a financial institution, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and this agency is functioning from March, 1987 onwards.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99 :

37. Under the National Project of Biogas Development (NPBD) a target to install 1.33 lakh family size biogas plants was set for 1998-99 with a budget estimate of Rs.54.24 crore. Around 54,250 plants were set up during the period April-December, 1998. The target set for the year is anticipated to be achieved in full. During 1998-99 against the target of 16 lakh

improved chulhas with a budget estimate of Rs.16.65 crore, about 5 lakh chulhas have been achieved. Under the biomass programme the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) continued the activities development of quick growing species, biomass gasification, biomass briquetting and other elements of the programme. Under biomass gasifier systems 31 systems with an equivalent capacity of 3.085 MW were installed during 1998-99. The target was achieved in respect of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).

38. Under power generation programmes through renewable energy sources a total of 30 MW of wind power capacity was set up during 1998-99 (upto Dec. 998). Under the small hydro programme 17.5 MW was installed. The programmes of power generation from industrial and urban waste, co-generation in sugar mills, biomass power, solar power etc. are being pursued with increased activities in the respective sectors.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

39. The total outlay for the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) is approved for an amouunt of Rs.766.11 crore for 1999-2000 (Rs.355.00 crore of gross budgetary support and Rs.411.11 crore of IEBR). The financial provision indicated above will cover the programmes of solar energy, biogas, improved chulhas, biomass, IREP, wind energy, energy from industrial and urban waste, small hydro and other programmes. The financial provision also include the equity support to financial agency IREDA and the mobilisation of external assistance funds by the agency.

Renewable Energy Potential & Achievements :

Source/System	Approximate Potential	Achievements (Upto 31.3.98)
Biogas Plants (No.)	12 million	2.71
Improved Chulha (No.)	120 million	28.49
Biomass	17,000 MW	29.50
Solar Photovoltaic	20 MW/sq.m.	32.00
Solar Thermal Systems	30 million sq.m. collector area	0.42
Solar Water Heating		
Wind power	20,000 MW	970.00
Small Hydro Power	10,000 MW	155.38
Urban and Municipal Wastes	1700 MW	4.75

8.1.2 COAL & LIGNITE

Annual Plan 1999-2000
Coal Demand

40. The coal demand for 1999-00 has been assessed at 311.83 mt excluding 5.70mt of washery middlings against the anticipated consumption of 298.76 mt excluding 5.70 mt of

washery middlings in 1998-99 and actual consumption of 306.41 mt excluding 5.80 mt of washery middlings in 1997-98. The assessed demand in 1999-2000 is 4.4% more than the anticipated consumption in 1998-99 and is mainly due to increase in demand by the power sector. The anticipated consumption in 1998-99 fell short by about 2.5% against actual consumption in 1997-98, mainly due to lesser offtake by the major consumers like power, steel & cement sectors. The power sector has reduced their offtake and consumed from their stocks mainly due to resource constraints. Also the new IPPs have not come as envisaged. In case of cement sector, the offtake got affected mainly due to duty free imports of coal against the exports and in case of steel due to sluggish market conditions. The movement constraints have also affected the offtake of coal to some extent. Import of non-coking coal specially in coastal areas have further affected the materialisation of domestic coal offtake. Thus, the average annual compounded growth in the first two years of the Ninth Plan works out to 0.48% against the envisaged growth in coal consumption of 6.85% during the Plan. The sectoral details are given in Table 8.7 below:

TABLE – 8.7: Coal Demand/Offtake

(in million tonnes)

Sl. No. Sector	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Anticip.	1999-00 Target	2001-02 Projected
I. Coking Coal:					
1. Steel	33.06	36.83	34.50	36.83	49.60
2. Coke Ovens					2.00
II. Non-coking Coal:					
3. Steel (DR)	2.62	3.10	2.65	3.35	6.10
4. Power (Utilities)	212.92	220.30	207.11	214.00	262.00
	(3.62)	(3.70)	(3.00)	(3.00)	(5.00)
5. Railways	0.05	-	-	-	-
6. Cement	10.13	15.00	7.95	10.00	21.40
7. Fertilizer	4.64	4.50	4.38	4.30	3.80
8. LTC/Soft Coke/SSF	0.04	0.15	1.06	0.04	3.00
9. Export	0.06	0.18	0.05	0.07	1.00
10. Captive Power	16.19	15.35	15.40	16.09	25.80
	(1.58)	(3.12)	(2.10)	(2.10)	(2.70)
11. Bricks & Other Industries	23.64	26.57	22.76	24.19	33.50
	(0.60)	(0.68)	(0.60)	(0.60)	
12. Colliery Consumption	3.06	3.40	2.90	2.96	4.00
Total:	306.41	325.38	298.76	311.83	412.20
	(5.80)	(7.50)	(5.70)	(5.70)	(7.70)

Note:- Figures in brackets are washery middlings & not included in totals.

Coal Production

41. The target of coal production for the year 1999-2000 has been fixed at 299.80 mt against the anticipated production of 293.48 mt in 1998-99 and actual production of 295.80 mt in 1997-98. The target of production in 1999-00 is 2.2% more than the anticipated production in 1998-99. The main reasons for the shortfall in the production has been regulation of production by the coal companies as a result of lesser offtake by the major consumers like power and cement. Thus the average annual compounded growth in the first

two years of the Ninth Plan has been only 1.36% against the envisaged growth of 5.3% during the Ninth Plan growth. The companywise coal production details are given in Table 8.8 below:

42. The decision of Ministry of Coal (MOC) not to take up coal projects yielding less than 16% IRR has delayed work on large number of new coal projects of the Eighth Plan and continuing as such, leading to shortfall in availability, from this category. Besides, the constraints of land acquisition, forestry clearance, etc. continue to affect implementation of number of ongoing projects.

TABLE – 8.8: Coal Production

(million tonnes)

Company	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1999-00 Anticip.	1999-00 Target	2001-02 Projected
Coal India Ltd.					
ECL	27.42	32.00	27.00	29.00	37.00
BCCL	30.92	32.30	27.40	27.50	34.00
CCL	33.08	35.00	33.10	33.50	41.30
NCL	37.12	37.00	37.00	37.50	45.85
WCL	32.52	32.00	32.00	32.00	34.70
SECL	56.63	58.70	57.00	59.40	68.90
MCL	42.17	41.00	42.50	42.50	51.25
NEC	0.69	0.85	0.60	0.60	1.00
Total CIL:	260.55	268.85	256.60	262.00	314.00
Singareni Col.Co.					
Ltd. TISCO/IISCO/	28.94	31.00	30.23	31.00	36.00
DVC	6.31	6.65	6.65	6.80	7.60
Captive Blocks	-	-	-	-	13.00
All India:	295.80	306.50	293.48	299.80	370.60

Washed Coking Coal Production

43. The target for washed coking coal production in 1999-2000 has been set at 8.04 mt including 0.92 mt of direct feed from CIL sources against the anticipated achievement of 7.81 mt including 1.01 mt of direct feed, in 1998-99 and an actual achievement of 6.99 mt in 1997-98 including 1.01 mt of direct feed. The overall yield of the washeries has come down from about 44% to 43% in 1998-99 mainly due to the deteriorating quality of the raw coal feed. This area needs immediate attention as the domestic supplies of washed coking coal are decreasing. Also the coking coal imports by the steel sector are expected to be about 9 mt in 1998-99.

Supply Plan

44. The estimated raw coal demand of 311.83 mt in 1999-2000 is proposed to be met from a domestic coal production of 299.80 mt, a stock drawdown of 2.60mt from CIL and an import of 9.43 mt of coking coal for steel.

Productivity

45. The target of OMS in 1999-00 for CIL has been set at 2 tonne (underground 0.62 t, opencast 5.39 t) and for SCCL 1.41 t (underground 0.82 t and opencast 4.05 t) against the anticipated OMS of 1.95 tonne (t) for CIL (underground 0.60 t and opencast 5.29 t) and 1.36 t (underground 0.79 t and opencast 3.58 t) for SCCL. All concerted efforts are required to be made to improve the productivity of underground mines of the coal companies since the improvement in OMS has been mainly due to opencast mines.

Exploration

46. The target of drilling for promotional exploration for coal and lignite has been set at 1,90,000metres (m) in 1999-00, against the anticipated achievement of 1,46,800m in 1998-99 and actual achievement of 96,117 m in 1997-98. The target for detailed drilling for coal & lignite at 3,13,010 m (CIL-2,45,010 m, SCCL- 66,000 m & NLC-2000m) against an anticipated achievement of 3,04,490 m in 1998-99 (CIL-2,44,490m, SCCL- 58,000m & NLC-2000m). The anticipated achievement of detailed drilling comprises 35,000 m of drilling in Non-CIL blocks as proposed by MOC and to be funded through budgetary support as a one time measure in 1998-99.

Lignite

47. The target of lignite production for Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in 1999-00 is 17.50 mt against the anticipated production of 17.50 mt in 1998-99 and actual production of 18.11 mt in 1997-98. This is based on the requirements of its downstream units and 1.2 mt for open sale for Southern region industries, particularly cement sector.

Private Sector Participation

48. Private sector participation has been allowed in the coal sector from June, 1993, for captive mining of coal, for power generation, steel-making, cement production and washing of coal, by suitably amending the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. However, the actual response has not been as desired due to constraints of existing framework and administered pricing of coal. The Ninth Plan has laid emphasis on private sector participation in commercial coal mining as recommended by the Committee on 'Integrated Coal Policy' with a view to augment the domestic coal production which is, however, subject to legislative approval.

Other Programmes

49. **Science &Technology** - The R&D activities in the coal sector are administered through the Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) under MOC with four sub-Committees dealing in four major areas of research namely - Production, productivity & safety; Coal beneficiation; Coal utilisation and Environment & Ecology. In the Ninth Plan, the emphasis has been laid on development of inhouse R&D in coal companies.

50. **Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control (EMSC) -** The Eighth Plan has envisaged a major thrust in improving the environmental conditions in coal mining areas with special emphasis on (i) control of mine fires in Jharia coalfields; and (ii) control of subsidence in old abandoned areas of Raniganj coalfields. Also, with a view to solve the problems of subsidence and fire in Raniganj & Jharia coalfields in a comprehensive manner, a High Powered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) was set up in December, 1996 which has submitted its report in December, 1997. It is under consideration of the Government.

51. **Regulatory Framework Review Project** - MOC has taken up this project to fulfil the conditions of availing World Bank loan for Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project of CIL. The project is to be funded by credit from International Development Association (IDA) and has been taken up to review and recommend improvements in the existing regulatory framework governing coal mining in India. The total cost of the project is Rs.6.16 crore and is expected to be completed by 31st July, 1999.

52. **Detailed Exploration in Non-CIL Blocks** - In view of the coal companies unwillingness to undertake detailed exploration activities in Non-CIL blocks beyond 1997-98, due to resource constraints, MOC has proposed for detailed drilling with budgetary support in these blocks. Planning Commission has approved the request of MOC to provide Rs.9.38 crore as domestic budgetary support for detailed exploration in Non-CIL blocks in Annual Plan 1998-99 as an one time measure since the proposal is commercial in nature and the private investors are supposed to carry out this activity as a part of the mining of the block whenever they are allotted the blocks.

Safety & Welfare

53. The safety and welfare of coal mine workers continues to be a thrust area in the Ninth Plan. Taking up of safety audits, environmental monitoring of underground mines in particular, measures against inundation, scientific methods of roof support, training and retraining of workers etc. are some of the important areas in this regard. Similarly, thrust on improving the basic necessities like housing, water supply, educational and medical care continues.

Plan Outlay

54. The approved outlay for 1999-00 is Rs.3738.35 crore [including Rs.296.64 crore for NLC (Power)] against the revised estimates in 1998-99 of Rs.2784.10 crore including Rs.159.34 crore for NLC (Power) and the actual expenditure of Rs.2249.67 crore including Rs.37.00 crore for NLC (Power) in 1997-98. The outlay provided is about 34% more than the RE of 1998-99. The companywise/schemewise break-up of outlay and expenditure is given in Table 8.9.

Externally Aided Projects

55. The major projects, presently under implementation, are Float Machine, Second Mine Stage II, Master Plan, Mine II Spares and TPS II Stage II Spares of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (German collaboration), Jharia Mine Fire Control of Coal India Ltd. and Ramagundam OC II (German collaboration) and VK-7 BG Method (French Credit) of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. The external aid through budget for AP 1999-00 is Rs.112.56 crore for projects under CIL - Rs.54.50 crore, SCCL - Rs.16.80 crore, NLC Mines - Rs.9.45 crore, NLC Power – Rs.27.92 crore and RFRP – Rs.3.89 crore. The schemewise details of the Externally Aided projects are given in Annexure-8.7. The major outlay for CIL projects is meant for coal sector, environmental and social mitigation project under the conditions for availing the World Bank loan for Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project for an investment of

TABLE – 8.9 : Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs.crore)

Company/ Scheme	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 BE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 BE
1.CIL	1824.55	2517.00	1700.00	2556.00
2.SCCL	208.48	331.57	280.00	227.19
	(83.50)	(83.53)	(83.53)	(37.00)
3.NLC (Mines)	149.34	776.59	590.66	575.98
4.S&T	8.50	33.56	10.91	20.71
5.Reg.Expl.	20.95	24.58	24.58	32.56
6.EMSC	0.85	20.00	10.00	20.00
7.Detld.Expl.	-	9.38	4.00	5.38
8.Reg.Fr.work	-	4.61	4.61	3.89
Total Coal & : Lignite	2212.67	3717.29	2624.76	3441.71
9.NLC (Power)	37.00	335.46	159.34	296.64
Total MOC :	2249.67	4052.75	2784.10	3738.35
VRS (through NRF)				160.00

US$ 1697.6 million. Of this US$ 530 million is to be financed by the World Bank Loan. IDA US$ 2 million and US$530 million by the EXIM Bank of Japan. CIL's contribution would be of the order of US$ 581.6 million and a supplier's credit of US$ 54 million. The loan has become effective from June 1998. The budget provision for 1999-2000 for CIL comprises the World Bank component of Rs.1455.60 crore. This is a direct component of EAP.

8.1.3 PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

56. **Highlights**

- The first phase of dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) in Petroleum sector commenced from April 1, 1998.

- Customs duty on crude oil was reduced from 27% to 22% from June 1998.
- In order to boost refining capacity for meeting future needs, tax holiday has been extended upto the year 2003 for new refineries set up after October 1, 1998.

- A number of steps have been taken, such as introduction of unleaded petrol in metropolitan cities and low sulphur diesel oil, to curb vehicular pollution.

- Bids for 48 exploration blocks under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) were invited with a view to add oil and gas reserves in the country.

- Work on exploration/exploitation of coal bed methane (CBM) has also been initiated.

(i) Demand and Supply

57. The demand for petroleum products in 1999-2000 is estimated to be 96.44 million tonnes (MMT) against the consumption of 90.86 MMT during 1998-99. The actual production of crude oil in 1998-99, including production from joint venture and private sector companies, was 32.91 MMT against the target of 31.55 MMT. The production from ONGC's onshore fields was marginally lower due to less than adequate response from thermal EOR schemes in heavy oil belt of Mehsana in Gujarat, and increase in water cut, bandh/barricades and environmental problems in Assam. The crude oil production target for 1999-2000 has been set at 32.73 MMT. The refining capacity has been targeted to increase to 103.15 million tonnes per annum (MMTPA) in 1999-2000 from 68.45 MMTPA in 1998-99. A capacity of 34.70 MMTPA would be added with the commissioning of Vizag Refinery Expansion (3.0 MMTPA), Mathura Refinery Expansion (0.5 MMTPA), Barauni Refinery Expansion (0.9 MMTPA), Mangalore Refinery Expansion (6.0 MMTPA), Grassroot Addition of Numaligarh Refinery (3.0 MMTPA) and Reliance Petroleum Refinery (21.3 MMTPA). The refinery crude throughput in 1998-99 was 68.56 MMT against the target of 67.86 MMT. The crude throughput target for 1999-2000 is 95.60 MMT. The balance requirement of crude oil would be met through imports. It is estimated that 70.03 MMT of crude oil and 13.59 MMT of petroleum products would be imported during 1999-2000 against the import of 39.81 MMT of crude oil and 18.78 MMT of petroleum products during 1998-99.

58. Against the natural gas production and despatch targets of 24.96 billion cubic metres (BCM) and 20.04 BCM for 1998-99, the actual production and despatch were 25.02 BCM

and 19.93 BCM respectively. The target for natural gas production and despatch for 1999-2000 are set at 24.95 BCM and 19.92 BCM respectively.

(ii) Seismic Surveys, Exploratory and Development Drilling

59. The actual achievement for 2D and 3D surveys for 1998-99 was 4829 GLK and 12890 GLK against the target of 4696 GLK and 5354 GLK in the onshore areas. The corresponding figure for offshore areas is 95395 LK against the target of 50225 LK. The target for 2D and 3D Surveys for 1999-2000 are 7942 GLK and 12275 GLK for onshore areas and 96750 LK for offshore areas. The achievement in 1998-99 for exploratory drilling was 396.13 thousand metres against the target of 428.01 thousand metres. The target for exploratory drilling for 1999-2000 is 460.57 thousand metres, which is about 16.3% higher than the achievement in 1998-99. The achievement for development drilling was 392.87 thousand metres against the target of 371.50 thousand metres during 1998-99. The target for development drilling for 1999-2000 is 427.88 thousand metres.

60. Details of surveys, drilling, crude oil, natural gas, refining capacity and crude throughput are given at Annexures-8.8 to 8.12

(iii) Status of major projects

Gas Processing Complex at Gandhar – GAIL

61. The project envisages setting up of a gas processing complex at Gandhar to process 5 MMSCMD of gas to extract LPG, Special Boiling Point (SBP) solvents and Pentane. Government approved the project on May 24, 1999. The capital cost of the project is Rs. 334.40 crore with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 25.40 crore, based on June 1998 prices, updated to Rs. 361.37 crore, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 27.12 crore, based on March 1999 prices. The schedule of completion of the project is 32 months from the date of Government approval.

Kandla-Loni LPG Pipeline – GAIL

62. The 1246-km pipeline to transport LPG from Kandla and Jamnagar in Western India to Loni in Northern India with a carrying capacity of 2.5 MMTPA was approved in October 1997 at a cost of Rs.1229.45 crore.The project is scheduled for commissioning in April 2001.

HSD Hydrodesulphurisation Facilities (for nine refineries)

63. These projects aim at reduction of sulphur dioxide content in HSD to 0.25% from the current level of 1% and were to be operational from April 1, 1998. However, there have been some delays and these projects are likely be commissioned progressively from June 1999 to November 1999.

Numaligarh Refinery – NRL

64. The refinery is being implemented in joint sector. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 2497.40 crore and the project is likely to be completed in 1999-2000.

Numaligarh Marketing Terminal

65. The Marketing Terminal will facilitate distribution and evacuation of products from Numaligarh Refinery by road and rail. The cost of the project is Rs. 225 crore. The project will be commissioned in 1999-2000.

East India Refinery Project (EIRP) – JVC

66. It is a joint venture project between Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), Kuwait. The project envisages setting up of a grassroot refinery of 9 MMTPA capacity at Paradip (Orissa). The cost of the project is anticipated at Rs. 8117 crore and the project is scheduled to be completed in the Tenth Plan. The project is expected to be delayed as the joint venture agreement between IOC and KPC is yet to be signed.

Grassroot Refinery Project in Punjab – HPCL

67. The 9 MMTPA Grassroot Refinery project at Bhatinda in Punjab was approved by the Government in November 1998. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 9806 crore at June 1998 prices and it is scheduled to be completed within 48 months from the date of Government approval. The project is to be implemented in joint venture. HPCL is yet to finalise the joint venture partner for implementing this project.

(iv) Outlays

68. An outlay of Rs. 11784.56 crore has been provided for 1999-2000 in the Petroleum Sector (Rs. 6128.29 crore for Exploration and Production, and Transportation of Oil and Gas, and Rs. 5656.27 crore for Refining and Marketing). The entire Plan outlay will be funded by IEBR. The company-wise outlays are given at Annexure-8.13.

Annexure - 8.1

Energy Generation in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (Utilities)

(Mkwh)

Year	Type		Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	N-Eastern	ALL INDIA
			REGION					
1997-98	: Hydro	Actual	30963	8288	28804	4400	2021	74476
	: Thermal		88301	127782	75467	42528	2026	336104
	: Nuclear		3912	4236	1894	-	-	10042
	:							
	: TOTAL		123176	140306	106165	46928	4047	420622
1998-99	: Hydro	Target	31225	8900	30725	4930	2220	78000
	: Thermal		93985	143245	81275	40605	2890	362000
	: Nuclear		3800	4300	1900	-	-	10000
	:							
	: TOTAL		129010	156445	113900	45535	5110	450000
	:							
	: Hydro	Actual	36816	9114	30256	4296	2137	82619
	: Thermal		91400	136583	78195	45449	2173	353800
	: Nuclear		4639	5160	2188	-	-	11987
	:							
	: TOTAL		132855	150857	110639	49745	4310	448406
1999-2000	: Hydro	Target	32243	9198	31129	6228	2202	81000
	: Thermal		94695	146672	89732	43281	2620	377000
	: Nuclear		3751	4732	2517	-	-	11000
	:							
	: TOTAL		130689	160602	123378	49509	4822	469000

Annexure - 8.2

Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Plants 1998-99

Sl. No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
State Sector			
1.	D.V.B.	56.20	38.30
2.	H.S.E.B.	50.40	48.80
3.	R.S.E.B.	83.30	78.90
4.	P.S.E.B.	71.20	69.20
5.	U.P.S.E.B.	55.50	48.80
6.	G.E.B.	71.90	63.20
7.	M.S.E.B.	73.00	68.30
8.	M.P.E.B.	67.90	67.80
9.	A.P.S.E.B.	80.10	76.90
10.	T.N.E.B.	75.70	65.90
11.	K.P.C	82.20	81.70
12.	B.S.E.B.	19.30	22.60
13.	Orissa P.	67.90	75.80
14.	W.B.S.E.B.	36.70	36.70
15.	W.B.P. DEV. CORP.	52.50	59.70
16.	D.P.L.	27.80	17.60
17.	A.S.E.B.	26.80	18.80
	Average : SEB's	64.80	60.70
Central Sector			
1.	N.T.P.C.		
	Badarpur	69.60	79.00
	S.T.P.S.	71.30	76.10
	Total : NTPC	70.40	75.60
2.	Neyveli	75.60	73.70
3.	D.V.C.	35.60	38.10
	Average : Central	67.20	71.10
Private Sector			
1.	A.E.Co/Sabarmati	74.80	74.50
2.	Trombay (TATA)	56.10	61.00
3.	CESC / Titagarh	67.70	71.60
4.	BSES Co.	84.50	74.80
	Average : Private	66.80	68.00
	Average : ALL INDIA	65.70	64.60

Annexure 8.3

Generating Units Commissioned/Rolled during the Year 1998-99

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Units rolled/Commd. Capicity (MW)	Date
NORTHERN REGION								
1.	Sobla	1,2	Hydro	State	U.P.	UPLJUN	6.00	13.11.98 17.03.99
2.	GHTB Bhatinda ST	2	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	210.00	16.10.98
3.	Suratgarh	2	Thermal	State	Raj.	RSEB	250.00	10.05.98
4.	Unchahar	3	Thermal	Central	U.P.	NTPC	210.00	

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
Thermal	210.00	460.00	0.00	670.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(NR)	210.00	466.00	0.00	676.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Units rolled/Commd. Capicity (MW)	Date
WESTERN REGION								
1.	Warna	2	Hydro	State	Mah.	ID Mah	8.00	26.04.98
2.	Kadana PSS Extn.	2	Hydro	State	Guj.	GEB	60.00	17.05.98
3.	Paguthan CCGT ST	1	Thermal	Pvt.	Guj.	GTEC	250.00	13.10.98
4.	Wanakbori	7	Thermal	State	Guj.	GEB	210.00	31.12.98
5.	Dabhol GT	2	Thermal	Pvt.	Mah.	Enron	740.00	11.12.98
6.	Vindhyachal	7	Thermal	Central	M.P.	NTPC	500.00	
7.	Birsinghpur	3	Thermal	State	M.P.	MPEB	210.00	

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	68.00	0.00	68.00
Thermal	500.00	420.00	990.00	1910.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(WR)	500.00	488.00	990.00	1978.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Units rolled/Commd. Capicity (MW)	Date
SOUTHERN REGION								
1.	Kodasalli	1,2	Hydro	State	Ktk.	KPCL	80.00	10.06.98 16.03.99
2.	Toranagallu GT	1	Thermal	Pvt.	Ktk.	Jindal	130.00	15.01.99
3.	Brahmpuram DG	5	Thermal	State	Kerala	KSEB	20.00	24.11.98
4.	Karaikal GT	1	Thermal	State	Pondi	PPCL	22.90	24.10.98
5.	Kalinadi II Kadra	2,3	Hydro	State	Ktk.	KPCL	100.00	30.12.98 27.03.99
6.	Poringalkuthu LBExt.	1	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	16.00	26.12.98
7.	Sathanur Dam		Hydro	State	T.N.	TNEB	7.50	19.03.99
8.	Basin Bridge DG	1 to 4	Thermal	Pvt.	T.N.	GMR	200.00	31.01,15.02/99 31.12.98
9.	Kayamkulam GT	1,2	Thermal	Central	Kerala	NTPC	230.60	05.08.98
10.	Raichur	5	Thermal	State	Ktk.	KPCL	210.00	

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	203.50	0.00	203.50
Thermal	230.60	252.90	330.00	813.50
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(SR)	230.60	456.40	330.00	1017.00

Annexure 8.3 Concld.

Generating Units Commissioned/Rolled during the Year 1998-99

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Units rolled/Commd. Capicity (MW)	Date
EASTERN REGION								
1.	Teesta Canal PH-II	2,3	Hydro	State	W.B.	WBSEB	15.00	06.10.98 24.06.98
2.	Budge Budge	2	Thermal	Pvt.	W.B.	CESC	250.00	06.03.99
3.	Koyna - IV	1	Hydro	State	Mah.	MSEB	250.00	

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	265.00	0.00	265.00
Thermal	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(SR)	0.00	265.00	250.00	515.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Units rolled/Commd. Capicity (MW)	Date
NORTH EASTERN REGION								
1.	Agartala GT	4	Thermal	Central	Tripura	NEEPCO	21.00	26.06.98
2.	Banaskandy		Thermal	Pvt.	Assam	DLF Power	5.00	23.06.98
3.	Kathalguri ST	3	Thermal	Central	Assam	NEEPCO	30.00	05.07.98

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thermal	51.00	0.00	5.00	56.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(SR)	51.00	0.00	5.00	56.00

ALL INDIA

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	542.50	0.00	542.50
Thermal	991.60	1132.90	1575.00	3699.50
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G.TOTAL	991.60	1675.40	1575.00	4242.00

Annexura -8.4

Generating Units Slipped from Programme of 998-99

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
1.	Sewa III	1,2,3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	9.00
2.	Chenani III	1,2,3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	7.50
3.	Rangit Sagar	4	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00
4.	Upper Sindh II		Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	35.00
5.	Dudhganga	1	Hydro	State	Mah.	ID Mah.	12.00
6.	Surat Lignite	1	Thermal	State	Guj.	GEB	125.00
7.	Karaikal ST		Thermal	State	Pondi.	PPCL	9.60
8.	Singur	1	Hydro	State	A.P.	APSEB	7.50
9.	Toranagallu GT	2	Thermal	Pvt.	Ktk.	JINDAL	130.00
10.	Potteru PH-I	1	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	3.00
11.	Potteru PH-II	2	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	3.00
12.	Doyang	1	Hydro	Central	Nagaland	NEEPCO	25.00
13.	Leimakhong DG	1 to 6	Thermal	State	Manipur	Mani.ED	36.00
			TOTAL ALL INDIA SLIPPAGE				552.60

Annexure-8.5

Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit Capacit (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
NORTHERN REGION								
1.	Sewa St-III	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00	09/99
2.	Sewa St-III	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00	09/99
3.	Sewa St-III	3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00	09/99
4.	Chenani St-III	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	2.50	09/99
5.	Chenani St-III	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	2.50	09/99
6.	Chenani St-III	3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	2.50	09/99
7.	Ranjit Sagar	4	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00	07/99
8.	Ranjit Sagar	3	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00	01/2000
9.	Faridabad CCGT	1	Thermal	Central	Haryana	NTPC	143.00	10/99
10.	Faridabad CCGT	2	Thermal	Central	Haryana	NTPC	143.00	12/99
11.	Unchahar TPP	4	Thermal	Central	U.P.	NTPC	210.00	10/99
12.	RAPP Extn..	3	Nuclear	Central	Raj.	NPCL	220.00	10/99

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	316.50	0.00	316.50
Thermal	496.00	0.00	0.00	496.00
Nuclear	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00
Total(NR)	716.00	316.50	0.00	1032.50

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit Capacit (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
WESTERN REGION								
13.	Rajghat	1	Hydro	State	M.P./U.P	M.P.E.B	15.00	08/99
14.	Rajghat	2	Hydro	State	M.P./U.P	M.P.E.B	15.00	09/99
15.	Rajghat	3	Hydro	State	M.P./U.P	M.P.E.B	15.00	10/99
16.	Dudhganga	1	Hydro	State	Mah.	ID Mah.	12.00	05/99
17.	Dudhganga	2	Hydro	State	Mah.	ID Mah.	12.00	06/99
18.	Koyna St. IV	3	Hydro	State	Mah.	ID Mah.	250.00	08/99
19.	Koyna St. IV	2	Hydro	State	Mah.	ID Mah.	250.00	01/2000
20.	Sanjay Gandhi Extn.	4	Thermal	State	M.P.	M.P.E.B	210.00	02/2000
21.	Vindhyachal TPP	8	Thermal	Central	M.P.	NTPC	500.00	02/2000
22.	Surat Lignite	1	Thermal	Pvt.	Guj.	GIPCL	125.00	05/99
23.	Surat Lignite	2	Thermal	Pvt.	Guj.	GIPCL	125.00	07/99

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	569.00	0.00	569.00
Thermal	500.00	210.00	250.00	960.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total(WR)	500.00	779.00	250.00	1529.00

Annexure-8.5 contd.

Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Unit Capacit (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
SOUTHERN REGION								
24.	Singur	1	Hydro	State	A.P.	APSEB	7.50	09/99
25.	Singur	2	Hydro	State	A.P.	APSEB	7.50	12/99
26.	Kakkad	1	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	25.00	06/99
27.	Kakkad	2	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	25.00	08/99
28.	Kalinadi-II(Kodasal)	3	Hydro	State	Ktk.	KPCL	40.00	09/99
29.	Parson's Valley	1	Hydro	State	T.N.	TNEB	30.00	02/2000
30.	Kayamkulam CCGT	ST	Thermal	Central	Kerala	NTPC	119.40	02/2000
31.	Raichur TPS St.III	6	Thermal	State	Ktk.	KPCL	210.00	09/99
32.	DG Power Station at Kozhikode (8x16MW)	1 to 8	Thermal	State	Kerala	KSEB	* 128.0	09/99 11/99
33.	Karaikal CCGT	ST	Thermal	State	Pondi.	PPCL	9.60	06/99
34.	Torangallu	2	Thermal	Pvt.	Ktk.	Jindal	130.00	06/99
35.	Cochin CCGT (3x45GT	1 to 3GT	Thermal	Pvt.	Kerala	BSES	* 135.0	5/99to 9/9
	do	ST	Thermal	Pvt.	Kerala	BSES	38.00	02/2000
36.	Kaiga	2	Nuclear	Central	Ktk.	NPCL	220.00	09/99

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	0.00	135.00	0.00	135.00
Thermal	119.40	347.60	303.00	770.00
Nuclear	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00
Total(SR)	339.40	482.60	303.00	1125.00

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Unit Capacit (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
EASTERN REGION								
37.	Rangit	1	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	20.00	12/99
38.	Upper Indravati (4x150MW)	1,2,3	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	* 450.0	04,07/99 02/2000
39.	Teesta Canal Fall (3x3x7.5MW)	7,8,9	Hydro	State	W.B.	WBSEB	* 22.5	05,06,07 /99
40.	Barkreshwar (2x210MW)	1,2	Thermal	State	W.B.	WBPDCL	* 420.0	03/2000 06/99

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	20.00	472.50	0.00	492.50
Thermal	0.00	420.00	0.00	420.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total(ER)	20.00	892.50	0.00	912.50

NORTH EASTERN REGION

Annexure-8.5 concld.

Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Unit Capacit (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
41.	Doyang (3x25MW)	1,3	Hydro	Central	Nagaland	NEEPCO	* 50.0	09,12/99
42.	Leimakhong DG (6x6MW)	1 to 6	Thermal	State	Manipur	Mani. ED	* 36.0	01-02/200

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Thermal	0.00	36.00	0.00	36.00
Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total(NER	50.00	36.00	0.00	86.00

ALL INDIA

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	70.00	1493.00	0.00	1563.00
Thermal	1115.40	1013.60	553.00	2682.00
Nuclear	440.00	0.00	0.00	440.00
G.TOTAL	1625.40	2506.60	553.00	4685.00

*** Capacity of the plant envisaged for commissioning in 99-2000**

Annexure-8.6

Outlays/Expeniture - Power Sector

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 (Actual)	1995-96 (Actual)	1992-96 (Actual)	1996-97 (Appd.)	1996-97 (R.E.)	1997-98 (Appd.)	1997-98 (R.E.)	1998-99 (Appd.)	1998-99 (R.E.)
A.	States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	689.19	649.92	627.56	753.10	2719.77	619.32	569.95	917.60	847.10	901.28	901.28
2.	Arunachal Prades	32.44	40.04	82.02	106.63	261.13	84.50	73.67	96.50	83.75	73.23	68.93
3.	Assam	84.13	123.29	182.41	163.09	552.92	165.70	122.10	162.00	114.54	162.00	87.54
4.	Bihar	194.41	85.65	95.14	103.97	479.17	108.86	81.28	103.30	53.30	373.00	313.40
5.	Goa	10.69	8.84	14.01	15.10	48.64	19.80	14.85	19.88	16.03	14.00	26.86
6.	Gujarat	458.56	465.34	443.48	510.18	1877.56	503.23	503.23	620.78	620.78	808.75	808.75
7.	Haryana	185.27	221.75	272.88	261.00	940.90	261.25	261.25	287.40	287.40	505.00	430.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	76.78	105.14	112.31	183.62	477.85	147.25	147.69	164.92	180.22	218.28	221.22
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	120.00	174.56	259.30	294.62	848.48	374.86	367.37	393.84	248.03	336.38	312.74
10.	Karnataka	570.59	683.63	705.32	542.93	2502.47	581.00	475.69	608.09	668.90	866.19	872.52
11.	Kerala	177.02	252.82	396.68	339.33	1165.85	549.05	549.05	627.00	579.77	650.00	650.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	654.78	757.81	979.12	722.16	3113.87	702.69	575.68	638.32	479.99	660.41	546.88
13.	Maharashtra	830.24	976.33	1136.56	977.47	3920.60	1251.79	1419.23	1457.49	1457.49	1413.89	1413.89
14.	Manipur	29.22	30.04	40.68	42.37	142.31	42.18	44.18	43.00	47.98	29.00	39.34
15.	Meghalaya	19.61	8.27	6.81	6.73	41.42	35.65	15.10	91.66	7.00	56.11	10.64
16.	Mizoram	27.81	23.39	27.02	28.82	107.04	43.70	45.23	35.60	28.48	40.16	25.65
17.	Nagaland	19.51	19.18	10.16	21.72	70.57	21.40	20.48	21.20	18.20	15.00	15.00
18.	Orissa	245.98	235.73	296.37	134.61	912.69	401.95	399.89	604.60	218.85	870.42	870.42
19.	Punjab	383.44	479.12	650.00	849.77	2362.33	682.63	210.00	784.00	784.00	828.00	935.06
20.	Rajasthan	393.14	497.32	647.77	812.26	2350.49	730.00	779.29	702.24	1463.89	782.23	842.23
21.	Sikkim	21.96	23.52	23.13	32.25	100.86	30.88	30.88	30.88	31.88	38.55	32.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	460.00	546.44	483.40	893.25	2383.09	700.00	689.53	870.39	795.00	903.41	862.47
23.	Tripura	24.07	32.04	32.59	34.68	123.38	33.16	33.16	28.66	27.16	33.43	22.61
24.		1370.37	1014.26	1042.14	849.06	4275.83	1243.98	1076.63	1803.22	1043.25	2155.51	1047.29
25.	West Bengal	281.11	344.21	572.50	973.05	2170.87	1215.25	1034.68	1253.95	823.41	1576.30	1344.59
	Sub Total (State	7360.32	7798.64	9139.36	9651.77	33950.09	10550.08	9540.09	12366.52	10926.40	14310.53	12701.86
B.	Union Territories											
1.	A & N Islands	10.43	9.45	13.46	15.35	48.69	15.37	17.72	15.37	15.37	26.82	26.82
2.	Chandigarh	7.40	9.81	9.67	9.47	36.35	9.85	9.85	14.50	14.50	11.93	11.93
3.	Dadra & Nagar Ha	1.79	2.17	5.27	4.77	14.00	5.36	5.36	5.53	6.86	7.67	7.67
4.	Daman & Diu	1.67	1.78	4.61	3.72	11.78	3.97	3.97	4.37	4.37	7.91	7.91
5.	Delhi	272.44	306.03	350.47	297.92	1226.86	416.37	313.73	298.00	298.00	443.50	438.50
6.	Lakshadweep	0.85	0.55	1.40	1.88	4.68	1.98	1.98	2.16	3.17	2.22	2.22
7.	Pondicherry	14.94	28.17	33.35	40.27	116.73	43.40	43.40	45.20	45.22	25.75	46.70
	Sub Total (U.T.s	309.52	357.96	418.23	373.38	1459.09	496.30	396.01	385.13	387.49	525.80	541.75
	Total (states&UT	7669.84	8156.60	9557.59	10025.15	35409.18	11046.38	9936.10	12751.65	11313.89	14836.33	13243.61

Annexure-8.6 concld.

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 (Actual)	1995-96 (Actual)	1992-96 (Actual)	1996-97 (Appd.)	1996-97 (R.E.)	1997-98 (Appd.)	1997-98 (R.E.)	1998-99 (Appd.)	1998-99 (R.E.)
C.	Ministry of Power											
1.	NTPC	2453.45	2665.33	2519.54	1572.25	9210.57	1949.89	1251.89	2122.60	1685.69	2796.72	2075.87
2	NHPC	685.68	900.69	833.92	889.20	3309.49	1136.02	494.54	898.35	506.47	739.00	694.00
3.	POWERGRID	169.89	793.58	935.56	1470.71	3369.74	1500.00	1557.05	1600.55	1583.50	2592.35	1578.20
4.	DVC	198.05	254.93	272.44	250.00	975.42	408.00	180.59	270.00	166.97	189.30	150.00
5.	THDC	50.00	120.00	132.64	147.17	449.81	170.00	170.00	225.00	321.91	322.00	200.00
6.	NJPC	50.00	191.89	416.04	415.01	1072.94	521.17	496.13	960.00	770.60	920.00	884.00
7.	NEEPCO	128.00	331.10	546.31	458.08	1463.49	336.40	179.55	160.98	167.18	218.69	218.69
8.	PFC	10.00	65.00	140.00	300.00	515.00	550.00	785.00	550.00	716.77	1150.00	1250.00
9.	REC						50.00		30.00	30.00	75.00	75.00
10.	MOP (Misc.)	93.84	268.38	105.69	153.02	620.93	168.82	162.07	125.37	110.63	496.94	490.76
	Sub Total(MOP)	3838.91	5590.90	5902.14	5655.44	20987.39	6790.30	5276.82	6942.85	6059.72	9500.00	7616.52
	DAE (Power)	740.26	679.87	782.91	785.45	2988.49	1000.24	744.21	886.20	747.27	1070.00	1046.33
	NLC (Power)	147.64	94.25	67.58	45.35	354.82	247.58	74.66	249.81	37.00	335.46	159.34
	Total Central Se	4726.81	6365.02	6752.63	6486.24	24330.70	8038.12	6095.69 (Actual)	8078.86	6843.99 (Actual)	10905.46	8822.19
	ALL INDIA	12396.65	14521.62	16310.22	16511.39	59739.88	19084.50	16031.79	20830.51	18157.88	25741.79	22065.80
	N.E.C.	86.44	116.62	122.43	216.06	541.55	299.55	304.42			182.75	

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Annexure - 8.7

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborat-ting country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency millions (DCM)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 91-92		Cumm. Expenditure Eighth Plan 1992-97		1998-99		1999-2000	Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002		Date of Commissioning	
					DCM	Rs.Crs.	DCM	Rs.Crs.	BE Rs.Crs.	RE Rs.Crs.	BE Rs.Crs.	DCM	Rs.Crs.	Sche-dule	Antici-pated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	COAL INDIA LTD.														
	INDIRECT														
1.	Kottadih UG/OC	1.38 UG 1.10 OC	France Credit	215.56 FF	27.03	8.57	188.53	111.03	-	-	-	-	-	3/98	OC 3/2000 UG 3/96
2.	Training Centre Burradhemo ECL		France Credit	9.50 FF	0.00	0.00	4.80	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/95
3.	Chinakuri UG ECL	0.69	Germany Cr./Grant	1.45 DM	0.15	21.00	1.22	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	5/94	5/94
4.	Patherdih Washery	2.00	USSR Credit	3.07 RBL.	1.76	5.03	1.26	3.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	East Katras	0.12 BG+ 0.36 SLC	French Credit	99.02 FF	95.30	73.89	3.35	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/89
6.	Bina Deshaling Plant	4.50	German Credit	3.88 DM	0.39	6.84	1.99	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Jharia Mine Fire Control		IDA Credit	12 US$	-	-	7.29	26.04	4.82	-	-	-	-	-	6/94
8.	Coal Sector Environ. & Social Mitigation Project (ESMT)		IDA Credit	63 US$	-	-	-	-	85.04	58.50	54.50			7/96	
	Sub Total INDIRECT:					115.33		151.17	89.86	58.50	54.50				
	DIRECT														
9.	Re-furbishment of ex Churcha equipt.at Jhanjra		ODA Grant	4.43 Pound	-		2.44	15.24	4.38	-	-	-	-	3/98	3/98
10.	Rajmahal OC ECL	10.50	Canadian Loan	166.00 CDN $	136.51	220.74	22.67	55.22	-	-	-	-	-	2/94	2/94
11.	Piparwar OCP CCL	6.5	Australian Loan	206.60 Aus. $	58.64	98.98	141.03	313.99	-	-	-	8.85	24.79	7/95	3/97
12.	Supply of 4 nos. 5 cu.m. shovels	4.56 mill cu.m.OB	French Credit	17.68 FF	-	-	-	-	10.02	-	-	15.91	10.98	2nd Qr.97-98	
13.	Longwall Equipment														
	i)Rajendra	0.64	Chinese Loan	7.11 US$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.05	17.92	9/98	9/98
	ii)Balrampur	0.54	Chinese Loan	6.18 US$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.38	15.54	6/98	6/98
	iii)N.Kumda	0.60	Chinese Loan	6.18 US$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.38	15.54	6/98	6/98
	iv)Churcha West	0.65	Chinese Loan	8.29 US$	-	-	-	-	30.35	-	-	5.87	20.85	9/98	9/98
14.	Electricals for		French Credit	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	4.14		

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Annexure - 8.7 Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborating country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency millions (DCM)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 91-92		Cumm. Expenditure Eighth Plan 1992-97		1998-99		1999-2000	Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002		Date of Commissioning	
					DCM	Rs.Crs.	DCM	Rs.Crs.	BE Rs.Crs.	RE Rs.Crs.	BE Rs.Crs.	DCM	Rs.Crs.	Schedule	Anticipated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Jhanjra PSLW Equip.			FF											
15.	Characterisation & Quantification of stress level of Churcha East		French Grant	2.49 FF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49	1.72		
16.	Study of Stochastic modelling of Raniganj Coalfield		French Grant	1.55 FF											
17.	Procurement of Eqpts. for introduction of BG techniques in CIL (Proj.under formulation)		French Credit	50.00 FF											
18.	Subsidence and Strata Control design procedures of multi-seam working in UG mines (Ph-II)		German Grant	1.00 DM											
19.	Study for introductn. of in-pit crushing & conveying tech.in NCL		German Grant	0.60 DM											
20.	Study for optimisatn. of Pootkee Ballihari project (BCCL)		German Grant	1.50 DM											
21.	Kottadih 2nd Addendum Agreement for providing 127 French Manmonth		French Credit	9.965 FF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/95	8/95
22.	Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project (CSRP)		IBRD - JEXIM	1060 US$	-	-	-	-	959.63	455.00	-	-	-	Loan yet to be effective	
	Sub Total DIRECT:					319.72		384.45	1004.38	455.00	0.00		111.48		
	Total CIL: (Coal Sector)					435.05		535.62	1094.24	513.50	54.50		111.48		
	SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD. INDIRECT														
23.	a)GDK-11A -3rd LW Set & 3 Nos of 300KW Drive Heads	1.75	UK Grant	3.500 Pound	2.35	7.79	0.55	2.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Annexure - 8.7 Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborat-ting country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency millions (DCM)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 91-92		Cumm. Expenditure Eighth Plan 1992-97		1998-99		1999-2000	Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002		Date of Commissioning	
					DCM	Rs.Crs.	DCM	Rs.Crs.	BE Rs.Crs.	RE Rs.Crs.	BE Rs.Crs.	DCM	Rs.Crs.	Sche-dule	Antici-pated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	b) GDK-11A LW incl.4 nos. of driveheads		UK Grant	7.014 Pound	7.60	23.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/93	3/93
24.	GDK-10A LW Equipt.	0.77	UK Grant	6.300 Pound	6.30	-	6.20	32.81	-	-	-	-	-	3/95	3/95
25.	Vakilpalli Block-A	0.51	UK Grant	4.950 Pound	-	-	3.92	20.41	-	-	-	-	-	3/95	3/96
26.	JK-5/GDK-7/9 LW Drive Heads		UK Grant	1.013 Pound	0.95	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Safety		UK Grant	0.105 Pound	0.11	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Ramagundam OC-II	2.00	Germany Loan	172.387 DM	0.63	0.56	144.64	295.64	12.80	2.40	16.80	6.66	16.10	3/95	3/96
29.	GDK-10 BGM for Thick Seam Mining	0.28	France Credit	28.165 FF	28.17	7.43	0.94	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	Project Complete	
30.	GDK-10 BGM for developed pillars	0.25	French Credit	34.042 FF	-	-	33.62	19.94	-	-	-	-	-	3/95	3/94
31.	GDK-8 BG for Dev. Pillars	0.20	France Credit	29.609 FF	-	-	30.22	18.52	-	-	-	-	-	3/96	3/96
32.	No.5 Inlc.Wangawalli		Australian Credit(to be frmed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	RK-New Tech.	1.17	Bilateral/ suppliers credit yet to be firmed up	Rs.86.24 cr.	-	10.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	21 Inc. BG Method (Yet to be approved)	0.25	French Credit (To be firmed)	27.016 FF	19.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.02 (Yet to be firmed	19.69 up)		
35.	V.K.-7 B.G. Method	0.25	French Credit	24.75 FF	-	-	21.36	14.44	-	1.40	-	3.39	2.40	3/98	3/98
36.	GDK-8 BGM II (To be formulated)	0.25	French Credit	27.016 FF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.02 (Yet to be firmed)	19.69		
37.	Padmavathi Khani	1.20	China suppliers credit	18.686 US $	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total SCCL: (INDIRECT)					53.17		404.92	12.80	3.80	16.80		57.88		
	NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. NLC (MINES): INDIRECT														
38.	Neyveli Mine-II Stage-II	5.80	Germany Loan	299.967 DM	290.52	229.34	13.44	26.91	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	Completed	
39.	Float Machine	1.00	Germany	40.771	-	-	32.73	71.36	8.80	8.83	8.52	0.15	0.35	3/92	6/97

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Annexure - 8.7 Concld.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborat-ting country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency millions (DCM)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 91-92 DCM	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 91-92 Rs.Crs.	Cumm. Expenditure Eighth Plan 1992-97 DCM	Cumm. Expenditure Eighth Plan 1992-97 Rs.Crs.	1998-99 BE Rs.Crs.	1998-99 RE Rs.Crs.	1999-2000 BE Rs.Crs.	Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002 DCM	Ninth Plan Outlay 1997-2002 Rs.Crs.	Date of Commissioning Sche-dule	Date of Commissioning Antici-pated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
40.	Preparation of Master Plan		Loan Germany Loan	DM 1.929 DM	-	-	1.54	3.29	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-
	Total NLC (Lig.): (INDIRECT)					229.34		101.56	8.83	8.83	9.45	0.15	0.35		
	NLC (POWER): (INDIRECT)								-	-	27.92				
	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REVIEW PROJ.								4.61	4.61	3.89	1.50	6.16		
	TOTAL DIRECT :					319.72		384.45	1004.38	455.00	0.00		111.48		
	(Coal&Lig.) INDIRECT:					397.84		657.65	116.10	75.74	112.56		64.39		
	GRAND TOTAL :					717.56		1042.10	1120.48	530.74	112.56		175.87		

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Annexure-8.8

Petroleum and Natural Gas
Crude Oil Production

(Million Tonnes)

Region	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actuals	Target	Achievements	Target
A. **ONGC**				
i) Onshore	8.38	8.61	8.32	8.83
ii) Offshore	19.86	18.24	18.28	19.10
Sub total A:	28.24	26.85	26.60	27.93
B) **OIL**				
i) Onshore	3.10	3.20	3.29	3.30
ii) Offshore	--	--	--	--
Sub total B:	3.10	3.20	3.29	3.30
Total (ONGC+OIL)	**31.34**	**30.05**	**29.89**	**31.23**
JVC/Pvt.	2.49	1.50*	3.02	1.50*
Total	**33.83**	**31.55**	**32.91**	**32.73**

* ONGC share only.

Annexure-8.9

Petroleum and Natural Gas
Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput

(Million Tonnes)

Organisation/ Refinery	Installed capacity as on 1.4.99	Crude Throughput 1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
		Actuals	Target	Achievement	Target
IOC , Guwahati	1.00	0.86	0.90	0.84	0.90
IOC, Barauni	3.30	2.18	1.95	2.21	3.30
IOC, Gujarat	9.50	10.69	10.30	10.90	10.70
IOC, Haldia	3.75	4.71	4.60	4.70	4.80
IOC, Mathura	7.50	8.57	8.00	8.88	8.00
IOC, Digboi	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.56	0.60
IOC, Panipat	6.00	--	3.60	2.22	3.70
HPCL, Bombay	5.50	6.38	5.49	5.25	5.85
HPCL, Visakh	4.50	2.46	4.25	3.88	5.00
BPCL, Bombay	6.90	7.98	7.80	8.85	8.00
MRL, Madras	6.50	6.96	6.46	6.10	6.55
MRL, Narimanam	0.50	0.56	0.40	0.65	0.60
CRL, Cochin	7.50	7.74	7.50	7.78	7.40
BRPL, Bongaigaon	2.35	1.72	1.82	1.67	1.90
MRPL, Mangalore	3.00	3.86	4.00	4.07	6.39
NRL, Assam	--	--	0.24	--	--
Reliance Petroleum	--	--	--	--	21.91
TOTAL	68.45	65.17	67.86	68.56	95.60

Annexure-8.10

Petroleum and Natural Gas Natural Gas Production and Despatches

(Billion Cubic Metres)

Region	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actuals	Target	Achievements	Target
A. Natural gas production				
I. ONGC				
i) Onshore	5.04	5.51	5.58	5.40
ii) Offshore	18.00	17.75	17.75	17.82
Sub total A:	**23.04**	**23.26**	**23.33**	**23.22**
II. OIL	**1.67**	**1.70**	**1.69**	**1.73**
Total (ONGC+OIL)	**24.71**	**24.96**	**25.02**	**24.95**
B. Natural Gas Despatches:				
I. ONGC	18.62	18.89	18.79	18.75
II. OIL	1.12	1.15	1.14	1.17
Total despatches	**19.74**	**20.04**	**19.93**	**19.92**

Annexure-8.11

Petroleum and Natural Gas
Seismic Surveys

Programmes	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actuals	Target	Achievements	Target
I. ONGC				
Onland:				
2D Seismic Survey (GLK)	4568	2996	3529	5292
3D Seismic Survey (GLK)	11744	5204	12740	11975
Offshore:				
2D+3D Dept. (LK)	86154	50225	95395	96750
II. OIL				
Onland:				
2D Seismic Survey (GLK)	898	1700	1300	2650
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)	166	150	150	300
Offshore:				
2D Seismic Survey (GLK)	--	1000	--	--
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)	--	100	--	--
III. Total				
2D Survey (GLK)-Onland	5466	4696	4829	7942
3D Survey (GLK)-Onland	11910	5354	12890	12275
2D+3D Survey (LK)-Offshore	86154	50225	95395	96750

Annexure-8.12

Petroleum and Natural Gas
Exploratory and Development Drilling

('000 Metres)

Region	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actuals	Target	Achievements	Target
1. Exploratory Drilling				
a) **ONGC**				
i) Onshore	247.37	275.60	265.95	323.37
ii) Offshore	50.15	83.21	67.23	80.20
b) **OIL**				
i) Onshore	49.56	69.20	62.95	57.00
ii) Offshore	--	--	--	--
Total (Expl.)	**347.08**	**428.01**	**396. 13**	**460.57**
2. Development Drilling				
a) **ONGC**				
i) Onshore	264.97	238.50	243.01	271.68
ii) Offshore	82.38	73.00	89.83	91.20
b) **OIL**				
i) Onshore	60.56	60.00	60.03	65.00
ii) Offshore	--	--	--	--
Total (Dev.)	**407.91**	**371.50**	**392.87**	**427.88**

Annexure-8.13

Petroleum and Natural Gas
Plan Outlays

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 BE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 BE
A.	**Exploration & Production**				
1.	ONGC	4005.00	4766.00	4600.00	4800.00
2.	OIL	354.74	570.00	500.44	468.35
3.	GAIL	1010.99	747.45	448.46	859.94
Sub Total (A)		**5370.73**	**6083.45**	**5548.90**	**6128.29**
B.	**Refining & Marketing**				
1.	IOC	1712.81	3055.88	2697.05	2491.54
2.	HPCL	1085.45	1530.10	1105.60	1265.90
3.	BPCL	502.68	1523.65	652.60	511.46
4.	MRL	70.51	695.63	456.55	452.08
5.	CRL	87.35	320.00	270.60	531.22
6.	BRPL	32.94	33.37	28.97	55.31
7.	LIL	0.40	3.35	6.94	8.00
8.	EIL	5.92	13.34	3.75	6.76
9.	IBP	92.87	295.00	217.05	106.00
10.	NRL	721.06	1179.00	950.00	228.00
Sub Total (B)		**4311.99**	**8649.32**	**6389.11**	**5656.27**
Total Petroleum		**9682.72**	**14732.77**	**11938.01**	**11784.56**

8.2 Transport

The country's transport system which comprise rail, roads, seaports and airports have witnessed a rapid growth in the last fifty years and contributed to the development process in the country. The Indian Railways are one of the largest railway systems in the world with a vast network of about 63,000 route kilometre and is a principal mode of transportation for long haul freight movement in bulk and long distance passenger traffic and for mass rapid transit in sub-urban areas. The total freight and passenger traffic carried by railways increased around six fold during 1950-51 -- 1998-99. The aggregate road length which was 0.4 million kms. in 1950-51 has increased 8-fold to nearly 3.32 million kms. in 1995-96 . In the Port sector there has been around 13-fold increase in sea traffic from 19.38 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 251.70 million tonnes in 1998-99. The traffic carried by the Indian Airlines increased from 83 million RTKMS in 1960-61 to 697 million RTKMS in 1998-99.

Problems and Areas of concern

2. In spite of the impressive achievements, the transport sector has to gear itself to resolve the various weaknesses and problems with which it suffers. The entire transport system is facing capacity saturation. There is thus a pressing need to develop/strengthen the existing network and also to redress the imbalances in the spread of the transport infrastructure and facilities in inaccessible areas including NE and J&K. At the same time it is necessary to remove distortions in the inter modal mix which have developed over the years to favour more energy intensive and polluting modes of transport.

3. The transport sector play a very important role in economic growth and development process of the country. The transport sector, however, has not been allocated required resources over the years. In order to ensure that the bottlenecks in the transport infrastructure do not become a hindrance in the current pace of economic growth, it is absolutely necessary that adequate investments are made in various modes of transport. The magnitude of the resource requirement for the transport sector, however, is beyond normal budgetary financing ability of the Government. This calls for augmentation of internal resources through rationalisation of freight and fare rates and involvement of private sector in the development of transport infrastructure.

8.2.1 Railways

4. Indian Railways would require to gear up operation in order to (i) generate adequate transport capacity for handling the increasing traffic, (ii) complete the rehabilitation, replacement and renewal of assets, (iii) reduce the cost and improve reliability, safety and quality of customer services, and (iv) improve manpower productivity and work culture and (v) expedite the completion of the ongoing projects by reprioritising the existing portfolios.

Sectoral Trends

5. During 1998-99, Railways carried 424.0 mt. of revenue earning originating freight traffic (Prov.) showing decrease of 1.26% over the previous year mainly because of general

economic slow down. In case of originating passenger traffic, the achievement of 4522 million in 1998-99 revealed a growth rate of 4% as compared to 1997-98. In terms of passenger kms there was an increase of over 3.95% during the same period. The progress in the freight and passenger traffic carried by the Railways over the years is given in Annexures 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 respectively.

6. Wagon productivity during 1997-98 was 2.9% higher compared to 1996-97 as may be seen from the Table 8.2.1. During 1998-99, 690 km. underwent gauge conversions, 2710 kms track renewals, 617 route kms were electrified and 227 kms of new lines added.

Table 8.2.1 : Wagon Productivity

Year	NTKM per wagon Per day	Improvement over the last year (%)
1992-93	1457	1.3
1993-94	1506	3.4
1994-95	1591	5.6
1995-96	1792	12.6
1996-97	1840	2.7
1997-98	1894	2.9

Targets for 1999-2000

7. For the year 1999-2000, a target of 450 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic has been laid down. For 1999-2000, the physical targets of various programmes along with outlays laid down for gauge conversion, track renewals, electrification and addition of new lines are 541 kms (Rs.645 crore) 2550 kms (Rs.1500 crore), 500 route kms (Rs.350 crore) and 241 kms (Rs.600 crore) respectively. The physical progress in respect of acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals and electrification is detailed in Annexure 8.2.3.

Plan Outlay

8. An outlay of Rs.9700 crore was approved for the Railways for the year 1999-2000. The outlay comprises (a) budgetary support, Rs.2540 crore (26%) (b) Market borrowings Rs.3000 crore (30%) (c) Internal resources, Rs.4160 crore (43%). Plan headwise outlays in respect of Indian Railways are at Annexure 8.2.4.

9. The dependence of Railways on budgetary support has generally declined over the years. In view of this, expansion and strengthening of the Railways will have to be financed mostly by Railways through generation of internal resources and market borrowings. The high operating ratio of Indian Railways of over 94% will have to be improved. This will require better operational and commercial management with emphasis on aggressive revenue generation on the one hand and rigorous cost control on the other.

Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

10. In 1999-2000, a total amount of Rs.354.0 crore is required for EAP, out of which Rs.223.5 crore would be the external aid component and Rs.130.5 crore would be the non-aid portion. The project wise budget provision required in 1999-2000 for EAPs is at Annexure 8.2.5.

8.2.2 Roads

Background

11. Road development is vital for Transport Infrastructure. The volume of both, freight and passenger traffic carried by road has been increasing continuously during the last over four decades. In the past, road development has lagged behind the growth in road traffic. Therefore, road system would need to be strengthened and expanded to cater to growing traffic requirements. Road development would thus continue to receive due attention during 1999-2000.

Thrust Areas

12. National Highways constitute the main arterial transport system in India. The major thrust during the Annual Plan 1999-2000 will continue to be on progressive removal of existing deficiencies in the National Highway system viz. construction of missing links, improvement of low grade sections, rehabilitation and reconstruction of weak/dilapidated bridges, construction of by-passes and four-laning and two-laning of single lane stretches. Priority will also be given to timely completion of on-going works to avoid cost and time overrun. Maintenance of roads will receive greater attention. The focus would also be on improving the road communication in backward and remote areas such as the North Eastern Region. As regards State roads, the priority would be to consolidate the existing road network and improve accessibility.

Rural Roads

13. Basic Minimum Services Programme (Rural Roads) envisages connectivity of all villages and habitants by all weather roads by 2002 A.D. Latest estimates indicate that about 54% (provisional) of villages as per 1991 census are connected by all-weather roads by the end of 8th Plan. The priority during Annual Plan 1999-2000 would be to provide connectivity to villages with population 1000 and above in the first instance, followed by villages with population less than 1000. However, those State Governments which have already achieved 100% connectivity for villages with population 1000 and above will take up villages with population below 1000.

Review of performance in 1998-99

14. The physical progress of work on the National Highway system during the 8th Plan, 1997-98, 1998-99 and also the targets fixed for 9th Plan (1997-2002) and 1999-2000 are given in Annexure 8.2.6. As against the outlay of Rs.2229.76 crore in 1998-99, the revised estimate of expenditure is Rs.1505.87 crore.

Private Sector Participation

15. With a view to improving private investment in road development the Cabinet, on 6th April, 1995 approved the concept of private sector participation in the development, maintenance and operations of National Highways including Expressways. Since then, various measures have been taken to facilitate entry of private sector in road construction activity. In terms of amendment made in the National Highway Act, 1956 (amended in June, 1995) the private sector can invest on National Highway projects, levy, collect and retain fee from users and is empowered to regulate traffic of such highways in terms of the provision of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1989. In this regard, comprehensive guidelines, based on Cabinet approval have been issued by the Ministry in 1997. Further a Model Concession Agreement for projects costing more than Rs.100 crore has been proposed by the NHAI and another Model Concession Agreement for minor projects its costing less than Rs.100 crore is being prepared by the Ministry.

16. Pursuing the policy of private sector participation, the Ministry of Surface Transport has identified 19 projects involving an investment of Rs. 983.71 crore on BOT basis. Of these, 3 have already been completed and the others are in progress. Details are given in Annexure 8.2.7.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

17. An outlay of Rs.2163.08 crore has been provided for the development of roads in the Central Sector. Scheme-wise details are indicated in Annexure 8.2.8. The Outlay/ Expenditure on the Central/State Sector roads during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), 1997-98 and 1998-99 is given in Table 8.2.2.

Table 8.2.2: Outlay / Expenditure - Road Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sub-Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	1997-98		1998-99	1999-2000	
	Outlay	BE	Act.	BE	RE	BE
Central Sector Roads	8862.02	1881.00	1565.31	2229.76	1505.87	2163.08
State Sector Roads	30555.88	4147.09	4121.45	7555.55	6277.56	--

Externally Aided Projects

18. Financing of Externally Aided National Highway Projects together with details of works etc. funded by different international donor agencies, namely, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (OECF - Japan) is shown in Annexure 8.2.9. These works are likely to improve/ strengthen the high traffic density

corridors in the country. An outlay of Rs.1065.87 crore including a component of Rs.10.77 crore for consultancy, has been allocated for these works during 1999-2000.

National Highway Development Project (NHDP)

19. National Highway Development Project which consists of Golden Quadrilateral linking Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai and North-South corridor connecting Kashmir to Kanyakumari and East West corridor connecting Silchar to Saurashtra will be executed by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

This project is to be implemented with the following priorities:

i) start with the construction of Golden Quadrilateral;
ii) add on spurs wherever necessary to ensure North, South , East and West Corridors.
iii) Take up construction of selective roads in the spine.

20. NHAI have already identified 20 places where the work is to be started. The funding of the project is through direct investment, special purpose vehicles which may raise funds in the market and private financing through the BOT method depending upon the viability of the project. One of the major sources of funding is the additional excise duty on diesel and petrol. During 1999-2000, a road length of 207 kms. is targetted to be four laned. Financial requirement to achieve the target is of the order of Rs.1447crore

Road Transport

21. The Road Transport sector plays an important role in the movement of both passengers and goods. It is sole mechanised means of surface transport in hilly, rural and backward areas not connected by railways. The freight traffic is generally owned and operated by the private sector, whereas the passenger services are operated by private and public sectors both. The share of State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in the national bus fleet is presently around 22.7 per cent.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

22. Against an outlay of Rs. 16 crore for the development of Central Sector Road Transport during 1998-99, the expenditure was Rs. 6.82 crore only. The main schemes taken up during the year related to reimbursement of past liability of capital contribution to SRTCs, road safety programmes and pollution control.

23. An outlay of Rs. 1229.64 crore was provided for Road Transport in State/UT sector for the Annual Plan 1998-99. Likely expenditure is Rs. 923.94 crore.

24. Despite improvement in the physical performance, the State Road Transport Undertakings continue to incur heavy losses. The aggregate net loss in 1998-99 (LE) increased to Rs. 1750.96 crore as compared to Rs. 1381.18 crore in 1997-98. The major reasons for losses are excess staff, large number of overaged buses, uneconomic fares and time lag between cost increase and fare revision.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

25. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 provides an outlay of Rs. 9 crore for the Central Sector. Major schemes proposed to be taken up are arrear payment of Centre, capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations, Road Safety, training programme and pollution control. Scheme-wise details of the outlay and expenditure for road transport are given in Annexure 8.2.10.

8.2.3 Ports

26. Ports handle over 90% of foreign trade. There are 11 major ports and 139 operable minor/intermediate ports in the country. The major ports are located at Calcutta/Haldia, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Chennai, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Mormugao, Paradip, New Mangalore and Tuticorin..

Current Sectoral Trends

27. The actual traffic handled by major ports increased from 227.26 MT in 1996-97 to 251.70 MT in 1998-99. The details of traffic handled at major ports are provided in Annexure 8.2.11. Certain productivity indicators like average ship berth day output, idle time of ship at berth and average ship turnround time (ASTA), showed improvement. The containers handling rate which improved from 14-17 boxes to around 30 boxes per crane hour at JNPT deserve to be highlighted. The steps taken by the Government to improve productivity are the introduction of inter-changeability between dock and shore workers, providing multi-skill training to workers, deployment of composite gangs for cargo handling and the application of various production linked incentive schemes for cargo handling workers.

28. The aggregate capacity of major ports as on 31-3-99 was 239.95 million tonnes. The commodity-wise capacity available at major ports is given in Table-8.2.3.

TABLE –8.2.3 : Capacity Available at Major Ports

(In Million Tonnes)

Commodity	31.3.95	31.3.96	31.3.97	31.3.98	31.3.99
					Actual
POL	78.0	80.00	94.92	96.92	107.70
Iron Ore	41.50	41.50	44.50	44.50	43.00
Coal	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	5.60
Fertilizer	7.95	7.95	5.65	5.65	4.85
Container	8.98	8.98	13.91	13.91	22.90
General Cargo	29.58	30.78	47.23	47.23	45.90
Total	174.01	177.21	215.21	217.21	239.95

29. The expenditure on port development by the major ports has consistently fallen short of the outlays. This could be attributed to delayed sanctioning of schemes, slow progress of

work, contractual disputes and other procedural delays. The details of portwise outlay and expenditure from 1997-98 onwards are given in Annexure 8.2.12.

Operational Strategy for 1999-2000

30. In line with the strategy of the Ninth Plan,the major thrust areas during 1999-2000 will be the augmentation of the capacity of the major ports, enhancing the levels of productivity of both equipment and labour and achieving greater efficiency in the functioning of ports. Another important thrust area would be the modernization of port facilities. Priority is however being accorded to the completion of the ongoing schemes. The private sector is expected to add significantly to the resources and technological base of the major ports. Eleven projects for 47 MT capacity with the investment of Rs.3626 crore have been approved and construction started. One oil Jetty at an estimated cost of Rs.21 crore with capacity of 2.0 MT has already been completed. The process of corporatisation of major ports to enable them to function along commercial lines has already been initiated. The new Port at Ennore under construction would be the first corporatised port. Concrete legislative measures will also be taken to facilitate joint ventures of major ports with minor ports, private sector and foreign ports, so that access to financial resources and latest port technology will be easier.

31. During Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 1623.70 crore was approved under the Central Sector Plan which includes a provision of Rs. 1413.70 crore for major ports, Rs. 150.00 crore for Dredging Corporation of India(DCI) and Rs. 30.00 crore for Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour works(ALHW). This includes a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for hydrographic survey vessls. The funding pattern for the port sector will be as follows:

		(Rs. in crore)
(a)	Internal Resources	1053.70
(b)	Others, viz; bonds	-
(c)	Gross budgetary Support	570.00
	(of which external aid)	(510.00)
	Total	1623.70

The detailed financing pattern for the port sector during 1999-2000 is highlighted in Annexure 8.2.13.

Externally Aided Projects

32. An amount of Rs. 766.10 crore will be mobilised through external sources during 1999-2000. However, an outlay of Rs. 510.00 crore will be routed through budget only for Externally Aided Projects during 1999.-2000.

33. The projects for which major portions of the foreign assistance may be spent are construction of new port at Ennore (Chennai), mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradeep Port, replacement of 7400 Cu.M capacity dredger by DCI, upgradation of

hydrographic survey equipment. The details of outlays earmarked and expenditure incurred in respect of externally aided projects are given in Annexure 8.2.14.

Dredging Corporation of India (DCI)

34. The DCI was created in 1976 to provide integrated dredging service to the major ports, minor ports, etc. It is a self-sustaining PSU and does not depend upon budgetary support from government except for externally aided projects.The profit after tax for the year 1998-99 is Rs. 38.60 crore (provisional). The MOU target as against a MOU target of Rs. 25.90 crore regarding net profit during 1999-2000 is Rs.39.00 crore.

35. An expenditure of Rs. 173.35 crore is likely to be incurred by DCI as against the approved outlay of Rs. 190.00 crore during 1998-99.

36. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 crore has been approved in 1999-2000 for DCI. This includes Rs. 24.00 crore for Trailer Suction Dredger(TSD)of 6500 cu.m. capacity, Rs. 30.00 crore for Cutter Suction Dredger (CSD) of 2000 cu.m/pump Hr. Rs. 17.00 crore for TSD of 4500 cu.m capacity DCI Dredger – XII, Rs. 11.50 crore for TSD of 4500 cu.m. capacity DCI Dredger – XIV. An outlay of Rs. 56.00 crore has been allocated for new schemes. This includes Rs. 48.00 crore for TSD of 6500 cu.m. and Rs. 8.00 crore for multi purpose tug.

Daman & Lakshadweep Harbour Works

37. The likely expenditure during 1998-99 was Rs. 30.20 crore. The approved outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs. 30.00 crore. The main schemes taken up during 1999-00 are construction of breakwaters at Mus in Car Nicobar (Rs. 8.00 crore), the northern side of Androth Islands (Rs. 6.50 crore), eastern side of Kalpeni Islands (Rs. 3.50 crore), Phoenix Bay Jetty stage-III and procurement of cranes.

8.2.4 Shipping

41. The total fleet owned by the Indian Shipping Companies is 488 with a tonnage of 6.85 Million GRT. The largest Shipping company in the country, Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) owns 120 ships with a tonnage of 3.13 million GRT, accounting for 45.6% of total Indian tonnage. The net profit after tax of SCI was Rs.233.25 crore against MOU target of Rs.210.54 crore in 1998-99. The MOU net profit target is Rs.164 crore for the year 1999-2000. During 1997-98, SCI earned foreign exchange of Rs.2,523 crore(provisional) as against BE of Rs.2,339 crore. The MOU target for 1999-2000 is Rs.2400 crore.

42. Financial targets for the year regarding net profit /earning are kept at lower level due to projected reduction in number of effective units from around 119 units in 1998-99 to 115 in 1999-2000. Also on demand side, the world trade is expected to grow at 3% in 1999 as against 4% during 1998. The details of outlay and expenditure for the shipping section is given at Annexure 8.2.15.

43. During Annual Plan 1999-2000 the thrust area will be to fulfill the past and existing commitments of vessels on firm order and acquisition of fuel efficient vessels/towers particularly on replacement account for the shipping sector. An amount Rs. 167.00 crore is

available for meeting past commitments , Rs. 14.22 crore for existing commitments, Rs. 741.84 crore for continuing commitments of 1998-99 projects and Rs. 555.79 crore for new projects. Hence total outlay available for SCI during 1999-200 is to the tune of Rs. 1478.86 crores.

44. Under the shipping sector, a sum of Rs.12.09 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for the various schemes to be undertaken by Directorate General of Shipping. The major scheme relates to acquisition of simulators.

8.2.5 Inland Water Transport

38. At present, the share of IWT in the total freight traffic is less than 1 per cent. Out of the total availability of 14,544 kms. of navigable waterways only about 5,200 kms. of rivers and 485 kms. of canals are suitable for the operation of mechanised crafts. The basic infrastructure of the Waterways is as yet undeveloped and runs the risk of navigational hazards. The fleet of IWT vessels needs to be increased and also modernised.

39. In order to develop IWT as an acceptable mode of transportation, three waterways have been declared as `National Waterways' viz., Ganga National Waterways (1986), Brahamputra National Waterways (1988), and West Coast Canal (1993). The Outlay and Expenditure for the IWT sector is given at Annexure 8.2.15.

40. Several ongoing projects will continue to be executed during 1999-2000 like construction of terminal at Gaighat, Patna, acquisition of dredgers and allied vessels, fairway improvement/ conservance works on National Waterways-I, Capital repair of vessels and so on.

8.2.6 Civil Aviation

45. The Civil Aviation sector is broadly structured into three distinct functional entities, namely regulatory-cum-developmental, operational and infrastructural. The regulatory functions are performed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS). The operational functions are performed by Air India Ltd., Indian Airlines Ltd., Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. and other scheduled/non-scheduled airline operators. Air India Ltd. (AI) provides international air services to/from India. Indian Airlines Ltd. (IA) and other scheduled/non-scheduled operators are responsible for providing domestic air services in the country. Indian Airlines Ltd. also provides international air services to some of the neighbouring countries. Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd. provides helicopter support service primarily to the petroleum sector.

46. The infrastructural facilities are provided by the Airports Authority of India, which is responsible for the management of 92 airports, including the five international airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram, and 28 civil enclaves at the defence airports. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) is the premier flying institute responsible for imparting flying training for award of Commercial Pilots License and Commercial Helicopters Pilots Licence. Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India Ltd., is responsible for providing in-flight catering and it also operates hotels in the vicinity of airports for catering to the transit passengers.

47. In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.1806.93 crore has been provided for Civil Aviation in 1999-2000. The organisation-wise break-up of the outlay is given at Annexure 8.2.16

Directorate General of Civil Aviation

48. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 outlay of DGCA is Rs.4.40 crore. The major part of the outlay (Rs.2.75 crore) is to meet the revenue expenditure on Plan Posts including specific schemes of Govt. like Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Project(COSCAP) , SARAS Aircraft, etc. The plan expenditure is to be financed from Budgetary Support.

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)

49. An outlay of Rs.3.58 crore has been provided for BCAS during 1999-2000. The major part of the outlay (Rs.2.00 crore) is for construction of office/residential complex at Delhi/Mumbai/Calcutta/Chennai. The entire outlay is to be financed from Budgetary Support.

Air India Ltd.

50. The traffic of Air India Ltd. is estimated to have decreased from 1453.8 million RTKm in 1997-98 to 1123.9 million RTKm (Anticipated) in 1998-99. The Airlines incurred net loss of Rs.340.72 crore (RE) in 1998-99. Air India has projected a net loss of Rs.364.22 crore during 1999-2000. An outlay of Rs.433.46 crore has been provided for the programmes of Air India during 1999-2000. The major part of the outlay (Rs.283.45 crore) is for loan repayment in respect of aircrafts acquired by the airline. The outlay of Air India is to be financed from internal and extra-budgetary resources except for an amount of Rs.0.01 crore which has been proposed as token budgetary support for widening the equity base of the company.

Indian Airlines Ltd.

51. The traffic of Indian Airlines is estimated to have declined from 701 million RTKm in 1997-98 to 697 million RTKm (Anticipated) in 1998-99. The Airlines earned net profit of Rs.20.25 crore (RE) in 1998-99. Indian Airlines have projected a net profit of Rs.36.20 crore during 1999-2000. An outlay of Rs.540.01 crore has been provided for Indian Airlines in 1999-2000. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources except for budgetary support of a token amount of Rs.0.01 crore provided for as additional Government Equity in the company.

Airports Authority of India

52. An outlay of Rs.300.32 crore has been provided for International Airports Division of Airports Authority of India in 1999-2000. The entire outlay is to be financed from internal resources. The major part of the outlay is for construction of the New International Terminal Complex Phase-III at Mumbai and for other works for improvement and upgradation of existing facilities. The Division has projected a net profit of Rs.135.32 crore during 1999-2000. An outlay of Rs.397.61 crore has been provided in 1999-2000 for the development programme of the National Airports Division of Airports Authority of India. The emphasis

in the Plan is on the development of aerodromes. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.356.61 crore and budgetary support of Rs.41.00 crore. The Division has projected a net profit of Rs.52.93 crore during 1999-2000.

Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.

53. An outlay of Rs.101.55 crore has been provided in 1999-2000 for Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. Pawan Hans earned net profit of Rs.55.68 crore (RE) in 1998-99. The entire plan outlay would be met out of its internal resources. Pawan Hans has projected a net profit of Rs.51.48 crore during 1999-2000.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy

54. An outlay of Rs.6.00 crore has been provided for Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy in 1999-2000 to be financed from budgetary resources. The provision is to be utilised for upgradation of simulator.

Hotel Corporation of India

55. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 outlay of HCI is Rs.20.00 crore. The entire outlay will be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources.

Annexure 8.2.1

Freight Traffic Carried by Indian Railways

Year	Originating Traffic (in Million) Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total	Net Tonne Km. (in billions) Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total
1984-85	236.4	28.4	264.8	172.6	9.5	182.1
1985-86	258.5	27.8	286.3	196.6	9.3	205.9
1986-87	277.8	29.5	307.3	214.1	9.0	223.1
1987-88	290.2	28.3	318.5	222.5	8.7	231.1
1988-89	302.1	27.4	329.5	222.4	7.7	230.1
1989-90	310.0	24.3	334.3	229.6	7.3	236.9
1990-91	318.4	23.0	341.4	235.8	6.9	242.7
1991-92	338.0	22.0	360.0	250.2	6.7	256.9
1992-93	350.0	20.8	370.8	252.4	5.7	258.1
1993-94	358.7	18.8	377.5	252.4	4.7	257.1
1994-95	365.0	16.6	381.6	249.6	3.4	253.0
1995-96	390.6	14.3	405.0	271.1	2.6	273.7
1996-97	409.0	14.4	423.4	277.6	2.4	280.0
1997-98	429.4	16.1	445.5	284.3	2.5	286.8
1998-99(RE)	424.0	14.0	438.0	282.4	2.2	284.6

Annexure-8.2.2

Passenger Traffic Carried by Indian Railways

No. of passengers (in million)			Passenger Km. (in billions)		
Suburban	Non-sub-urban	Total	Sub-urban	Non-Sub-urban	Total
1884.0	1449.0	3333.0	44.3	182.3	226.6
1884.0	1549.0	3433.0	45.5	195.2	240.7
2016.0	1578.0	3594.0	48.5	208.0	256.5
2156.0	1637.0	3793.0	51.8	217.6	269.4
2005.0	1495.0	3500.0	52.0	211.8	263.8
2109.0	1544.0	3653.0	54.8	226.0	280.8
2258.0	1599.0	3857.0	59.7	236.1	295.8
2411.0	1637.1	4048.1	63.4	251.2	314.6
2282.0	1467.0	3749.0	60.5	239.7	300.2
2302.0	1406.0	3708.0	63.1	233.20	296.30
2430.0	1485.0	3915.0	68.0	251.0	319.0
2481.0	1557.0	4038.0	72.6	261.4	334.0
2578.0	1575.0	4153.0	76.5	280.5	357.0
2657.0	1691.0	4348.0	78.8	301.1	379.9
2755.0	1767.0	4522.0	82.2	312.7	394.9

Annexure-8.2.3

Targets and Achievements-Indian Railways

(Rs. in crore)

Item	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target (BE)
1. Rolling Stock(No)					
a). Wagon(4 wheelers)	26000	27865	26000	25235	18750
b) Diesel locos	156	153	181	177	133
c) Electric locos	193	193	158	170	130
d) Coaching Stock(EMU)	329	205	300	213	250
e)Others (Coaches)	2119	2230	2265	2253	2159
2.Track Renewal(kms)	2740	2950	2710	2710	2550
3. Electrification (Route kms)	514	445	500	617	500

Annexure- 8.2.4

Plan Headwise Outlays and Expenditure for Indian Railways

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Plan Head	1996-97 Actual	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 (RE)	1999-2000 (BE)
1.	Rolling Stock	4173	3614	4190	3905
2.	Workshops & Sheds	111	130	156	250
3.	Machinery & Plant	62	49	70	110
4.	Track Renewals	1203	1367	1262	1500
5.	Bridge Works	81	73	81	125
6.	Gauge Conversion	1046	1130	583	645
7.	Doublings	244	291	472	625
8.	Other Traffic Facilities	117	128	176	220
9.	Signalling & Safety	228	251	325	375
10.	Computerisation	43	31	52	70
11.	Electrification	279	319	333	350
12.	Other Electrical Works	61	66	108	130
13.	New Lines	296	400	378	600
14.	Staff Quarters	31	45	54	55
15.	Staff Welfare	47	56	49	55
16.	Users' Amenities	88	89	90	130
17.	Other Specified Works	16	40	52	55
18.	Inventories	27	-83	100	170
19.	M.T.P.	145	146	198	300
20.	Railway Research	3	5	7	10
21.	Investment in PSUs	10	92	20	20
	Total :	**8310**	**8239**	**8755**	**9700**

Annexure-8.2.5

Provision for Externally Aided Projects 1999-2000

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Loan No / Budgetary	Likely Provision	IEBR	Total Plan Assistance	Portion	External (Disb)	Non-aid. Credit	Remarks
	1st Railway Project	857-IND (ADB)	18.5	--	18.5	8.00	10.5		
	2nd Railway Project	1140-IND (ADB)	53.0	-	53.0	20.0	33.0		
	Koraput-Rayagada Project	SFD-3/188	5.5	--	5.5	5.0	0.5		Tunnel Ventilation in Tunnel No.23 & 25 K.R.Project.
	Lanjigarh-Titlagarh Doubling	SFD-3/188	21.5	-	21.5	16.5	0.5		SFD has been requested Amend the loan agreemer So as to include this worl
	Modernisation of Signal Systems	KFW-Loan	5.5	-	5.5	4.0	1.5		
	Rail Sector Improvement Project	ADB Loan	250.0	-	250.0	170.0	80.0		
	Total		354.0	_	354.0	223.5	130.5		

Annexure 8.2.6

Physical Targets/Achievements: Roads & Bridges

S.No. No.	Scheme.	Unit	Ninth Plan1997-98 1997-2002 Target	1998-1999 Target	Ach.	1999-2000 Target	Ach.	Target
1.	Widening to two lines	Km.	1194	159	164	958	217	218
2.	Widening to four lane	Km.	202	65	49	56	127	29
3.	Strengthen-ing weak two lanes	Km.	2908	443	340	2213	471	584
4.	Byepasses	No.	20	7	0	9	1	4
5.	Major Bridges	No.	40	19	6	23	8	7
6.	Minor Bridges Including ROB's	No.	226	94	18	263	49	44

Annexure-8.2.7

List of BOT Projects Awarded as on 1st July, 1999

Project Name	NH No.	State	Length in Km	Cost In Rs. crore	Date of Signing	Likely/actual date of completion	Agency	Current Status
Thane-Bhiwandi Bypass	3&4	Maharashtra	24	103	12.9.95	31.12.2001	MOST	Completed
Chalthan Road Over Bridge	8	Gujarat	14-lane ROB	10	19.9.96	15.7.98	MOST	Completed
Udaipur Bypass	8	Rajasthan	11	24	Jul-96	22.1.98	MOST	Completed
Construction of six bridges	5	Andhra Pradesh	6 Nos. Bridges	50	9.4.97	8.6.2001	MOST	In progress
Coimbatore Bypass	47	Tamil Nadu	33	90	3.10.97	3.12.99	MOST	In progress
Durg Bypass	6	Madhya Pradesh	18.4	68	5.11.97	5.5.2000	NHAI	In progress
Narmada Bridge	8	Gujarat	6	113	21.11.97	21.12.2000	MOST	In progress
Nandhana ROB	3	Maharashtra	13	34	25.11.97	25.11.2000	MOST	In progress
Patalganga Bridge	17	Maharashtra	1 ROB	33	29.11.97	29.8.2001	MOST	In progress
Hubli-Dharwar Bypass	4	Karnataka	30.35	68	5.2.98	5.11.2001	MOST	In progress
Nellor Bypass	5	Andhra Pradesh	18	73	17.2.98	17.2.2001	MOST	Concession Agreement signed. Construction ye to commence
Koratalaiyar Bridge	5	Tamil Nadu	-	30	28.10.98	Oct., 2000	MOST	In progress
Khambatki Ghat tunnel & road	4	Maharashtra	8	37.8	16.11.98	Nov., 2000	MOST	In progress
Nasirabad ROB	6	Maharashtra	30 m	10.45	16.11.98	Nov., 1999	MOST	In progress
Wainganga Bridge	6	Maharashtra	530 m	32.6	16.11.98	May, 2001	MOST	In progress
Mahi Bridge	8	Gujarat	-	42	16.11.98	July, 2000	MOST	In progress
ROB at Kishangarh Bypass	8	Rajasthan	Km	16.66	27.11.98	25.4.2000	MOST	Concession Agreement signed. Construction ye to commence.
Bridge across river Watrak	8	Gujarat	-	48.2	1.3.99	31.12.2009	MOST	Concession Agreement signed. Construction ye to commence.
Moradabad Bypass	-	Uttar Pradesh	18	100	-	-	NHAI	In progress
TOTAL				**983.71**				

* Original work since completed and opened to traffic. Widening to four laner is in progress.

Annexure-8.2.8

Central Road Sector Outlay/Expenditure

Sl. No	Scheme	9th Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	1997-98 Outlay	1997-98 Exp.	1998-99 Outlay	1998-99 R.E.	1999-2000 Outlay
1.	**National Highways**						
	1) Externally Aided						
	a) Externally Aided(RW)	1496.95	469.10	404.54	346.80	283.41	249.00
	b) Counterpart funds (RW)	584.56	122.50	83.76	115.00	102.80	123.00
	c) Externally Aided (NHAI)						
	d) Counterpart Funds	2079.04	150.00	150.00	376.00	107.17	570.87
	e) Strengthening of PIC						
		846.00	50.00	50.00	80.00	56.00	123.00
		0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
2.	Other Schemes NH (O)	2753.34	491.24	491.24	675.50	707.13	772.41
3.	Work Under BRDB	358.00	60.00	60.00	85.00	85.00	103.00
4.	E&I Works	79.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	30.00
5.	Development & Planning	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10
6.	Strategic Roads under Roads Wing	13.49	2.50	3.99	2.50	7.50	2.00
7.	Strategic Roads under BRDB	18.60	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	7.60
8.	SBA Roads	0.64	2.50	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.00
9.	R&D Planning Studies	23.64	5.00	4.14	20.00	4.50	10.00
10.	Training under World Bank	3.69	0.20	0.29	0.20	0.20	1.70
11.	Other Training	0.46	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.20
12.	Machinery & Equipment	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
13.	NHAI (Investment)	551.00	500.00	290.00	500.00	101.00	160.00
14.	Charged Exp.	32.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.41	5.00
	Total	**8862.02**	**1880.80**	**1565.31**	**2229.76**	**1505.87**	**2163.08**

Annexure-8.2.9

Financing of Externally Aided Roads/Bridges Projects

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Projects	Likely Cost of Completion	Likely Date of Completion	Total Expenditure Upto 3/99	Balance Amount as On 1.4.99	Budget Allocation 1999-2000
1	Second World Bank on going Contracts:					
	(PB, HR & OR)	903.44	December, 2000	574.67	328.77	140
	Tenders awarded in 97-98 (MP,MH & WB)	631.56	April,2001	235.74	395.82	165
2.	OECF (IDP-81) U.P.	150.00	December,1999	108.91	41.09	35
3.	OECF (IDP-91), Naini Bridge	350.00	June, 2002	4.84	345.16	#
4.	OECF (IDP-92), A.P.	400.00	June, 2002	17.94	382.06	#
5.	OECF (IDP-100), OR	195.00	March, 2002	0.23	194.77	#
6.	OECF (IDP-101),UP	160.00	March, 2002	0.25	159.75	#
7.	JICA (grant-in-Aid), NIZAMUDDIN Bridge		Work Completed In March, 1998			
8.	ADB-I, (AP,HR & UP)	312.58	Substaintially Completed in March, 1998	299.65	12.93	4.50
9.	ADB-II, (KR,KNT & RAJ)	322.42	June, 1999	292.06	30.36	16.73
10	ADB-III, (AP,HR,RAJ,BR & WB)	1106.00	June, 2001	372.92	733.08	#
11.	OECF (Tourism), (UP & BR) Balance work	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

693.87 Crore consolidated amount for ADB-III and OECF projects being carried out by NHAI

OECF-Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
JICA- Japan International Cooperation Agency
ADB- Asian Development Bank

Annexure–8.2.10

Outlay and Expenditure -Road Transport Sector

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Name	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 Actual	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 (RE)	1999-2000 (BE)
A.	Central Sector					
1.	Capital contribution to SRTCs.	2.00	6.00	5.63	1.52	1.00
2.	Strengthening of CIRT, Pune	0.50	0.40	---	0.40	1.00
3.	Road Safety Programmes (Road Safety Equipment under World Bank)	6.42 (0.01)	4.79 (0.01)	1.99 (---)	3.76 (---)	4.66 (--)
4.	Training Programmes including Computer system	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.26	0.68
5.	Research and Development Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.15
6.	Miscellaneous Including studies on Transport industry	0.07	0.04	0.25	0.13	0.36
7.	Schemes on control of vehicular pollution	0.05	0.04	0.39	0.75	1.15
	TOTAL A:	9.14	11.46	8.46	6.82	9.00
B.	State Sector	853.65	805.23$	1146.70$	923.94$	

$ Anticipated Expenditure

Annexure-8.2.11

Traffic Handled at Major Ports

(in million tonnes)

Ports	Target	Actual.	Target	Actual	Target	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7.
Calcutta	6.30	6.07	6.30	7.92	9.50	9.16
Haldia	15.50	17.05	18.00	20.19	20.5 0	20.22
Paradip	11.10	11.58	11.80	13.30	13.35	13.11
Vizag	32.00	34.50	35.60	36.02	36.0	35.65
Chennai	30.50	31.85	32.50	35.53	36.50	35.20
Tuticorin	9.00	9.17	9.40	9.97	10.20	10.15
Cochin	10.90	11.74	11.80	12.17	12.25	12.67
New Mangalore	10.40	12.46	12.80	15.28	15.50	14.21
Mormu-Gao	18.80	17.31	18.00	21.18	20.20	18.02
Mumbai	33.00	33.73	34.60	32.08	34.00	30.95
JHPT	6.80	8.07	9.60	8.90	10.00	11.72
Kandla	29.70	33.73	36.60	39.90	40.00	40.64
Total	215.00	227.26	237.00	251.44	258.00	251.70

Annexure –8.2.12

PORT-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in crore)

Major Ports	1997-98 Outlay	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 (BE)	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 BE
1)	13.95	6.04	7.99	2) Calcutta	7.90
a) Haldia	26.27	21.88	22.00	50.32	22.00
b) RR Schemes	5.00	--	0.01	--	0.10
c) SBR Schemes	0.50	--	0.10	--	
Total	45.72	27.92	30.10	61.36	30.00
3) Mumbai	156.24	76.16	110.90	40.84	223.10
4) JNPT	94.86	106.0	70.50	20.94	50.00
5) Madras	228.38	116.1	170.00	259.20	379.00
6) Cochin	16.21	10.76	10.00	18.19	20.00
7) Vizag	70.50	54.45	50.00	55.58	51.80
8) Kandla	85.08	51.36	65.50		71.80
				51.39	
9) Mormugao	15.42	7.90	15.00	30.14	30.00
10) Paradeep	224.84	117.62	120.00	199.70	344.00
11) New Mangalore	31.44	16.86	30.00	11.43	44.00
12) Tuticorin	34.18	16.19	55.00	47.44	170.00
Total : Major Ports (A)	1002.87	601.32	727.00	796.21	1413.70
OTHERS					
13) DCI	299.85	79.14	190.00	95.84	150.00
14) ALHW	27.30	16.62	30.00	26.0	30.00
15) R&D	2.00	0.25	1.25	0.25	0.50
16) MPSO	1.70	--	1.50	1.11	1.75
17) Training	1.00	--	0.25	0.25	0.25
18) Minor Ports	3.00	0.13	0.50	0.0	3.00
19) TRA	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.50
20) Privatisation Efforts	3.00	0.08	0.50	0.25	1.50
21) Monitoring/ Planning	--	--	0.50	0.25	0.50
Total (B)	339.85	95.35	227.00	125.95	190.00
22) Survey Vessels	30.00	30.00	30.00	84.77	20.00
GRAND TOTAL A+B	1372.22	729.54	984.00	1006.96	1623.70

Annexure – 8.2.13

Financing Pattern of Ports Sector Annual Plan 1998-99

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Port	Total	Gross Budgetary Support	Of which EA	I.R
	2	3	4	5
MAJOR PORTS				
1 (a) Calcutta	7.99	-	-	7.99
(b) Haldia	22.00	-	-	22.00
(c) RR Schemes	0.10	-	-	0.10
Total	**30.00**	-	-	**30.00**
2. Bombay	223.10	3.80	3.80	217.30
3. JNPT	50.00	0.50	0.50	50.00
4. Madras	379.00	245.00	245.00	135.00
5. Cochin	20.00	-	-	20.00
6. Vizag	51.80	3.80	-	48.00
7 . Kandla	71.80	3.80	3.80	68.00
8. Marmugao	30.00	-	-	30.00
9. Paradip	344.00	245.00	245.00	100.00
10. New Mangalore	44.00	-	-	44.00
11. Tuticorin	170.00	-	-	170.00
Total: Major Ports	**1413.70**	**501.50**	**501.50**	**917.20**
<u>OTHERS:</u>				
12. DCI	150.00	8.50	8.50	141.50
13. ALHW	30.00	30.00	-	-
14. R & D	0.50	0.50	-	-
15. MPSO	1.75	1.75	-	-
16. Training	0.25	0.25	-	-
17. Minor Ports	3.00	3.00	-	-
18. TRA	2.50	2.50	-	-
19. Privatisation Efforts	1.50	1.50	-	-
20. Monitoring Planning	0.50	0.50	-	-
Total:	190.00	48.50	8.50	-
Other				
1. Survey Vessels	20.00	20.00	-	-
Grand Total:	**1623.70**	**570.00**	**510.00**	**1053.70**

Annexure-8.2.14

Foreign aid routed through Budget Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs. Crore)

Port Scheme	Estimated cost	Foreign Aid Sources	Annual Plan (1998-99) Anti. Total	of which EAP	Annual .Plan . (1999-2000) Outlay	of which EAP
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.Upgradation of Hydrographic Survey Equipment, Mumbai	9.80	Dutch Grant	3.00	3.00	3.80	3.80
2.Construction of New Port at Ennore Near Madras	920.17	ADB	160.00	140.00	294.00	245.00
3.Mechanised Coal Handling Facilities For handling Termal Coa	815.41	ADB	135.00	97.00	319.00	245.00
4.TSD of 7400 Cu. capacity Dr.VI Replacement	166.50	Dutch Oret Grant Million	79.50	8.00	24.00	8.50
5.Upgradation of Hydrographic Survey Equipment, Kandla	9.80	Dutch Grant	1.75	0.30	3.80	3.80
6.Upgradation of Hydrographic Survey Equipment, Vizag	9.80	Dutch			3.80	3.80
Total					648.40	510.00

Annexure –8.2.15

Outlay and Expenditure - Central Sector: Shipping & IWT

(Rs. crore)

S.No. Sectors	1997-98 Outlay	1997-98 Exp.	1998-99 (BE)	1998-99 (RE)	1999-2000(BE)
1. Shipping of Which	898.19	322.74	1177.51	884.01	1490.95
a)SCI	885.19	315.05	1162.61	872.01	1478.86
b)DG	13.00	7.69	14.90	12.00	12.09
2. Lighthouses	12.00	10.53	12.00	23.86	10.19
3.Inland Water Transport	50.00	32.90	60.04	41.21	26.04
3.1 IWAI Of which	40.00	22.90	45.00	33.91	20.00
CSS	1.50	0.68	1.50	1.50	0.50
3.2 CIWTC	10.00	10.00	15.04	7.30	6.04

* Excluding ship building

Annexure-8.2.16

Outay and Expenditure Centre: Civil Aviation

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of Organisation	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000
		Apprd. Outlay	Act. Expd.	Approd. Outlay	Revised Estimated	Apprd. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Air India Ltd.	1233.45	517.75	602.53 (5.00)	657.17	433.46 (0.01)
2.	Indian Airlines Ltd.	470.00	441.90	630.00 (125.00)	557.45	540.01 (0.01)
3.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	87.25	26.85	90.00	14.05	101.55
4.	Airports Authority of India	609.15 (35.74)	338.58 (10.00)	800.43 (68.17)	538.12 (25.00)	697.93 (41.00)
a)	International Airports Division	274.57	118.05	257.58	180.23	300.32
b)	National Airports Division	334.58 (35.74)	220.53 (10.00)	542.85 (68.17)	357.90 (25.00)	397.61 (41.00)
5.	D.G.C.A.	3.77 (3.77)	1.07 (1.07)	4.45 (4.45)	3.50 (3.50)	4.40 (4.40)
6.	B.C.A.S.	2.50 (2.50)	--	3.00 (3.00)	2.60 (2.60)	3.58 (3.58)
7.	I.G.R.U.A.	14.73 (14.73)	10.00 (10.00)	12.94 (12.94)	11.00 (11.00)	6.00 (6.00)
8.	Hotel Corporation of India	50.00	8.52	42.40	17.93	20.00
	TOTAL	2470.85 (56.74)	1344.67 (21.07)	2185.75 (218.56)	1801.82 (42.10)	1806.93 (55.00)

Note : Figure in bracket indicates budgetary support.

8.3 Communication

8.3.1 Posts

The postal services world over are at cross roads. In India, these services have been operated for nearly 150 years as a State monopoly. As a result of advances in communications and Information Technology the nature of this service has changed significantly. Upgradation of technology and modernisation of postal operations is envisaged to be continued as a thrust area with expansion and diversification of services both in the Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000. Postal services are envisaged to be made self-financing at the sectoral level. Modernisation of mail processing, development of manpower and introduction of new and value-added services are the main priority areas for the Ninth Plan.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

2. An outlay of Rs.95 crore entirely funded through budget support was approved for the postal sector for the Annual Plan 1998-99. As against this the likely expenditure was estimated to be Rs.84.11 crore as per RE. Setting up of 598 EDPO's and 50 DSOs and modernisation of 60 post offices were among the major targets set up for the sector. A target of opening 200 Panchyat Sanchar Sewa Kendras under the revised scheme of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

3. Keeping in line with the policies envisaged for the Ninth Plan, technology upgradation along with modernisation of mail processing would continue to receive top priority(about 68%) during the Annual Plan 1999-2000. The major targets envisaged include opening of 500 EDBOs and 50 DSOs, providing equipment to 500 EDBOs, installation of 210 ESMOs, modernisation of 15 mail offices. A target of procuring 500 computers through lease financing is envisaged to be taken up on pilot basis during the year. An outlay of Rs.100 crore has been provided. The entire outlay is to be funded through budgetary support.

4. Lower than targeted pace of expansion of postal network especially in the rural areas and large subsidy on postal services are major areas of concern.

8.3.2 Telecommunications

5. Telecommunications is one of the prime movers of modern economies. Starting with about one lakh telephone connections at the time of Independence (March, 1948) the Indian telecom network has increased to about 216 lakh lines by end of March, 1999. The teledensity in the country was 2.20 and there were 19.86 lakh persons waiting for this facility (as on 31.03.99). Out of 6.05 lakh villages, only about 53% have been provided telephone connections.

6. National Telecom Policy, 1999 envisages universal availability of the telephone facility of international standards at affordable prices within a definite time frame.

Development and regulatory policies in the Ninth Plan would be guided by this basic approach. While public sector will continue to be dominant player, private sector is expected to play a significant role in investment. About 237 lakh connections are to be provided during the Plan; 185 lakh by the public sector.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

7. For the Annual Plan 1998-99, an outlay of Rs.14887.83 crore was earmarked for the telecom sector i.e. Department Of Telecommunication and its allied Public Sector Undertakings. The telecom services i.e. Department Of Telecommunication & Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, the other telecom services i.e. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited and Wireless Monitoring Organisation and the telecom equipment manufacturing industries accounted for 92.50%, 6.74% and 0.71% of the outlay respectively. About 99.95% of the Plan outlay was financed through internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). The budget support was limited to WMO (Rs.6.10 crore) and telecom equipment industries (Rs.2 crore).

8. Against this, the revised expenditure was estimated to be Rs.13458.55 crore. The budget support was estimated to Rs.8.00 crore against Rs.8.10 crore proposed earlier. About 92.50% was financed through generation of internal resources. In telecom services, the net addition to network is expected to be 36 lakh DELs, i.e. new connections with a net switching capacity of 49.30 lakh lines and 45000 additional Village Public Telephones (VPTs).

Annual Plan 1999-2000

9. An outlay of Rs.16801.27 has been approved for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. It is to be financed principally from IEBR, budget support being negligible i.e. Rs.8.10 crore only. The organisation-wise breakup may be seen in the annexure.

Department of Telecom

10. To implement the various programmes during 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 15603.00 crore has been provided for DOT including MTNL. The outlay is envisaged to be financed by internal resources of Rs.13445.37 crore and market borrowing of Rs.2157.63 crore. The targets include amongst other things, 49 lakh net lines of switching capacity, 40.60 lakh new telephone connections, 400000 lines of tax capacity and 45000 VPTs. It will eliminate waiting list in metros of Calcutta and Chennai and reduce the waiting period for provision of telephone connections in the country. Vision 2000 by MTNL is taken up separately for the metros of Delhi and Mumbai. The details of physical targets may be seen in the Annexure.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

11. An outlay of Rs.8.10 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. The entire outlay of WMO is financed through budget support. The targets for the year apart from completion of continuing schemes, include upgradation of direction finding systems and upgradation of training centres.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)

12. The approved outlay of VSNL for the year 1999-2000 has been fixed at Rs.1100.05 crore. It is envisaged to be funded entirely out of internal resources. In the field of transmission, the major projects envisaged for implementation include SEA-ME-WE-3, FLAG project and Bombay-Arvi Microwave link. The other schemes of the Company include Gateway Digital Switching Expansion, Packet Switching System Augmentation and Additional International Gateways at Bangalore, Kanpur and Allahabad.

ITI Ltd.

13. An outlay of Rs.74 crore has been approved for the country to be funded from IEBR. Amongst other things, completion of the continuing scheme of setting up of CSN/OCB 283 switching project at Bangalore, Mankapur and Palakkad is targeted during 1999-2000. The Company proposes to diversify further to enhance its profitability.

HTL Ltd.

14. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.16.12 crore has been approved. It is envisaged to be financed through internal resources of Rs.6.51 crore. No budget support is provided. The main production activities of the Company include C-DOT switching equipment, Main Distribution Frames, EWSD equipment etc.

Special Focus Areas

15. Development of North Eastern Region of the country has been receiving special attention in view of the strategic importance of the location and general backwardness of the area. To accelerate the pace of economic development of the region, it is envisaged to strengthen the telecom network by adding 130000 lines of switching capacity, 92000 DELs and 5000 VPTs, 45 earth stations at a cost of Rs.561.80 crore during 1999-2000 among other things.

16. With a view to give a fillip to the economic development and growth in tribal and hilly areas and their integration intro mainstream of national life, the Ninth Plan has laid special emphasis on accelerated development of telecom facilities in such areas. The telecom network is envisaged to be further strengthened during 1999-2000 by adding 266000 lines of switching capacity, 200000 DELs, 15000 VPTs and 60 earth stations with an outlay of Rs.900 crore.

17. Under the NCR Plan, excluding Delhi are envisaged to receive special attention during the Ninth Plan. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 proposes 1548446 DELs and switching capacity of 202304 lines in the region.

18. Rural tele-connectivity is another important area drawing adequate attention in the Annual Plan 1999-2000. Considering the lead time required for the alternate technologies for providing reliable telecommunication service to villages a target of 45000 DELs fixed as against 57703 proposed earlier for the year in the Ninth Plan. It is envisaged to cover all the villages in the remaining two years of the Ninth Plan.

Policy Issues

19. Evolving an appropriate organizational set-up for existing telecom network of DOT., ensuring smooth transition from the existing system of fixed licence fee to revenue sharing, putting in place an effective mechanism for rapid development of telecom services in the rural areas, strengthening and restructuring of telecom equipment manufacturing PSUs i.e. ITI Ltd. and HTL Ltd. and promoting R&D in the telecom sector are the major policy issues concerning the sector.

8.4 Information Technology

20. Information Technology (IT) broadly includes all sub-sectors dealing with the generation, transmission and utilization of information. IT is fast emerging as the technological infrastructure for the service sector. IT and allied sectors have immense potential for employment generation. Besides, it would also lead to increase in productivity and efficiency, improved quality of services, greater transparency and friendliness in Government-people relationship and emergence of new services and enterprises like Internet based enterprises, Electronic Commerce etc.

21. It has emerged as one of the fastest growing sectors of the Indian economy recording an impressive growth of exceeding 55% during the 1992-97. As per the report of the National Task Force on Information Technology, the growth rate is planned to be increased to 80% by the year 2008. Exports especially software constitute a major chunk of this growth. IT-applications has immense employment potential. In the long run, it is expected to emerge as one of the largest employers of workforce in the country providing jobs to about 25% of the labour force. It is expected to generate about 1 million additional jobs every year in the country.

22. Recognizing the vital importance of IT in the economic growth and overall development in the country, the Government has resolved to make India a global IT super-power and a front runner in the information revolution. One of the major initiatives taken by the Government towards achieving this objective was setting up of the National Task Force on IT in May, 1998. Following the recommendations of the Task Force, 1-3% of the Plan budget of all the Ministries / Departments has been earmarked for the expenditure on IT applications. An 'Information Technology Venture Capital Fund' has been set up by the Government of India with a provision of Rs.100 crore to give boost to software and IT industry. Various State Governments are also setting up IT Venture Capital Funds to promote IT in their States. To facilitate electronic commerce and governance and take care of the legal requirements thereof, a draft Information Technology Bill has been formulated.

23. Besides being a model user of IT, the Government has to act as a catalyst for the overall growth and development of IT in the country. This role would include identifying needs, bringing people involved together, evolving appropriate regulatory mechanisms and working in partnership with the private sector to make new things happen. IT has a potential to revolutionize the Government functioning and is vital for the way Government serves the people. IT offers endless opportunities to bring new and more efficient ways of delivering public services. In fact, IT represents an amazing opportunity to rethink fundamentally the

way the Government provides the services to the public. In this context, it will make possible in the near future extensive rationalization of service delivery processes.

24. The direct and immediate benefits of use of IT in Government are improvements in service quality, efficiency and Government-people relationships by providing quick, easy and transparent access to information. New information services will allow the citizens to be more fully involved in the democratic process of decision making and participative development. The use of Information Technology to speed the flow of information within Government will lead to greater efficiency in policy formulation and programme monitoring. Electronically delivered services which can be introduced in the near future include providing information, collecting taxes, granting licences, administering regulations, paying grants and benefits, collecting and analysing statistics and procuring goods and services.

25. Progressive use of IT in the Government may require a major shift in the mind-set of the people involved. This will require raising the level of skills of staff at all levels in the Government. A key element of this will be training and development to improve their understanding of IT.

26. To promote IT in the Government, a new scheme titled 'Development of IT in the Government and Allied Sectors' has been included in the Ninth Plan. The scheme has been incorporated as the Plan scheme for the first time during 1999-2000. As per the initial formulation, the main activities envisaged under the scheme are :

(i) Generation of necessary awareness on the subject and opportunities opening up in this area.

(ii) Building up necessary infrastructure and capacities – both hardware and software.

(iii) Building and up-gradation of professional skills.

(iv) Innovation of IT development / application.

Professional consultancy services in the area.

27. For the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs.300 crore has been approved for the scheme. For implementing the various activities under the scheme, an outlay of Rs.50 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. Y2K problem is a major area of concern and requires a time-bound solution. Critical requirement of funds needed for resolution of the problem would be priority charge on the funds provided under the scheme during the current year.

28. Entry into the new millennium is significant in Information Technology revolution. The Year 2000 Bug, popularly known as Y2K has offered a challenge / opportunity in the Information Technology sector. Keeping in view its importance and the recommendations of Task Force, High Level Action Force have been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission. The Action Force is monitoring Y2K compliance in this country. It is expected that the country will not face the Y2K catastrophe.

Annexure-8.3.1.1

Financial Performance
Department of Post

(Rs. in crore)

	Schemes	1997-98 Actual	1998- BE	99 RE	1999-2000
I	Expansion of Postal Network	3.92	3.55	4.66	4.97
II	Upgradation of Technology	27.21	29.93	23.47	29.63
III	Human Resource Development	2.35	2.79	3.20	2.74
IV	Modernisation of Mail Processing	3.37	8.79	9.93	38.22
V	Business Development & Marketing	2.29	3.85	5.15	7.2
VI	Computerisation of Savings in Pos	1.09	1.19	0.30	
VII	Postal Life Insurance	2.96	4.00	4.10	1.52
VIII	Philately	0.5	0.5	0.76	0.57
IX	Postal Buildings & Staff Quarters	24.13	35.00	28.00	10.88
X	Streamlining of Adm. & Finl. Management.	2.73	5.40	3.50	2.73
	Public Grievances	1.72		1.04	1.54
	Total	72.27	95	84.11	100

Annexure-8.3.1.2

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

Physical Targets & Achievements

Schemes	Ninth Plan	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 BE	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 Target
Expansion of Postal Network					
a.Opening of Pos.					
EDPOs	2500	402	598	500	500
Dsos	250	52	50	50	50
Infrastre. Equip. to EDBOs	2400	7746	2700	2700	500
Panchayat Sanchar Sewa					500
Upgradation of Technology					
Counter Computerisation					
a)Supply of MPCMs including SB lans		918	500	500	1000
b)Modernisation of Pos	505	308	60	60	60
Mechanical Equipment					
Hand Cancellors	1000	2000	10000	1000	
Stamp Cancelling Machines	100	20	20	20	100
Electronic Franking Machines	500	250	150	150	100
Tying and bunding Machines	30		30	30	
Satellite MO					
Setting up of HUB					
Installation of VSATs	200		20	20	60
Installation of ESMOs	2000	318	250	250	210
Upgradation of VSATs	75		30	30	
Material Management					
Printing & Paper cutting	1				
Diesel fork lift trolleys	4				
Human ResourceDevelopment					
In service training Gr "A"	250	30	25	25	30
Refresher training	20000	7107	4000	4000	2500
Computer training	12000	2775	2100	2100	1225
Training for EDBPMs	100000	39939	1000	1000	18000
Training to Gr. C and Postman	15750	4551	3000	3000	3000
Customer care centre	All Div.		59	59	100

Annexure-8.3.1.3

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

Physical Targets & Achievements

Schemes	Ninth Plan	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Target	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 Target
Modernisation of Mail Processing					
Setting up of AMPCs					
Mail office Modernisation	100	20	35	35	15
RMS Vans	28				10+2
Purchase of MMS Vehicles	30	8	14	14	4+8
Registration Delivery	50				4
HRO/DO Comp.	69	1			5
TMO computerisation	25	6	7	7	4
Mopeds	500		75	75	34
Business Development Marketing					
Computerisation of PPCs	40	8	10	10	22
Business off. for Speed Post	40 Centr		7	7	10
Computerisation of SPCCs	50	7	20	20	
Computerisation					
Savings in Pos	2100	125	500	500	470
Counter Machines	1900		500	500	580
Postal Life Insurance					
RPLI Computerisation	30R	19 regions	12R+120HO	12R+120HO	
Upgradation of Computers	20R	5 circles	4C+1PLI	4C+1PLI	10
Philately (Computerisation)	52E+2	5	25	25	10
Postal Buildings	420	72	22	22	15/1
Staff Quarters	950	345	185	120	30
Streamlining of Adm & Finl. Management.					
CC in PAO			6	6	7
MO in PAO					4

Annexure-8.3.1.4

TELECOMMUNICATION
Financial Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Organisations	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 BE	RE	1999-00 BE
DOT	8,733.58	11,000.00	10,035.00	12,650.00
IR	8,733.58	8,709.00	9,269.52	11,672.37
Bonds	-	2,291.00	765.48	977.63
Others	-	-	-	-
MTNL	912.54	2,772.00	2,160.01	2,953.00
IR	912.54	2,042.00	2,160.01	1,773.00
Bonds	-	730.00	-	1,180.00
Others	-	-	-	-
DOT+MTNL	9,646.12	13,772.00	12,195.01	15,603.00
IR	9,646.12	10,751.00	11,429.53	13,445.37
Bonds	-	3,021.00	765.48	2,157.63
Others	-	-	-	-
WMO	4.37	6.10	6.00	8.10
VSNL	407.71	1,004.65	1,191.34	1,100.05
IR	407.71	1,004.65	1,191.34	1,100.05
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
ITI	15.00	94.00	50.00	74.00
IR	(148.00)	-	(50.00)	-
Bonds	150.00	-	100.00	74.00
Others	13.00	94.00	-	-
B. support	-	-	-	-
HTL	7.73	11.08	16.20	16.12
IR	5.73	9.08	7.26	6.51
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	6.94	9.61
B. support	2.00	2.00	2.00	-
Total	**10,080.93**	**14,887.83**	**13,458.55**	**16,801.27**
IR	9,911.56	11,764.73	12,578.13	14,551.93
Bonds	150.00	3,021.00	865.48	2,231.63
Others	13.00	94.00	6.94	9.61
B. support	6.37	8.10	8.00	8.10

: Figures in brackets show negative figures

Annexure-8.3.1.5

Scheme Wise Targets and Achievements - Telecommmunications Services

S.No.	Name of Scheme	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Target	1998-99 RE	1999-2000 Target
	Switching Capacity (lakh lines)	35.19	41	49.3	49
	Direct Exchange lines (-do-)	32.59	36	36	40.6
	TAX ('000lines)	314.3	450	450	400
	Microwave Systems ('000kms)	17.99	19.5	19.5	15
	Optical Fibre System (-do-)	23.822	35	23.82	40
	VPT ('000 Nos.)	42.855	80.5	42.86	45

CHAPTER 9

ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND TOURISM

9.1 Environment and Forests

Introduction

1. There has been an increasing awareness in recent years that protection of environment is necessary for sustaining the economic and social progress of the country. During the Annual Plan 1999-2000, this is to be achieved through various environment friendly programmes. The protection of natural environment; prevention and control of pollution; regeneration of degraded ecosystems; decentralisation of control over natural resources and monitoring the state of environment are the major objectives of these programmes. Creation of awareness at the national level is also built into these programmes.

Review of Annual Plan 1998-99

Environment

Survey and Conservation of Natural Resources

2. With the emergence of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as a key issue in the country, the role of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has become even more important. The allocation for the Annual Plan 1998-99 was Rs 7.15 crore and the expenditure upto December,1998 was Rs.3.51 crore. Of the 25,000 plants collected, 11,791 were identified.

3. For the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), the allocation for the Annual Plan 1998-99 was Rs 5.95 crore and the actual expenditure upto December,1998 was Rs.2.99 crore.

Pollution Monitoring and Control

4. The Industrial Pollution Control Project (IPCP) is aided by World Bank and has two phases. Phase I started in late 1991 and was to be completed by March, 199 For Phase II of the Industrial Pollution Control Projects, which is likely, to be completed by the end of 2001, an allocation of Rs.300.00 crore had been made for the Annual Plan 1998-99 for both Control and Prevention Projects. Efforts were made to strengthen and support State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and to facilitate priority investments dedicated to prevent pollution from industrial sector.

5. Some of the important activities undertaken by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) were i)Ambient Air Quality Monitoring; ii) Assessment of River and Water Quality and iii) Development and Review of Standards for disposal of liquid effluent and gaseous emissions. During the Annual Plan 1998-99, the entire allocation of Rs 3.99 crore was spent upto December 1998.

Constitution of Authorities

6. For environmental management of coastal areas, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has set up a National Coastal Zone Management Authority in each State. In compliance with various Supreme Court orders, following Authorities have been set up under the sub-section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

1. Loss of Ecology (Prevention & Payments of Compensation) Authority for the State of Tamil Nadu constituted on 30.96.

2. Environmental Impact Assessment Authority for the National Capital Region constituted on 10.96.

3. Authority for Environment Planning for Thane in the State of Maharashtra constituted on 28.11.96.

4. Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority, in the District of Thane, State of Maharashtra constituted on 112.96.

5. Central Ground Water Board Authority constituted on 14.01.97

Taj Protection Mission

7. For undertaking the schemes for protection of Taj an allocation of Rs 50 crore had been made for 1998-9 This facilitated the work on power projects, afforestation, sanitation and other projects covered under Taj Protection Mission.

National River Conservation Plan

8. National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) works towards abating river pollution through Ganga Action Plan-I and II and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The Ganga Action Plan, Phase I is nearing completion. For National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), the CCEA gave approval in November, 1998 for conversion of the scheme from 50:50 to 100% Central funding pattern.

Management of Hazardous Substances

9. During the year 1998-99, the following were the main achievements in respect of Management of Hazardous Substances:

1. Fourth edition of the Red Book containing duties to be performed during emergency and details of experts, has been published and circulated.

2. Amendments to the chemical accident rules, 1996 have been notified.

3. Final Notification banning Import of Waste Asbestos (dust & fiber) and waste containing PCB, PCT & PBB has been gazetted.

4. Final Notification on 'Bio-medical Wastes (management and handling) Rules, 1998'.

5. A Committee for grant of 'NOC' for import/export of recyclable hazardous wastes was constituted.

6. Funds have been released to 4 States for identification of Hazardous Waste disposal sites.

The BE for the Annual Plan 1998-99 was Rs.2 crore while the actual expenditure was Rs.1.50 crore.

Island Development

10. Preparations were made for the next meeting of the Standing Committee of Island Development Authority (IDA). An amendment was made in October 1998 in the CRZ Notification 1991 to provide for extraction of sand in the Coastal Regulation Zone of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for construction activities upto 30th September, 199

Areas of Concern

Environmental Degradation : Development of Clean Technologies

11. Concerted efforts need to be made to have a multi-pronged attack on the problem of environmental degradation. There are two schemes under the head of clean technolgy viz. Environmental Impact Assessment and Development and Promotion of Clean Technolgies. For the Annual Plan 1998-99, Rs 5.5 crore was allocated.

Climate Change

12. During the year 1998, Planning Commission constituted a Core Group under the Chairmanship of Member (Environment) to deal with the problems of Global Warming/Climate Change and to take a holistic view in the matter and to work out possible policy responses. The Core Group would, inter-alia, work out the requirements of research in the field of climate change, build up a data base and consider how climate change concerns could be internalised in the planning process. First meeting of the Core Group was organised in December, 1998.

Biodiversity Conservation

13. India is one of the 12 mega-biodiversity countries of the world and is also a party to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). A draft legislation and national policy on biodiversity conservation have been formulated and are under consideration of the Government.

Forests and Wildlife

Forestry Conservation and Protection

14. Protection of forest is vital to conserve the rich biodiversity of the country. During the Annual Plan 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs.3.94 crore was incurred till December, 1998 as

against the budget estimate of Rs.5.35 crore for forest conservation and protection.

Wildlife Conservation

15. Assistance for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries was provided to 23 States/UTs for 28 National Parks and 107 Sanctuaries. At present there are 23 Tiger Reserves in 14 States covering an area of 33,126 sq.km. Two new areas have been declared as Tiger Reserves in 1998-9 In the Project Tiger Scheme, Rs.11.2 crore had been spent till December, 1998 as against an outlay of Rs.17 crore for the Annual Plan 1998-9

Research

16. With the increasing population, the demand for forest produce has increased manifold. High yielding varieties have to be developed through research in various areas like tissue culture and clonal orchards of important forest species. During the Annual Plan 1998-99, the thrust of forestry research was on genetics and improvement in silvicultural practices, rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, conservation of ecosystems, development of alternatives to wood, tribal welfare and augmentation of timber production through social forestry etc. The Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun carried out its research on ecological, biological, socio-economic and management related aspects of wildlife conservation in different parts of the country during 1998-9

National Afforestation and Eco-development Board

17. All the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for promotion of afforestation, wasteland development, fuel wood and fodder production, raising of non timber forest produce, seed development were continued during the year. For Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project Scheme, Rs.23.69 crore had been spent till 31 December 1998 as against an outlay of Rs.32 crore for the year 1998-9 For Area Oriented Fuelwood/Fodder Project Scheme, Rs.158 crore had been spent till 31 December 1998 as against an outlay of Rs.40 crore. For Non Timber Forest Produce Scheme, Rs.8.24 crore had been spent till 31 December 1998 as against an outlay of Rs.11 crore.

Department of Wastelands Development/Land Resources

18. This Department is now renamed as the Department of Land Resources.

Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) Scheme

19. The flagship Scheme of the Department, namely IWDP, is based on integrated wasteland development on village/micro-watershed plans. The Ministry of Rural Development has set out common guidelines for watershed development which are a departure from the traditional approach. In the traditional approach the Government's role was pre-dominantly governance which has now been changed to that of a facilitator. The emphasis in these guidelines is on sustainability by involvement of the local people. The actual achievement was to the extent of 284,000 hectares of wasteland development. Upto December, 1998, 232 Projects had been sanctioned under this Scheme and Rs.82.10 crore was the targeted allocation, but only about Rs.40 crores was spent. The corresponding physical target for this period was 1,37.000 hectares

against which 66,000 hectares was achieved. Hence, in both physical and financial terms, the achievements under this Scheme are significantly below the targets.

Other Schemes

20. Under the Scheme for Support to NGOs/VAs, 100% Grant is given to Organisations that undertake afforestation and wasteland development. About Rs.1.8 crore were released for implementing the Projects upto December, 1998 which was close to the target of Rs.2 crore. In physical terms also, the targets and achievements were close to each other, being 2650 hectares and 2413 hectares respectively.

21. The Scheme for Technology Development Extension & Training (TDET) has the main purpose of development of suitable technologies for the reclamation of wastelands so that they are gainfully used in the production of food, fuel-wood, fodder, etc. Upto December, 1998, Rs.7.86 crore has been spent on these activities and other projects included under this Scheme which was close to the allocated amount of Rs.8.00 crore.

22. With a view to mobilising resources from the private sector, for the development of wastelands, Investment Promotional Scheme was launched. Upto December, 1998, no progress had been made since the revised guidelines for implementing the Scheme were available only in August, 1998.

23. For the ravines of Chambal in Madhya Pradesh, there is a Scheme to provide Wastelands Development Task Force. During the Ninth Plan, this Scheme was discontinued, though the project at Chambal continued to get funds for its completion.

Animal Welfare

24. The work relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was transferred to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 3rd September, 1998. Exhibition and Training of Bears, Tigers, Monkeys, Lions and Panthers has been banned since October, 1998. Two new schemes have been implemented from this year viz. i) Scheme for provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in distress with an outlay of Rs 2.50 crore (expenditure was Rs.1.73 crore) and ii) Scheme for provision of Shelter Houses for looking after Animals with an outlay of Rs 2.50 crore for the year 1998-99 (expenditure was Rs.2.05 crore). The Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998 have been notified. Animal Welfare Board of India has been given Rs 4.7 crore financial assistance for its activities which was fully utilised.

Annual Plan for 1999-2000.

25. So as to improve the utilisation of funds allocated for different Schemes, Planning Commission has requested the Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Department of Land Resources to undertake regular and systematic evaluation of these Schemes by independent Organisations. These evaluations would provide an objective estimate of the performance of the Schemes and thereby help in deciding about the allocation of funds in future.

Environment

Survey and Conservation

26. During 1999-2000, BSI and ZSI will continue to get almost the same level of allocations as in 1998-99, viz., Rs.7.25 crore and Rs.6.25 crore. Considering the significance of conserving endangered plants, there is a new proposal to set up a Botanic Garden at NOIDA.

Environmental Education and Training

27. The proposed allocation for 1999-2000 under this head is almost the same as last year, viz., Rs.3.6 crore.

Pollution Monitoring and Control

28. During 1999-2000, CPCB proposes to carry forward the ongoing activities and to implement the National Plan for control of pollution drawn up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs. 8 crore for CPCB.

29. During 1999-2000, it is proposed to spend Rs.15 crore for the Externally Aided Project on Industrial Pollution Control.

Taj Protection

30. The work on this is being implemented through a Mission Management Board. This Central Sector Scheme provides for Rs.50 crore for carrying out works towards improving the environment for protection of Taj.

National River Action Plan

31. The Ganga Action Plan Phase I and II's proposed allocations are Rs.7.9 crore and Rs.120 crore and for NRAP it is Rs.70 crore. The States included in NRAP are : Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Hence, all the polluted river stretches are now covered. However, the operation and maintenance of the assets created under the National River Action Plans is not upto the desirable levels. As a result, the river water quality remains below the prescribed standards.

Management of Hazardous Substances

32. The proposed activities for the year 1999-2000 are to implement the remediation of the contaminated sites and establishment of Treatment, Storage and disposal facilities for Hazardous Wastes. This is in addition to its normal activities such as Creation and Strengthening of Hazardous Substance Management Structures in States, Creation of Crisis Management Structures in the country including setting up of Emergency response and Formulation and implementation of Acts and Rules regarding Waste Management.

33. The BE for the annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.6.05 crore.

Forest and Wildlife

Forestry Conservation and Protection

34. Ministry of Environment & Forests promotes afforestation through its various Schemes which imbibe the guidelines of the National Forest Policy, 1988. There is emphasis on community participation in the important Schemes. Considering the urgent necessity of further improving the forest cover in the country, Planning Commission has made a number of Policy Recommendations to the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The important suggestions that have been communicated to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and to the representatives of the State Governments, are as follows:

1. An improvement may be made in both the area covered and in the level of participation of the local community under Joint Forest Management.

2. While introducing JFM, a long term perspective may be adopted. In the context of externally aided projects, it is noticed that the Project Area shows signs of degradation once the donor agency withdraws.

3. In order to ensure that the forests outside the Project Area do not get depleted on account of the shift in biotic pressure towards them, the Project Area itself should meet the daily necessities of firewood and fodder.

4. Equitable sharing of forest produce should be encouraged by distributing the gross receipts rather than the net receipts. This would build the stake of the villagers in maintaining the forests. Further, monopoly procurement by the Government Agencies and private contractors of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) should not become the normal practice.

5. Subsidy in the supply of raw materials to industries should be avoided and preference should be given to the local villagers in the supply of timber/NTFP.

6. Short rotation crops such as Eucalyptus should not be promoted by the Forest Department as this reduces the market available for the farmers practising agro-forestry.

7. The people hired for Externally Aided Projects should be on temporary basis (contracts, etc.) so that they are not a liability to the Government of India once the Project gets completed.

35. The proposed allocations for the three major schemes of the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) are Rs.40 crore for Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development, Rs.35 crore for Fuelwood/Fodder and Rs.12 crore for Plantation of Minor Forest Produce.

Wildlife Conservation

36. The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) set up in 1992, ensures that the development of zoos is carried out on scientific basis and endeavours to implement the prescribed standards in the existing zoos. Planning Commission has also communicated to the Ministry of Environment & Forests that modernisation of the existing zoos should be given priority. The 1999-2000 proposed allocation is Rs.12 crore for CZA.

37. There are more than 500 National Parks and Sanctuaries in the country. About 200 of these are funded through the Development of National Parks and Sanctuary Scheme with an allocation of Rs.12 crore for 1999-2000. This Scheme expects to cover the loss of life and property resulting from the activities of wildlife.

38. With a view to protecting the bio-diversity through eco-development in 7 States, the India Eco-development Project is to be implemented. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has the assistance of the IDA and the GEF and is expected to spend a total of Rs.64.0 crore during 1999-2000. The proposed allocations for the other important Schemes are : Project Tiger - Rs.17 crore, Project Elephant - Rs.5.2 crore and Animal Welfare - Rs.10 crore.

Department of Land Resources

39. The total allocation for 1999-2000 for this Department is Rs.101 crores, as compared to 100.7 crores for 1998-9 Table 1 below gives the scheme-wise break-up of this total allocation. Except for the Investment Promotional Scheme for which the allocation has been increased from Rs.1.6 crore to Rs.2.0 crore, the allocations for other Schemes remain almost unchanged indicating their continued importance.

Table 9.1: Scheme-wise Allocation for the Department of Land Resources

(Rs. crore)

Name of Scheme	Allocation	
	1999-2000	**1998-99**
IWDP	82.00	82.10
Support to NG	2.00	2.00
TDET	8.00	8.00
IPS	2.00	1.6
Task Force	1.00	1.00
Communication	3.00	3.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	1.00	1.00
Board Secretariat	2.00	2.00
Total:	101.00	100.70

Integrated Wasteland Development Project Scheme

40. The new guidelines for implementation of this Scheme recognise that the people's involvement is absolutely essential for successful implementation of watershed development projects.

41. In May, 1999 IWPD has been converted from a Central Sector Scheme to a CSS.Other Schemes.

42. All the other 4 Schemes continue to be Central Sector Schemes.

ANIMAL WELFARE

43. In addition to the ongoing schemes for Animal Welfare viz. (I) Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in distress, ii) Provision of Shelter Houses for looking after Animals and Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), the following new schemes have been taken up during the year 1999-2000.

* Schemes for Animal Birth Control and Immunization of Stray Dogs
* Setting up of a National Institute for animal Welfare
* Scheme regarding Establishment of an Office Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals.

44. For the schemes on Animal Welfare, an outlay of Rs.60 crore and Rs.15 crore has been approved for the Ninth Plan and the year 1999-2000 respectively.

Plan Outlays for Environment and Forests

45. Annexure 9.1.1 provides information on Plan Outlays for Environment and Forests for 19997-98 (Actual Expenditure), Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate for 1998-99 and Outlays for 1999-2000.

46. Annexure 9.1.2 depicts breakup of the Central Plan Outlay for Environment and Ecology for 1997-98 (Actual Expenditure), Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate for 1998-99 and Outlays for 1999-2000.

47. Annexure 9.1.3 depicts breakup of the Central Plan Outlay for Forestry and Wildlife for 1997-98 (Actual Expenditure), Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate for 1998-99 and Outlays for 1999-2000.

48. Annexure 9.1.4 depicts outlays for the Externally Aided Projects routed through the Budget during the Annual Plans 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

Annexure-9.1.1

Plan Outlay for Environment & Forests

(Rs. in Crore)

	1997-98	1998-99		1999-2000
	Actuals	BE	RE	Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Environment & Ecology	114.80	210.91	147.46	191.50
National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD)	940	191.70	108.00	200.00
Forests & Wildlife	124.01	2013	172.74	215.00
National Afforestation Eco-Development Board (NAEB)	68.31	92.35	71.80	93.50
TOTAL	406.52	704.09	500.00	700.00

Annexure-9.1.2

Break-up of Central Plan Outlay for Environment and Ecology

(Rs. in crore)

Environment & Ecology	1997-98 Actual Expend.	1998-99 BE	RE	1999-2000 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Abatement of Pollution	36.61	41.30	42.30	23.45
2. Env. Impact Assessment	3.85	10.50	5.60	10.50
3. Conservation and Surveys	18.76	24.62	24.07	27.60
4. Research & Eco-Regeneration	13.55	14.68	13.76	16.95
5. Env. Edu.Trg. and Env. Information	56	10.75	11.28	11.65
6. Policy and Law	4.97	61.41	36.05	57.55
7. International Cooperation	26.11	46.25	12.90	325
8. Civil Works	1.39	1.40	1.50	1.50
9. New Schemes				3.05
Total (Environment)	**114.80**	**210.91**	**147.46**	**191.50**
National River Conservation Directorate	**940**	**191.70**	**108.00**	**200.00**
Grand Total	**214.20**	**402.61**	**255.46**	**391.50**

Annexure-9.1.3

Break up of Central Plan Outlay for Forests & Wildlife

(Rs. in crore)

	1997-98 Actual Expend.	1998-99 BE	RE	1999-2000 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
Forestry & Wildlife				
1. Forestry Research Education & Training	60.25	75.45	82.00	78.95
2. Forest Survey	1.93	4.00	3.50	4.00
3. Forest Policy	0.92	2.25	2.19	2.20
4. Forest Protection	1.90	3.10	3.10	3.10
5. Strengthening of forest division	3.54	4.25	4.50	5.00
6. Wild life	55.47	120.08	77.45	121.75
Total (Forest & Wildlife)	**124.01**	**2013**	**172.74**	**215.00**
National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	68.31	92.35	71.80	93.50
Grand Total	**192.32**	**301.48**	**244.54**	**308.50**

Annexure- 9.1.4

Externally Aided Projects Routed through the Budget

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Project	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	**Common Effluent Treatment** Plant, CETP	03.00	03.00	0.05
2.	**Industrial Pollution Control Project**	30.00	30.00	15.00
3.	**Industrial Safety Disaster Prevention Project**	02.00	02.16	2.00
4.	**Indo. Canada Environment Facility**	15.00	01.00	0.05
5.	**India Environment Capacity Building Project**	25.00	36.00	30.00
6.	**Urban Environment Management Project**	02.00	02.00	2.00
7.	**GOI – UNDP Environment Support Programme**	-	6.00	6.00
8.	**Hazardous Wastes Management Project**	030	05.00	0.10
	Ganga Action Plan Phase – II	54.30	137.00	90.00
10.	**I.C.F.R.E.**	46.00	36.44	34.25
11.	**World Bank Eco-development Project**	20.00	58.83	55.00
	Total	**206.60**	**317.43**	**234.45**

9.2 Tourism

Tourism is an important segment of our economy especially in terms of its contribution towards foreign exchange earnings, generation of additional income and creation of employment opportunities. The foreign exchange earnings due to tourism during 1998-99 are estimated at Rs.12,137 crore compared to Rs.10,880 crore in 1997-98. The direct employment in the sector during 1997-98 was about 9.8 million persons, accounting for about 2.4% of the total labour force.

2. In 1998-99, against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 230.50 crore for tourism in the Central Sector, the Revised Estimate is Rs. 180.00 crore. The bulk of the expenditure under Tourism in the central Sector is for the schemes of Ministry of Tourism (MOT). The entire Plan outlay of the Ministry of Tourism except for the schemes of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) is funded from budgetary resources. ITDC finances its Plan from internal and extra-budgetary resources.

3. The foreign tourist arrivals in India increased from 23,70,985 in 1997-98 to 23,97,457 in 1998-99. The share of India in world tourist arrivals during 1998 was approximately 0.39%. This shows that much of our tourist potential is yet to be tapped.

4. The approach to tourism development in the Plan is on coordinated efforts by the public and private sector and the major thrust is on selected areas of tourism. The main focus of the Govt. is on the development of basic infrastructure such as transport facilities and civic amenities and to play a facilitating role in the provision of accommodation and other facilities for the tourists.

5. The Central Sector outlay for Tourism in 1999-2000 is Rs.230.50 crore. Marketing and publicity, overseas and inside the country, continue to receive the largest share of the Plan outlay of the Ministry of Tourism for which an outlay of Rs.77.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1999-2000. An outlay of Rs. 67.80 crore out of above provision has been kept for overseas campaigns during the year. The Ministry of Tourism performs the main marketing function through a network of 18 Govt. of India Tourist Offices located overseas with specific area demarcations under six distinct regions. Ministry of Tourism will conduct a study to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the overseas publicity.

6. Another major scheme is Development of Tourism Infrastructure for which an outlay of Rs.60.00 crore is provided. Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for the development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The Central Govt. investment under the scheme is channelised on a cost sharing basis through the State/UT Governments. The specific schemes for which assistance is provided are Tourist Complexes/Tourist Lodges, wayside amenities, Motels/Cafeterias/Restaurants, Tourist Reception Centres, Pilgrim Sheds/dormitories etc. at the Pilgrim Centres and public conveniences. The Ministry of Tourism will evaluate projects financed under the scheme on a regular basis.

7. An outlay of Rs.16.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for the schemes of Human Resource Development in the sector. The existing facilities covered in the scheme include 20 Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology and 13 Food Craft Institutes under the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and the training of officers and guides. An outlay of Rs.12.00 crore has been provided for the Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (IHMs) and Food Craft Institutes (FCIs). The Central Govt. funds the IHMs through release of grants to cover their net revenue expenditure and capital expenditure for purchase of equipment etc. and construction of the Institute building. In case of FCIs, the financial responsibility of the Central Govt. gets transferred to the State Govts. after first five years of operation of the institutes. The Ministry will make efforts at making the IHMs and FCIs financially self-supported.

8. The outlay for ITDC in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.70.00 crore. A provision of Rs.35.00 Crore has been made for renovation/improvement in existing hotels of ITDC during the year. An outlay of Rs.15.00 core has been kept for spill over of new schemes of Reconstruction of Lodhi Hotel and the construction of a hotel at Chandigarh. The Plan of ITDC during the year is proposed to be financed from internal resources of Rs.30.00 crore and extra-budgetary resources (loan from financial institutions/public) of Rs.40.00 crore.

9. The scheme-wise details of outlay and expenditure of Ministry of Tourism and ITDC are given in the Annexure 9.2.1.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT - TOURISM

Conservation and Development of Ajanta and Ellora

10. The Government of India entered into a loan agreement on 9th January, 1992 with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan for Conservation and Development of Ajanta & Ellora in Maharashtra. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.77.8 crore. The major components of the project are: afforestation, up-gradation of Airport facilities at Aurangabad, strengthening and improvement of roads, augmentation of water supply and sewerage, improvement of electricity supply, conservation of monuments and visitors' management facilities.

The project has been extended for another 3 years beyond March, 1999.

ANNEXURE-9.2.1

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE CENTRE : TOURISM

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Schemes	1997-98 Actual Expd.	1998-99 Budget Estimate	1998-99 Revised Estimate	1999-2000 Budget Estimate
1.	TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE				
1.1	Development of Pilgrim/Tourist Centres, Special Tourism Areas and Major Tourism Projects. Paryatan Bhawan, New Delhi.	1.25	25.00	14.50	32.20
1.2	Refurbishment of monuments	1.77	2.80	1.75	2.80
1.3	Equity Scheme	1.04	3.00	1.75	3.00
1.4	Budget Accommodation	13.63	14.00	14.00	14.00
1.5	Wayside Amenities	3.06	4.00	3.75	4.00
1.6	SEL Shows	1.40	1.50	2.00	1.50
1.7	Adventure Tourism	1.07	1.75	1.75	1.75
1.8	Pilgrim and Spiritual Tourism	0.02	0.25	--	0.50
1.9	Externally Aided Projects	0.08	0.50	0.50	0.25
2	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
2.1	Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology & Food Craft Institutes	6.92	12.20	7.00	12.00
2.2	New Food Craft Institutes	--	0.20	--	0.20
2.3	Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management	1.35	3.50	2.00	3.50
2.4	Training of Guides, Officers and Staff	--	0.30	--	0.30
3.	TOURIST INFORMATION & PUBLICITY				
3.1	Overseas Campaigns	57.69	75.00	53.00	67.80
3.2	Production of Literature	2.26	4.00	2.00	4.00
3.3	Public Relations including hospitality programme	0.42	1.50	0.60	1.50
3.4	Domestic Campaigns including Visit India Year and Fairs & Festivals	1.99	4.50	2.90	4.50
4.	OTHERS				
4.1	Research, Computerisation and Monitoring	0.54	1.50	0.50	1.70
4.2	Organisation	--	--	--	--
4.3	Subsidies and Incentives	3.65	5.00	2.00	5.00
	TOTAL	98.14	160.50	110.00	160.50
5.	India Tourism Development Corporation	15.47	70.00	70.00	70.00
	GRAND TOTAL	113.61	230.50	180.00	230.50

CHAPTER 10

Special Area Programmes

Special Area Programmes have been formulated to deal with special problems faced by certain areas arising out of their distinct geo-physical structure and concomitant socio-economic development.

10.1 HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (HADP)

1. HADP is being implemented for the integrated development of certain designated hill areas since the inception of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The main objective of this programme is to ensure ecologically sustainable socio-economic development of hill areas, keeping in view the basic needs of the people of these areas. Special Central Assistance (SCA), being provided under this programme, is additive to the efforts of the State Governments towards accelerating development of hill areas.

2. Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) operate in Designated Hill Areas. Areas covered under HADP were identified in 1965 by a Committee of the National Development Council (NDC) while WGDP areas were recommended in 1972 by the High Level Committee set up for the purpose.

Designated Hill Areas include two hill districts of Assam-North Cachar and Karbi Anglong; nine districts of Uttar Pradesh – Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar; a major part of Darjeeling district of West Bengal; Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu; one hundred and fifty nine talukas of WGDP comprising the Western Ghats in Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (25 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

3. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided for HADP is additive to normal State Plan funds and is not meant to be utilized for normal State plan activities. The schemes under the HADP are to be properly dovetailed and integrated with the State Plan schemes. The schemes undertaken under both these programmes also need to be conceived of and designed to achieve the specific objectives of these programmes and should not be merely conventional State Plan schemes.

4. The Special Central Assistance available for HADP is now divided amongst the designated hill areas under HADP and the designated talukas of WGDP in the ratio of 84:16.

5. The State Governments are required to prepare a separate sub-plan for the Hill Areas indicating the flow of funds from the State Plan and Special Central Assistance. In the case of WGDP the schematic approach is being followed since the`taluka' is a unit of demarcation in

respect of which the flow of funds from the State Plan are difficult to quantify.

Review of Annual Plan 1997-98 and 1998-99

6. During 1997-98, Rs. 352 crores was allocated and released in full to the State Government. They have reported full utilization of the Special Central Assistance.

7. Special Central Assistance available for HADP during 1998-99 was Rs.390 crores, which was also released in full. The schemes under the Programme have been taken broadly from the Education, Health, Roads & Bridges and Water Supply, etc.sectors.

Annual Plan, 1999-2000

8. During 1999-2000, Special Central Assistance for HADP is Rs. 400 crores. Details of allocation are given in Table 10.1.

Table-10.1

(Rs. in Crore)

A.Designated Hill Areas in the States under HADP:	
1. Assam	50.90
2. Tamil Nadu	22.01
3. Uttar Pradesh	240.86
4. West Bengal	22.23
	336.00
B. Designated Western Ghats Areas:	64.00*
Grand Total (A+B)	400.00

* Detailed break-up may be seen in the Table-2.

10.2 Western Ghats Development Programme

Western Ghats Region – An Introduction

9. The Western Ghats extend over a length of about 1600 Kms, more or less parallel to the west coast of Maharashtra starting from the mouth of river Tapti in Dhule district of Maharashtra and ending at Kanyakumari, the southern-most tip of India in Tamil Nadu. The region covers an area of 1.60 lakh sq.kms. supporting a population of 442 lakh (1991 Census).

10. The main problems of the Western Ghats region are the pressure of increasing population on land and vegetation, undesirable agricultural practices etc. These factors have contributed to ecological and environmental problems in the region. The fragile eco-system of the hills has come under severe pressure because of submersion of large areas under river valley projects, damage to area due to mining, denudation of forest, clear felling of natural

forests for raising commercial plantation, soil erosion leading to siltation of reservoirs and reduction in their life span and the adverse effects of floods and landslides, encroachment of forest land and poaching of wild life etc.

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)

11. A separate Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was launched in 1974-75 as a part of the programme for the development of hill areas of the country. The delineation of the Western Ghats Region for inclusion in the Programme was settled in 1981 by the one-man Committee headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the then Member-Incharge of the Hill Areas in the Planning Commission. For delineation of the areas for coverage by the WGDP, the criteria of elevation (600 meters above MSL) and contiguity with taluka (a territorial administrative unit) was adopted. The Programme is being implemented in 159 talukas comprising of the Western Ghats in five States viz. Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas), Tamil Nadu (25 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

12. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan, the allocable SCA for the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) was being distributed between WGDP and HADP in proportion of 13.39% and 86.61%. Presently, this is being distributed in proportion of 16% and 84%. The SCA allocated to States is released in the form of 90% grant and 10% loan. The financing pattern of Special Central Assistance (SCA) earmarked to WGDP is allocated among five States on the basis of 75% weightage to the area and 25% weightage to the population (except Goa in which case adhoc allocation of 5% of the total SCA is made, as Goa's share works out to be negligible by adopting the same criteria of weightage of area and population).

Objectives of the Programme

13. The objective of the WGDP during the Fifth Five Year Plan, when the programme was introduced, laid emphasis on the economic well being of the population in hill areas and exploitation of the resources of the hilly region. The Sixth Plan stressed the need for a balance between beneficiary oriented and infrastructural development schemes, keeping in view the vital importance of ecological restoration and conservation.

The thrust of the WGDP has been on sustainable development of the areas covered under the Programme during the Seventh and the Eighth Five Year Plans. In its present form, WGDP operates on the following principles:

- Maintenance of ecological balance essential for life support system.
- Preservation of the genetic diversity.
- Restoration of the ecological damage caused by human interactions.
- Creation of awareness among the people and educating them on the far-reaching implications of ecological degradation and securing their active participation for eco-development schemes.

14. The general approach under WGDP during Eighth Plan period and continued during Ninth Plan has been integrated development on compact watershed basis keeping in view the

over-riding priorities of eco-development and eco-restoration as well as the basic needs of the people like food, fodder, fuel and safe drinking water. The guiding principles of WGDP also lay emphasis on people's involvement in the programme which calls for emphasis on extension education and publicity through audio-visual aids, mass contact programmes, visits to model sites etc. All this needs highly trained and motivated executing staff, with team spirit.

Evaluation Studies and Perspective Plans

15. At the instance of the Planning Commission, joint evaluation studies were carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and the concerned State Governments. The evaluation reports available in respect of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra indicate that the impact of the Western Ghats Development Programme has been encouraging.

16. The Perspective Pans for WGDP areas are available in respect of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Necessary steps would be taken to operationalise these perspective plans during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

17. A statement showing the approved outlay and expenditure for 1997-98, approved outlays and anticipated expenditure for 1998-99 and approved outlay for 1999-2000 is enclosed.

Table 10.2 : Western Ghats Development Programme

(Rs. Crore)

State	1997-98 Approved Outlay	1997-98 Actual Expenditure	1998-99 Approved Outlay	1998-99 Anticipated Expenditure	1999-2000 Approved Outlay
MAHARASHTRA	15.17	15.36	19.11	19.11	20.97
KARNATAKA	11.22	10.07	14.13	14.13	15.51
KERALA	9.46	9.77	11.91	11.91	13.08
TAMIL NADU	7.91	8.00	9.97	9.97	10.94
GOA	2.32	2.25	2.95	2.95	3.20
SURVEY & STUDY/WGS	0.43	0.15	0.43	0.17	0.30
TOTAL	46.51	45.60	58.50	58.24	64.00

* In addition to these approved outlays, additional outlays were approved against the unspent balances pertaining to the previous year. The details are as under:

1997-98	(Rs. Lakh)
Maharashtra	50.00
Kerala	50.00
Tamil Nadu	9.00
Goa	0.70
1998-99	
Karnataka	35.00

10.3 Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

18. This programme was started in the year 1986-87 for balanced development of border areas, for States bordering Pakistan, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan the programme was revamped and its coverage was extended to the States on the Eastern border with Bangladesh viz. West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. In the Ninth Plan period the programme has been extended to all the land borders in response to the demands of the State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus, in 1997-98, BADP was further extended to States bordering Myanmar viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland. In 1998-99 the States bordering China, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir were included under the Programme. From 1999-2000 it has been decided to extend the Programme to cover the Nepal and Bhutan border also.

> The main objectives of the programme continue to be balanced development of remote inaccessible areas situated near the border in order to ensure their effective administration.

19. This is a 100% Centrally funded programme and Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided for execution of approved schemes. The block is the basic unit for the programme. The schemes to be taken up under the programme are prepared by the concerned departments in the State and submitted to the nodal department for approval by the State level Screening Committee. The Empowered Committee at Central level deals with the policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of the geographical limits of the areas in the States and allocation of funds to the States.

20. A system of monitoring the schemes under BADP in physical and financial terms has been introduced since 1994-95 and States are submitting reports indicating the schemewise achievements in financial and physical terms to the Planning Commission based on which releases are made.

Review of the Annual Plan, 1997-98 & 1998-99

21. The funds available under the Programme during 1997-98 was Rs. 196 crores; out of which only Rs. 163.79 crores was released to the States. The second instalment was not released to three States on account of large unspent balances already lying with them. During 1998-99, against the total allocation of Rs. 195 crores, only Rs. 191.52 crores could be released as two States namely West Bengal and Punjab had not submitted approved schemes for the total amount allocated to them for the year.

22. The schemes being selected by the State Government under the Programme are generally from the Education, Health, Roads and Bridges, Water Supply, etc. sectors. Particular emphasis is being given for improvement and strengthening of social and physical infrastructure. For this, felt needs of the people are the prime criteria. Some State Governments are undertaking construction of play grounds, Community halls, etc. so that the people, particularly, unemployed youth can spend their leisure time in constructive and creative activities.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

23. The allocation for the programme for 1999-2000 is Rs. 210 crores; Out of this amount Rs. 8 crores has been set apart for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project in Rajasthan. The SCA under BADP is distributed amongst the beneficiary States on the basis of the three parameters viz. Area and population of the bordering block and length of the international border. However the States bordering Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal have been allocated tentative amounts as complete information regarding the above parameters are awaited from these States.

24. The allocations/ releases to the beneficiary States in 1997-98,1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in Table 10.3.

Table -10.3

Name of the State	1997-98 Allocation	1997-98 Releases	1998-99 Allocation	1998-99 Releases	1999-2000 Allocation
Assam	4.12	2.06	4.27	4.27	7.20
Gujarat	8.58	8.58	8.88	8.88	9.87
Jammu & Kashmir	20.68	10.34	31.38	31.38	33.52
Meghalaya	3.95	3.95	4.11	4.11	4.52
Mizoram	6.73	6.73	6.82	6.82	8.00
Punjab	8.54	8.54	8.82	7.72	9.70
Rajasthan (Gen) I.G.N.P.	25.63	25.63	26.52	26.52	29.17
Tripura	10.96	10.96	11.34	11.34	12.47
West Bengal	30.81	15.00	31.86	29.38	38.05
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Nagaland	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Manipur	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Himachal Pradesh			4.00	4.00	4.00
Sikkim			4.00	4.00	4.00
Uttar Pradesh			4.00	4.00	4.00
Bihar					7.00
TOTAL :	196.00	163.79	195.00	191.52	210.00

1997-98: Rs. 4 crores were left unallocated for Myanmar border

1998-99 : With Extension of BADP to China border, funds were provided to Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 10 crores), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 7 crores), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 4 crores), Sikkim (Rs. 4 crores), and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 4 crores).

1999-2000: Rs. 24 crores have been provided for Bhutan and Nepal Borders. States to be covered are Sikkim (Rs. 0.50 crores), West Bengal (Rs. 2 crores), Assam (Rs. 2.50 crores), and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 2 crores), for Bhutan border and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 8 crores), Bihar (Rs. 7 crores), West Bengal (Rs. 1 crores), Sikkim (Rs. 1 crores), for Nepal border.

10.4 North Eastern Council (NEC)

25. The projects financed by the NEC are implemented by the State Agencies or by Central Public Sector Undertakings / Organizations. The NEC Plan funds consist of Central Assistance, Loans from the LIC and SLR borrowings. Since its inception, the emphasis of the Council has been on the development of infrastructure in the NE Region, especially on projects with inter-state ramifications. The Council has been concentrating on enlarging transport and communications and development of power infrastructure, as well as technical institutions.

The NEC was set up in August, 1972 under the NEC Act, 1971 (with its Secretariat at Shillong) as an experiment of regional planning and development. As per the provisions of the Statute under which it was constituted, the Council is envisaged as an Advisory Body empowered to discuss matters of common interest to the Union and the NE States and recommend to the Central / State Governments any matter of common concern in inter-alia, the fields of Economic and Social Planning, Inter-State Transport and Communications, Power and Flood Control.

26. With a view to making the Council a more effective organ for the development of the Region, the restructuring of the NEC has been receiving attention and appropriate legislative action to amend the NEC Act is under process. The Ninth Plan outlay for the North Eastern Council is Rs. 2450.00 crores. During 1997-98, against an outlay of Rs. 406.50 crores, the actual expenditure was Rs. 319.37 crores. An outlay of Rs. 471 crores was approved for 1998-99 which was revised to Rs. 401 crore (Rs. 370 crores as budgetary support + Rs. 31 crores from SLR). The expenditure during the year is Rs. 368.55 crores. The Budget estimate for 1999-2000 is Rs. 450 crores.

27. The NEC would endeavour to meet the funds requirements of the projects included in the Prime Minister's New Initiatives for the North Eastern Region (and to be funded by the NEC) and would also evolve suitable norms / parameters with regard to the Beneficiary Oriented Schemes.

CHAPTER 11

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science and Technology has made significant progress in various disciplines. For harnessing the nuclear energy for various applications, capabilities have been built up covering the entire nuclear cycle. Indian space programme has also made an impressive array of achievements in successfully utilising various space related technologies for vital national activities. There has been very significant expansion in the national S&T infrastructure. New institutions have been established for Plant Genome Research and Brain Research, besides strengthening the existing institutions. Significant developments during the Annual Plan (1998-99) include design and analysis of coolant channel for the development of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR); design, fabrication and testing of last of the second generation satellites, INSAT-2E; development and transfer of technologies for low cost nutrient supplement for malnourished children, injectable Lipsomal Amphotericin - B drug formulation for treatment of systemic fungal infection and visceral leishmaniasis and western blot test kit for detecting HIV I&II antibodies in human serum etc. In addition, technologies have also been developed for using natural gas/ light diesel oil instead of coke in iron foundries, reaction bonded silicon carbide seal rings used in the manufacture of mechanical pumps and ceramic crucibles used extensively for carbon and sulphur analysis. Significant achievements have also been made in the area of scientific and industrial research like completion of certification tests of the two-seater trainer aircraft - HANSA3, development of technology for the design of supersonic combustors, a new anti-malarial drug derived from Artemisinin etc. Efforts were also made to strengthen the State Councils of Science and Technology with a view to take up location-specific R&D programmes. Some of the major achievements of the various S&T Departments/Agencies during the Annual Plan (1998-99) and the programmes proposed for the Annual Plan (1999-2000) have been enumerated briefly in the following paragraphs.

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) - R&D Sector

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2. The R&D programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy continue to be in the area of technology development and capacity building for achieving self reliance in this important field. Nuclear tests were conducted at the Pokhran range during the period May 11-13, 1998. At the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai, activities towards design and development of AHWR led to the completion of design and analysis of coolant channel, preparation of equipment layout for integral test loop and design of test set-up for integrity testing of fuel assembly. Under the safety related technology development programme, design of test set-up & test parameters for component integrity test facility, redesign of 1 KW turbo expanders by reverse engineering and fabrication of components, design of cryo heat exchanger etc. have been completed. In the area of radiological safety, Whole Body Counter (WBC) design and shield of WBC has been completed. In addition, development of prototype pocket dosimeters with digital display and production of radiation beepers using

Silicon diode detectors were completed. A laser machinery laboratory to be used for nuclear industrial applications was set up for laser materials processing. Research in frontier areas of physical sciences led to the completion of optical design of beam line at Indus-2 and design of relativistic Klystron amplifier. In the field of chemical sciences, the design and fabrication of cell for laser photolysis and fluorescence was completed.

3. The Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) was operated successfully and the performance of the carbide fuel was found to be excellent. The centre has undertaken a major programme relating to R&D and engineering development of a 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR). The operation of the Large Component Test Rig (LCTR) was continued for heat transfer experiments. Work on steam generator test facility progressed well and an experimental facility for conducting flow induced vibration studies was fabricated. Fundamental studies for understanding the role of diluents in the solvent extraction process in fuel reprocessing were carried out. Thermal ionisation mass spectrometric studies were conducted on dissolver solution of the spent fuel pallet of FBTR to assess the burn up level. The Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore is setting up a Synchrotron Radiation Source (SRS) facility, which will be a unique research setup in the country. The Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC) at Calcutta delivers beams of nuclear particles for research in nuclear physics and nuclear chemistry and produces radioisotopes for various applications. The setting up of superconducting cyclotron made significant progress during this period. All major steel forgings for main magnet frame were completed. The purchase order for the main liquid helium plant has been placed. Detailed design work on several units for the system has been completed and a 300 Ampere power supply was fabricated as a prototype for the main magnet of the superconducting cyclotron. The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) which is engaged in radiometric and geological surveys, exploration, prospecting and development of various mineral resources needed for the nuclear power programme, carried out radiometric reconnaissance survey over 9,780 sq. Km. and detailed surveys over 450 sq. Km. resulting in locating/delineating new uranium anomalies. Geo-chemical surveys were carried out over 12,165 sq. Km. in different parts of the country which helped in narrowing down the target areas for undertaking further detailed surveys. Exploratory drilling aggregating to over 30,000 metre was carried out to probe/delineate the sub-surface continuity of uranium mineralisation in different promising sectors.

4. DAE provides grants to seven aided institutions and promotes R&D activities in nuclear & allied sciences and engineering and technology in Universities and institutions through Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS) and development of mathematics through the National Board of Higher Mathematics. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) has been engaged in basic and applied research in theoretical & high energy physics, condensed matter physics, nuclear & atomic physics, chemical sciences, biological sciences, radio astrophysics etc. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) has made significant progress towards setting up of X-ray fluorescence system for material analysis, rolling machine and evaporation system for preparation of targets for nuclear and atomic physics experiments and detector doppler broadening setups in positronium laboratory. The major programmes at the Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) was the upgradation/modernisation of the Tata Memorial Hospital and the setting up of Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and

Education in Cancer (ACTREC). All the infrastructural development of the 1st phase including 64 residential flats has been completed. The Aditya Tokamak at the Institute of Plasma Research (IPR) has been significantly upgraded for undertaking various studies related to high temperature plasma.

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5. During the Annual Plan (1999-2000), the major activities of BARC would include: detailed engineering studies related to AHWR development programme; refurbishing of CIRUS research reactor; installation of pilot plant and other related facilities for the nuclear fuel development programme; design of equipment for augmentation of test facilities and instrumentation facility for accident scenarios, containment model and special instruments for safety related technology development; setting up of mass spectrometer, preparation systems for mass spectrometry, liquid scintillation counter, ground water sampling system etc. for upgradation of isotope hydrology laboratory; commissioning of dual head gamma camera and procurement of cyclotron and PET scanner etc. Research in frontier areas of physical sciences would be directed towards design and fabrication of mirror chambers and high temperature absorption cell for high resolution beam line at Indus-1. Research in frontier areas of biosciences would be focussed towards eco-friendly and sustainable approaches in crop improvement & food preservation using nuclear and allied techniques.

6. Major activities envisaged by IGCAR include manufacture and testing of 1/4 scale sodium pump model and secondary sodium pump model for component development and sodium technology project; completion of building works, finalisation of steam-water system, procurement of materials for steam generator test facility; completion of structural mechanics laboratory, construction of experimental facility for core mechanics studies and collaborative projects with R&D institutions towards engineering development of PFBR; campus networking with fibre-optic backbone; commissioning of isotope separation plant etc. Some of the important programmes envisaged by CAT include commissioning of beam lines and experimental stations of Indus-1 and operationalisation of magnet field mapping station for dipole and quadruple magnets and testing of prototype of the new dipole magnet for Indus-II. The activities under National Laser programme would include growth and characterisation of various laser materials, research work on photodynamic effect of lasers, role of lasers in pain relief, use of lasers in orthopaedics and urology etc. Under the Indus-II utilisation programme, detailed design of various components, installation, commissioning & preliminary characterisation of X-ray optical elements would be completed. At the VECC, the coil winding machine required for the construction of superconducting cyclotron is expected to be delivered, prototype coil as also the main coil will be wound and the cryogenic welding facility primarily for fabricating cryogenic transfer lines will be made operational.

7. The TMC is expected to complete the construction of Cancer Research Institute (CRI) building, animal house, ward block and service buildings, besides commissioning of the electrical main receiving station in the ACTREC project. Consequent upon the shifting of the CRI to ACTREC site, the existing CRI building would be suitably modified to cater to the growing needs of the hospital facilities. The SINP will be procuring a number of equipments for undertaking characterisation of novel materials at microscopic levels in the area of condensed matter physics and surface physics and several other studies/experiments in the

areas of opto-electronics, nuclear reactions, nuclear spectroscopy, structure function correlation of bio-molecules at the molecular and cellular levels, high temperature plasma research etc. The Mehta Research Institute (MRI), Allahabad, would continue its research activities in the field of mathematics and mathematical physics. In addition, it would be organising several workshops and conferences namely SERC school in field theory and condensed matter systems, International conference on gravitation and cosmology, meeting on commutative algebra and algebric geometry and workshop for college teachers on use of computers in physics and mathematics.

Department of Space (DOS)

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8. The activities of the Department of Space relates to design, development and operation of satellites and launch vehicles. INSAT system is an important domestic communication systems with five operating satellites viz. INSAT-1D, INSAT-2A, 2B, 2C and INSAT-2DT that was acquired from ARABSAT organisation The total INSAT system continued to provide telecommunication, television, broadcasting, radio networking, meteorology and disaster management services. The system has also enabled communication to and from any part of the country leading to training and awareness among rural masses on better agricultural practices, land and water resources management, family planning, health care and hygiene, disaster warning and rescue operations etc. The design, fabrication and testing of last of the second generation satellites, INSAT-2E has been completed for launch on 3rd April, 1999 by an Ariane Launch Vehicle from Kourou in French Guyana. The work on next generation INSAT-3 series comprising five satellites has also been initiated to augment the space segment capacity of INSAT system to cater to the increased demand. INSAT-3A and 3B are planned for launch during 1999-2000 with the launch of INSAT-3B preceding that of INSAT-3A in order to meet the urgent requirement of extended C-band capacity at the earliest. The satellite configuration has been finalised and the subsystem fabrication of INSAT-3B has commenced.

9. In the field of launch vehicles, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C2) entered campaign phase. In addition to IRS-P4 (Oceansat), PSLV-C2 was prepared to carry two foreign micro satellites - TUBSAT of Germany and KITSAT of Korea. After completing the post flight analysis of PSLV-C1 performance deviations, necessary corrective actions have been incorporated for PSLV-C2 flight. The deployment mechanism for multiple satellite launch has also been developed and qualified. Significant progress has been made in Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch vehicle (GSLV) project. The qualification test on liquid propellant strap on stage has been completed. The first cryogenic flight stage has been received from Russia and positioned in SHAR centre. In order to provide redundancy for the existing launch pad and also to enable launch of future advanced launch vehicles, it has been planned to establish a 'Second Launch Pad' at Sriharikota. The preliminary design of all the systems has been completed and the site preparation work has commenced. The contract for turnkey implementation of the Second Launch Pad has also been concluded.

10. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) system comprises a constellation of four satellites viz. IRS-1B, 1C, 1D and P3. Data from these satellites is being received by several

stations in USA, Korea, Japan, UAE and Germany under commercial agreement and agreements for reception have also been concluded for stations in Ecuador and Saudi Arabia. The unique capabilities of remote sensing satellites have enabled to take up Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD) which has made substantial progress in generating locale-specific plans for land and water resources development. The high spatial resolution data from IRS-1C and 1D have found new applications in the areas of urban sprawl mapping, infrastructure planning and other large scale thematic mapping. Two new projects on Forecasting Agricultural output using Space Agro-meteorology and Land observation (FASAL) and Characterisation of Biodiversity at landscape level using remote sensing and geographic information system data basis have also been initiated during 1998-99. IRS-P4 (OCANSAT) satellite carrying sophisticated instruments like colour monitor and Multi Frequency Scanning Microwave Radiometer (MSMR) has completed all tests successfully. The satellite was prepared for launch on board India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C2) on May 26, 1999. The IRS-P4 will provide valuable information for oceanographic studies such as ocean biological parameters, sea surface temperature, atmospheric water vapour content and sea surface winds etc. Data product system for the IRS-P4 was also completed and design of data processing and product generation system for IRS-P5 have been taken up. The work on IRS-P5 (CARTOSAT) which will provide high resolution stereo images of cartographic applications and digital terrain modelling has progressed well and the configuration of the IRS-P6 (RESOURCESAT) is being finalised.

11. ANTRIX Corporation Limited, the commercial arm of Department of Space has undertaken a number of export initiatives for space products and services. ANTRIX has executed a contract with Panamsat for providing Telemetry, Tracking and Command (TTC) services to PAS-7 and with Space System Loral, USA for TTC services and in-orbit test support for their satellite. The network of international ground stations to receive IRS data is also expanding and additional ground stations in Ecuador and Saudi Arabia are in various stages of completion of receiving IRS data.

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12. Projects/programmes planned during the Annual Plan (1999-2000) would include launch of INSAT-2E in April 1999 by an Ariane Launch Vehicle from Kourou in French Guyana; launch of IRS-P4 (OCEANSAT) by the indigenous launch vehicle PSLV-C2 for oceanographic, land and atmospheric applications along with a Korean satellite, KITSAT, and a German satellite, TUBSAT, making a beginning of marketing of Indian launch services; spacecraft fabrication, assembly, testing, launch and operationalisation of INSAT-3B; and the launch of first developmental flight of Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-D1) carrying an experimental satellite G-Sat-1, towards achievement of indigenous capability to launch INSAT class of satellites in the geo-stationary orbit. G-SAT-1 satellite would be assembled, integrated and made ready for GSLV-D1 flight to provide audio broadcasting service and with the potential to provide TV broadcasting. In addition, detailed design and procurement of major items for Second Launch Pad project would be completed.

13. The thrust of the INSAT programme would be towards completion of spacecraft and payload fabrication, assembly and testing of INSAT-3B and INSAT-3A. Most of the

spacecraft subsystem fabrication activities of IRS-P5 (CARTOSAT) for cartographic application are planned to be completed and significant progress will be made in payload development for IRS-P5. Under the GSLV project, completion of the flight hardware realisation and vehicle assembly and integration etc. leading to the first development of GSLV-D1 have been envisaged. The second flight unit of cryostage (CS2) from Russia is expected to be received for acceptance and testing and the work on realisation of test spacecraft for the GSLV (GSAT-1) would be completed besides undertaking activities to increase the payload capability of PSLV. The activities of Second Launch pad project and indigenous cryogenic upper stage (CUS) would also gather momentum during the year.

14. In the area of space applications, the Jhabua Development Communication Project (JDCP) is planned to be expanded to two more districts of Dhar and Barwani in Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is expected to take over the running of this project. The programme is planned to be replicated in other districts/states of India in a phased manner after evaluation and efforts will be made to evolve a suitable institutional framework towards this. It is also planned to expand the Training & Development Communication Channel (TDCC) with more uplink and new technologies for distance education and training. The scope of Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development is also proposed to be enlarged in a phased.

Biotechnology

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15. Biotechnology research and development have moved fast in all areas of relevance namely agriculture, human health, livestock, environment and industry. Two new autonomous institutions namely National Centre for Plant Genome Research, NCPGR, New Delhi and National Brain Research Centre (NBRI), New Delhi were established. In the area of agriculture, biotechnology, insect resistant transgenic cotton and cabbage are ready for field trials. A new project on integrated nutrient and pest management was launched in 31 centres covering biofertilizers and biopesticides. Eight new biopesticide formulations and new biofertilizers packages were developed and field tested benefiting 20,000 farmers. In the area of plant tissue culture, field data for tissue culture raised coffee, tea and pepper showed five time increase in biomass/yield and small cardamom tissue culture plants gave an increased yield of about 40%. Tissue culture raised elite vanilla and large cardamom are being demonstrated for their improved performance in 38 ha. and 70 ha. respectively. Under animal and aquaculture biotechnology, permanent transgenic line of mice with hepatitis B virus have been established. Higher yields of industrially viable quantities of recombinant bovine growth harmone were obtained when optimised in bioreactors. Fully operational marine invertebrate tissue culture laboratory has been set up and preliminary success in crystal formation of marine pearls oysters and in vitro pearl production has been obtained. Two diverse silkworm strains have been identified and characterised for silk worm genome programme.

16. Under the environment biotechnology, microbial strains/bacterial consortium have been identified for the biodegradation of toxic pollutants, crude oil and oily sludge. A multi-institutional collaborative programme on bioprospecting network of biological wealth using

biotechnological tools has been initiated with an end to end approach. The three gene banks at Lucknow, New Delhi and Trivandrum have collected nearly 1,000 accessions of rare, threatened endangered and economically important species from different biographic regions of the country. A microbial process for biotransformation has been developed for key precursor of taxol - an anti cancer drug obtained from Taxus plant. In the area of medical biotechnology, a unique marker for detection of typhoid causing bacteria has been developed. Under the Indo-US vaccine action programme, the rota viral diarrhoea vaccine is ready for phase I clinical trials and the diagnostic kits for tuberculosis and hepatitis-C are being validated. An anti leprosy immuno-modulator LEPROVAC developed at National Institute of Immunology has been cleared by the Drug Controller of India for limited manufacturing and marketing.

17. Significant progress has been made in technology transfer which include low cost nutrient supplement for malnourished children using biotechnological approaches, developed and released for commercial exploitation by CFTRI, Mysore; National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and National Dairy Development Board, Anand and a technology on injectable Lipsomal Amphotericin - B drug formulation for treatment of systemic fungal infection and visceral leishmaniasis , transferred to M/s. Ace Diagnostics (P) Ltd., New Delhi. In addition, a technology on western blot test kit for detecting HIV I&II antibodies in human serum was transferred to M/s. J. Mitra & Company. A tripartite agreement has been signed for perfection and transfer of novel HIV I+II detection method with M/s. Cadila Pharmaceuticals. National Centre for Cell Science, Pune has transferred the cryo-preservation technology for bone marrow, stem cells and for healing the burn cases by skin culture to various hospitals. As a result of encouragement given to the scientists for patenting their research results, seven Indian patents were filed and two US and three Indian patents were assigned.

18. The Human Resource Development programme has been further strengthened by supporting 3 new PG and one Diploma course besides continuing the ongoing courses. 26 scientists were selected for overseas associateships and 14 for national associateship. Eighteen short term courses and 80 national/international seminars/symposia/workshops were supported. Golden jubilee biology scholarships were awarded to fifteen 10+2 students and 10 national bioscience awards were instituted for excellence in biotechnology. Bioinformatics network has been expanded by supporting 15 new sub-DICs in addition to the existing 23. A national facility on mass spectrometry at IICT, Hyderabad was established jointly with DST. The Centre for Genetic Engineering and Strain Manipulation at MKU, Madurai, demonstrated the production of a low cost antibiotic at a commercial scale. Under the international collaboration, a new agreement has been signed with USA for cooperation in contraceptive and reproductive health research.

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19. During the Annual Plan (1999-2000), major thrust of Biotechnology programmes would be on basic research and product and process development with emphasis on identification of the leads from R&D projects, their validation, field evaluation and demonstration on large scale. Multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary projects would be implemented in the areas of agriculture, phyto-pharmaceuticals, microbial products, animal biotechnology, infection diseases and neurosciences. Some of the important priority areas

envisaged include: development of genetic markers for fish strain identification, seed production vaccines, diagnostics etc.; basic and applied research on abiotic stress in crops; development of transgenic cotton, rice, mungbean and tomato for major biotic stresses limiting the yields; taxonomic identification, characterization and cataloguing of economically important species using molecular tools; basic research on cell surface and signal transduction as well as protein engineering to generate novel useful products; development of DNA vaccines, comprehensive diagnostics for blood; cleaner technology for restoration of degraded environment etc. Under the biotechnology based programme for SC/ST, at least 4 region-wise bio-villages would be established for SC/ST population. Under the international collaboration new bilateral projects would be initiated with Switzerland, Israel, ASEAN, France, Japan, Australia, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, Poland and SAARC countries.

20. Among the autonomous research institutions, the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune will take up maintenance and enrichment of stock cell repository. The National Institute of Immunology will be initiating new research programmes in T.B. (drug resistance), auto immunity, drug targeting & immuno-toxins, probes for DNA profiling, improved gene expression systems and optimisation of HCG vaccine. The Centre for DNA finger printing and diagnostics, Hyderabad will continue to operate on its objectives and would deal with DNA finger printing and molecular diagnosis cases. The National Brain Research Centre at New Delhi would be operationalised and support would be extended for a new centre of excellence in human genetics. Under the Bio-informatics programme, the DICs would be strengthened with powerful Internet servers for improvement of capacity to access and disseminate information.

Ocean Sciences

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21. The eighteenth expedition to Antarctica was launched from Goa on 14th December 1998. The Antarctica Study Centre (ASC) at Goa, an autonomous institute, has initiated in-house R&D activities in polar sciences and also coordinating the Antarctic expedition activities. The FORV Sagar Sampada carried out 10 cruises for making an assessment of marine living resources beyond 70 m depth within the Indian EEZ and correlating the fish abundance/availability with the oceanographic parameters. Under the 'Drugs from the Sea' programme, the extracts for anti-diabetic drug also having anti-diarrhoeal properties was subjected to accelerated stability and shelf life studies and chronic toxicity studies.

22. Under the 'Polymetallic Nodules Programme', a cruise of ORV Sagar Kanya was carried out to Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) for close grid sampling at 5 Km. in a selected block besides continuing the Survey and Exploration for updating relative concentration and quality characteristics of the polymetallic nodules. From the comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Study, documents on baseline study on ocean currents in CIOB, baseline environmental conditions on the physical, biological, chemical and oceanographic parameters in CIOB and Benthic disturbance and impact assessment studies in the Indian Pioneer Area were prepared on baseline benthic conditions. Preliminary trials for launching, manoeuvring, retrieving etc. of the shallow bed mining

system module was done at 60 m depth off Malvan Coast, near Goa. Basic engineering design of the continuous demonstration pilot plant, to process 500 Kg./day of the polymetallic nodules was also completed.

23. Under the 'Ocean Observation and Information Services' programme, fifteen drifting buoys with sensors for Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and barometric pressure were deployed in the Indian Ocean. Eight modern tide gauge stations were established at Mumbai, Porbandar, Goa, Kochi, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradeep and Kavaratti. Under the 'Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction Systems (COMAPS)' programme, a Centre for Marine Analytical References and Standards was established at Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Thiruvananthapuram to conduct inter-calibration exercises and to analyse the quality of data. A multi-institutional project for enhancement of marine living resources through lobster rearing and fattening has been taken up with National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) as the nodal agency.

24. The United Nations declared 1998 as the International Year of the Oceans (IYO) in order to bring the issue of oceans and their key role in sustaining the delicate environmental balance and life on the earth into sharp focus and the DOD, as a nodal agency, has been implementing various IYO activities in coordination with other ministries, institutions and organisations. This was marked by signing of the Ocean Charter and several other activities like printing of special supplement in daily newspaper, distribution of 23 million inland postal letters and 50,000 stickers bearing IYO message, organising panel discussions/ symposia/special lectures etc. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has been working on time bound technology related activities in four mission areas namely Ocean energy, Deep-sea technology and ocean mining, Coastal and environmental engineering and Marine instrumentation. A status report of EIA in the country and international EIA guidelines were prepared by NIOT under the Integrated Coastal Marine Area Management (ICMAM) programme.

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25. The nineteenth expedition to Antarctica would be launched for carrying out contemporary research in the fields of atmospheric, geological, biological, environmental, medical, engineering and communication sciences. A major impetus during the expedition would be towards contributing to various international scientific campaigns mounted by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). The NIOT would be commencing construction of phase-II of the laboratory building, establishment of basic laboratory facilities, augmentation of the existing data processing/analysing computational infrastructure and library facilities. Besides, completing regulatory pharmacology and toxicology of the anti-diabetic lead and further revamping the scope of the project on development of drugs from the sea, release of new drugs developed from marine flora and fauna would be taken up. Studies on hydroacoustics, large marine ecosystem of the Arabian Sea, mesopelagic resources, benthic biodiversity and the fish biodiversity of the continental slope area would be continued for assessment of the marine living resources. In addition, a Project Directorate would be set up at Sagar Sampada Cell, Kochi to coordinate this programme.

26. With regard to the Polymetallic Nodules programme it is proposed to undertake refurbishing of the crawler and its sub-systems in the Indo-German collaborative programme for shallow bed sand mining up to 500 m depth and demonstrating the technology. Testing of the upgraded version of the Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV), developed by CMRI would be carried out at a water depth of 250 m. EIA studies would focus on recolonisation study of benthic organisms affected by disturbance created at the sea bottom in the CIOB besides collection of post-disturbance samples to assess and test the reference areas. NIOT would be initiating a joint programme with Russian counterpart for design, development and testing of unmanned submersibles operations up to 6000 m depth. The continuous demonstration plant for processing 500 kg/day polymetallic nodules is also expected to be commissioned at HZL, Udaipur, during 1999-2000.

27. In the areas of Ocean Observation & Information Services, two more floating type tide gauges would be installed at Machlipatnam and Tuticorin for the measurement of sea level data. A dedicated Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) would be established at Hyderabad as an autonomous institute under DOD for generating ocean data products and disseminating them on operational basis. The emphasis of the Satellite Coastal Oceanographic Research (SATCORE) would be on generation and validation of data assimilation models for short and long-term ocean state forecasting. In the field of Ocean Dynamics & Modelling, sensitivity and validation experiments would be carried out with regional wave prediction model for the Bay of Bengal. Continuous monitoring of marine pollution at 77 locations and monitoring of physical oceanography would be carried out as an ongoing input under the COMAPS project for knowing the health of Indian oceans. Each of the two coastal research vessels, Sagar Purvi and Sagar Paschimi will undertake 48 cruises for regular monitoring of various pollution indicators along the east and west coasts. Under the ICMAM programme, field data collection, satellite based thematic maps and development of a Decision Support System in GIS for one critical habitat would be taken up. Detailed project document indicating the activities to be taken up for development of ICMAM plan would be prepared for Chennai, Goa and Gulf of Kutch. It is also proposed to set up three more Ocean Science and Technology centres (OSTCs) in major areas of Ocean Science and Technology viz. Marine Traditional Medicines, Ocean Atmospheric Sciences and Marine Chemistry.

28. In the field of Ocean energy, activities relating to design, fabrication, erection and commissioning of I MW floating OTEC plant off the coast of Tuticorin, navigational buoy and near shore bottom mounted wave energy plants would be taken up. A joint programme on deep sea mining with University of Siegen, Germany would be completed with testing of crawler and other sub-systems at 500 m depth off the Indian coast. This will be followed by second phase of the project on commercial manganese nodule mining system at a depth of 600 m depth. In the area of marine instrumentation, work would be initiated on Acoustic Test Facility at the new campus of NIOT. As a prelude to delineation of the continental shelf, bathymetric survey along the indicative foot of the continental slope, seismic survey etc. would be taken up.

Science and Technology

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29. The Department of Science & Technology has continued its efforts to accelerate the pace of implementation of R&D programmes in frontier and emerging areas of Science & Technology. An effort has been made to ensure greater interaction among the scientific community, establishment of linkages among national laboratories, academic institutions and industries and also to encourage excellence and consolidate the scientific efforts. The Department has been catalytic in identifying, formulating and implementing a number of technology development programmes in emerging areas with the help of industries and socio-economic ministries. Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC) continued to support R&D programmes in challenging areas, particularly those, which are inter-disciplinary in nature, involving multi-institutional programme and encouraging brilliant young scientists. A total of 233 new research projects were sanctioned in the areas of theoretical computer science, software engineering, biodiversity, soft condensed physics, boundary layer modeling, condition monitoring of rotating power station equipment, laser cooling etc. A National Centre for Computational Fluid Dynamics was sanctioned at IIT, Chennai along with a National Facility for Research in Technical Acoustics at IISc., Bangalore. In addition, setting up of various facilities like Insect Ecology unit at IISc, Bangalore, Water Use Efficiency Facility at University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore, Laser Scanning Confocal Microscope at BHU and large area multi junction silicon solar module fabrication facility etc. were approved, besides augmentation of the facility at the National Centre of Experimental Mineralogy & Patrology at University of Allahabad.

30. In the deep continental studies programme, field data acquisition for seismic tomography of Son-Narmada belt has been completed. Controlled seismic reflection studies along the southern India granulite terrain and other collateral geophysical and geological studies have been initiated. Under the atmospheric sciences, efforts were made to create an agro-meteorological data bank at Central Research Institute of Dry Land Agriculture, Hyderabad. Various seismological equipments have been procured for setting up a seismic observatory and strong motion array at Sikkim. The National Accreditation Board for testing and calibration Laboratories (NABL) completed the assessment of 30 testing laboratories and 15 calibration laboratories and carried out surveillance on 20 laboratories. Two assessor training programmes and 5 laboratory awareness programme were conducted with emphasis on key issues such as traceability, precision measurement etc. In the area of technology development some of the important technologies developed during this period include superconducting technology based ore separator and power generator, fish freshness bio-sensor, lactate bio-sensor, multi model imaging and image identification of cancer related diseases, circular city planning using computerized model, expert systems for diagnosis and monitoring of leprosy etc. The instrument development programme led to the development of equipments like rotating target ion beam, sputtering system, ICP-MS, single crystal and powder x-ray diffractometer etc.

31. The NSTEDB continued to promote entrepreneurship development among S&T personnel through various programmes. Besides, continuing support to 11 Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks (STEPs), two new STEPs were initiated at Coimbatore

and Patiala. Under the special component plan a workshop was organised on the issues and problems of scavengers to find out S&T solutions. Important projects undertaken during the period include capacity building in electronics, improved and alternate agricultural practices and animal husbandry. As a part of the tribal sub-plan special efforts were made to upgrade the skill of tribal women in processing medicinal plants, energy conservation devices, animal husbandry practices and improved agricultural practices.

32. Under the home grown technology programme of TIFAC, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur has successfully developed the technology for using natural gas/ light diesel oil instead of coke in iron foundries. International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy has developed technology for reaction bonded silicon carbide seal rings used in the manufacture of mechanical pumps. The centre also developed a technology for manufacturing ceramic crucibles used extensively for carbon and sulphur analysis. Other important developments include development of high yielding and disease resistant soyabean variety at the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune. One of the important programmes under implementation by the Indian Institute of Astrophysics relates to the setting up of a 2M class telescope at Hanle. R&D programmes in various areas of S&T were pursued by the aided institutions of DST.

33. The India Meteorological Department continued to make systematic efforts to modernise its facility and improve the quality of meteorological services. To achieve this objective, sophisticated Doppler radars are being introduced in the cyclone detection network for effective cyclone forecasting. The INSAT-2 ground equipment has been upgraded to enable reception of new series of data from water vapour channel of INSAT-2E system. With the upgradation of seismological observatories in the national network, the efforts will be to improve the detection and local capability. Telecommunication links over land have been switched over to channels through INSAT-2E for quick and efficient dissemination of bad weather warnings. Ozone spectrophotometers have been deployed at Antarctica to enhance the quality of meteorological data and study of ozone and upper air. At the NCMRWF, 10 VSATs have been installed and 48 AMFUs have been provided with links.

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34. During the year 1999-2000, the emphasis of the SERC would be on supporting more research infrastructure in the universities to tap the available expertise. About 300 programmes are likely to be supported in the areas of theoretical computer science, biodiversity, soft condensed matter physics, laser cooling, use of lasers for early detection of cancer, boundary layer modeling, crystal engineering, earth sciences applications for societal needs, geo physical exploration etc. A new initiative relating to SERC chair would be operationalised by instituting 5 to 6 such chairs in different disciplines. Several new facilities and centers would be set up preferably in the university sector, which include: pilot plant for development of amorphous silicon solar cells, low temperature and high pressure facilities, FTNMR facilities, MRI centre for complex biological and chemical molecules, plant genome, advanced combustion engineering, large gamma detector array, centre for global change, magnetic and para magnetic resonance, confocal facility, structural biology, organic synthesis, non-accelerator particle physics facility, spin spectrometer, recoil mass spectrometer etc.

35. A new programme entitled 'Fund for improvement of S&T infrastructure in universities and related institutions (FIST)' would be initiated with the objective to improve the quality of teaching and research through modernisation of laboratories and library facilities and upgradation of basic research facilities in the universities and other related institutions. The NABL will undergo major expansion as an autonomous body under DST with close linkages with Quality Council of India (QCI). Efforts would be continued to motivate S&T field groups, R&D institutions to undertake adaptive research, design and development projects for improvement in tools/techniques/processes for socio- economic development of the poor and backward classes of the society. Society related programmes such as NRDMS, enterpreneurship development, science popularisation etc. will be enlarged to cover more beneficiaries from different parts of the country.

36. International S&T collaboration programmes will be continued with emphasis on strengthening the S&T cooperation with developed and developing countries. New initiatives have been proposed for advanced research facilities, deputation of Indian scientists in laboratories abroad and setting up of major R&D facilities in India in collaboration with research centres from abroad. Some of the important programmes envisaged by the autonomous institutions include: treatment plant for silver cyanide containing waste water, development of instrumentation system based on biological signal and image processing for therapeutic applications, development of fiber optic based sensors for monitoring physiological temperatures and pressures, low temperature experimental investigations on magnetic materials, synthesis of complex bio-active organic molecules, plant for manufacture of zirconia parts, activated carbon jute bandage for medical applications, improvement of plant and animal productivity, studies on health related aspects of environment and ecology etc.

37. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) will be deploying Doppler Radars for cyclone detection network and indigenous fabrication of one Doppler radar in collaboration with ISRO will be completed. Regional Telecommunication Hub computer at New Delhi will be installed to enhance the capacity to handle more weather data. High Speed Wind Recorders (HSWRs) will be procured for 10 coastal stations and automatic computing systems at 35 Regional Stations/Regional Weather Stations would be upgraded. Modernisation/augmentation of Air Pollution Lab at Pune will be taken up. Action would also be initiated for establishment of Mountain Meteorological Centre at Srinagar and 3 Upper Air Stations.

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38. The National Laboratories of CSIR carry out R&D and provide value added services to the various sectors. Some of the most significant achievements include: completion of certification tests of the two-seater trainer aircraft - HANSA3 designed and built by NAL; setting up of a direct connect supersonic combustor test facility, suitable for flight simulation at six times the speed of sound; development of an eco-friendly biological methods for control of aphids by CIMAP; identification of a new microbe found in the oil fields of

Gujarat which converts/degrades hazardous hydrocarbons into harmless substances by IMTECH; development of a process to use a strain of bacteria discovered in a tea garden of Assam to convert ampicillin to cephalexin in a single step by RRL-Jorhat & IICB; commissioning of a 30,000 TPA plant of Food Grade Hexane by M/s HPCL, Mumbai based on IIP technology; development of a continuous process for the production of value added chemicals by pyrolysis of castor oil methyl esters by IICT etc. Significant contributions have been made towards the advancement of knowledge resulting in an increase in the filing of patents in India from 264 in 1997-98 to more than 300 in 1998-99. Foreign patent filing is also expected to reach the target of 100 during 1998-99.

39. In the Drug and Pharmaceutical sector, a major coordinated programme on development and commercialisation of bioactive molecules has been mounted and is helping to put in place state-of-art expertise and facilities for new drug design such as: molecular modelling, computer graphics, analytical chemistry and combinatorial chemistry; and facilities for synthesis of antigens, nucleotides, peptide and small peptidomimetic molecules. Sixteen promising extracts have shown bio-activity against several disease vectors and are being pursued for further development. A new antimalarial drug derived from Artemisinin was developed by CIMAP & CDRI. A bioenhancer for anti-tubercular drugs developed by RRL, Jammu has been granted Phase III clinical trial permission by Drug Controller General of India. In the area of electronics, a PC-based speed indicating and recording instrument has been developed by CEERI for diesel and electric locomotives in collaboration with industry and tested on an electric locomotive of Indian Railways. NML has developed a technology called cokeless Cupola to replace coke by natural gas fuel in foundries, thus reducing the emissions of polluting gases like sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide.

40. CSIR continued to play a significant role for the advancement of food processing sector. Appropriate pre and post-harvest technology protocols for Alphonso mango were developed by CFTRI, including orchard management, pre-harvest care with spray treatments to control spoilages, optimum stage of maturity for harvest, grading, washing post-harvest dip treatments to minimise spoilage, packing in specially designed boxes, palletising and pre-cooling etc. In the field of building technology. Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) has developed four promising Multi-Blend Cement (MBCs) formulations incorporating industrial by-product wastes and cement clinker for use in all type of construction activities. RRL Bhopal has set-up a centre for testing and characterisation of building materials backed up with modern computational facilities including software support to cater to the needs of materials evaluation and testing.

41. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has supported a number of projects from industry for absorption and upgradation of imported technology as well as for development and demonstration of new or improved technologies having a wide impact under the scheme "Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance (PATSER)". Some of the important achievements include: development of conical open top steel drums, xenon and krypton filled lamps for laser pumping, plasma based dissociation process for manufacture of zirconia, Teflon cladded rubber seal for hydraulic dam gates, SPV powered traffic signalling system etc. Under the National Register of Foreign Collaborations programme, a Compendium of Foreign Collaborations, was brought out. Studies relating to technology transfer, technology growth etc. were supported in the areas of minor forest produce,

medicinal plants and electronics. Under the scheme of Promotion and Support to Consultancy Services, studies were undertaken on "Status of Consultancy Services in India" and "Policies & Incentives for Consultants in various Countries". NISSAT continued to maintain information centres on Food Technology, Machine Tools, Chemicals, Textile, Management Science and Marine Science and established an information centre on India Tea. Medium and short-term courses were also conducted on computer applications, CDROM/On-line searching, technical writing, marketing of information products and services, patent information using case studies etc.

42. The NRDC continued its efforts to widen its technology resource base by tapping new sources of technologies and nurturing the long term relationship with R&D organisation in India and abroad. In this endeavour an MOU was signed with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Planters Energy Network, Madurai for the commercialisation of their technologies. Some of the major technologies licensed by the Corporation include: Bio-degradable Plastic, Liposomal Amphotericine-B, Vijetha (Silkworm bed Disinfectant), Silver Impregnated Graphite, Rice Husk Particle Board, NIM 76 – A Spermicidal formulation from Neem Oil, Invert Sugar, Glycol Based Hydraulic Fluid, Dental Varnish etc. At CEL, technologies of solar cells, panels and systems have been successfully developed & commercialised, besides, high permeability ferrites needed for the modern, digital telephone exchanges and High Frequency and Microwave ferrites, for other telecom as also for defence applications.

Programmes For 1999-2000

43. During the Annual Plan (1999-2000), the synergy of CSIR's competencies is sought to be optimised by aligning its R&D programmes/activities and focusing sharply to produce maximum returns for CSIR. NAL would be focussing on design, fabrication and airworthiness testing of prototypes of a multi role Light Transport Aircraft (LTA). The networked programme on development & commercialisation of bioactive molecules involving 20 laboratories and several universities would be implemented. The programme would help establish system and capabilities for new drug discovery and generate at least 10 new drug candidates by the end of Ninth Plan. CSIR has proposed to relocate the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow from its present premises to another suitable place at Lucknow for which land would be procured. Another priority programme relates to augmentation of National Trisonic & Aerodynamic Facility at NAL, Bangalore to enable quick and speedy data generation for the national aerospace projects. In addition, R&D programmes relating to: design and development of subsystems for small civil aircraft; development of an extended version of HANSA; molecular changes in cataract formation; development of an *in vitro* model system for screening of endocrine disorders; genomics and molecular medicine; domestication of the genetic resources of commercially important medicinal plants; improvement in productivity and quality of hill area tea; development of catalysts for selected hydrocarbons; R&D on antifertility, filariasis, malaria, leishmaniasis, neurological disorders, natural products, herbal based drugs and human genetics; semiconductor based microwave and optoelectronic devices and modules; silicon based MOSFET smart sensors; intelligent instrument and control system for agro-based industries; catalyst and technology for Deep Hydrodesulfurisatin (HDS) of diesel & aromatics etc.

Annexure 11.1

Science & Technology Plan Outlays under Scientific Department

(Rs. in Crore)

Scientific Agencies/Departments	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99		1999-2000 (BE)		
		BE	RE	Centre	State	Total
1. Department of Atomic Energy (R&D)	173.93	300.00	237.48	325.00	0.00	325.00
2. Department of Ocean Development (Including I&M)	83.85	88.00	88.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
3. Department of Science & Technology	* 276.79	** 377.41	*** 315.35	310.00	#	310.00
4. Department of Biotechnology (Including I&M)	85.14	107.00	100.81	110.00	0.00	110.00
5. Scientific and Indus. Research (Excluding I&M)	219.52	225.00	220.94	284.00	0.00	284.00
(i) Council of Sc. & Indus. Research	204.00	204.00	204.00	265.00	0.00	265.00
(ii) Deptt. of Sc. & Indus. Research (Excluding I&M)	15.52	21.00	16.94	19.00	0.00	19.00
6. Department of Space	845.66	1381.00	1281.00	1519.00	0.00	1519.00
Total	1684.89	2478.41	2243.58	2638.00	0.00	2638.00

* Excludes capital works & (1997-98) Actual Expenditure under States/UTs.
** Includes Rs. 72.41 Crore as 1998-99 BE under States/UTs.
*** Includes Rs. 56.40 Crore as 1998-99 RE under States/UTs.
\# Figs. yet to be provided by SP Division.

Annexure 11.2

S&T Outlays/Expenditure in the State/UTs under the State Plan

(Rs in lakh)

S.No	State/UTs	1998-99 B.E.	1998-99 R.E.
1.	A.P.	325.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	16.00
3.	Assam	188.00	84.00
4.	Bihar	578.00	100.00
5.	Goa	30.00	30.00
6.	Gujarat	437.00	687.00
7.	Harayana	217.00	100.00
8.	H.P.	150.20*	150.00*
9.	J&K	81.47	78.00
10.	Karnataka	237.70	242.00
11.	Kerala	1700.00*	1700.00*
12.	M.P.	200.00	200.00
13.	Maharashtra	397.00	397.00
14.	Manipur	74.00	57.00
15.	Meghalaya	70.00	60.00
16.	Mizoram	74.00	42.00
17.	Nagaland	25.00	25.00
18.	Orissa	300.00	300.00
19.	Punjab	302.80	97.00
20.	Rajasthan	235.00	135.00
21.	Sikkim	58.00	58.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	194.23	236.00
23.	Tripura	37.32	38.00
24.	U.P.	831.00	270.00
25.	West Bengal	265.00	40.00
	Total States	**7024.72**	**5442.00**
	U.Ts.		
1.	A&N Islands	66.00	66.00
2.	Chandigarh	7.95	7.95
3.	D&N Haveli	7.00	7.00
4.	Delhi	3.00	0.00
5.	Daman & Diu	15.00	15.00
6.	Lakshadweep	82.00*	82.00*
7.	Pondicherry	35.00	20.00
	Total UTs	**215.95**	**197.95**
	Grand Total	**7240.67**	**5639.95**

* Including Ecology & Environment