

# ANNUAL PLAN

## 2008-09



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# ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

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## Chapter 1

# Inclusive Growth: Vision and Strategy

### INTRODUCTION

1.1 Growth is inclusive when it allows every section of a society to contribute to and benefit from the growth process on an equal basis regardless of their individual circumstances such as religious background, education, geographical location, caste etc. Inclusive growth takes a longer perspective through significant improvements in literacy/education and health, greater employment opportunities with more focus on various socio-economic groups and disadvantaged sections. It aims at sustainable growth process, which yields broad-based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, which covers the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 aims at faster and more inclusive growth. It targets faster growth in all productive sectors such as agriculture, industry and services, with suitable interventions in policy.

1.2 The ultimate objective of the inclusive growth articulated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to trigger a development process which ensures broad based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, SCs/STs, OBCs, minorities and women. Empowerment of disadvantaged and hitherto marginalized groups is an essential component of the inclusive growth. The strategy for real inclusive growth cuts across all development sectors such as agriculture, rural development, education, health, water supply and sanitation, women and child development, social justice and empowerment etc.

1.3 The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan includes several inter-related components which includes: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, better delivery systems to ensure access to essential services in health and education especially for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, environmental sustainability, recognition of woman's agency and good governance.

### THE 27 NATIONAL TARGETS

1.4 The objectives of faster and inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan are encapsulated in a set of 27 monitorable socio-economic targets at the national level. These twenty seven targets at the national level fall in six major categories. The six categories are: (a) Income and Poverty, (b) Education, (c) Health, (d) Women and Children Issues, (e) Infrastructure and (f) Environment. The 27 national level targets divided in each of these categories are given below.

#### Income and Poverty

- (a) Accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8% to 10% and then maintain at 10% in the Twelfth Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016-17;
- (b) Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits;
- (c) Create 58 million new work opportunities;

- (d) Reduce educated unemployment to below 5%;
- (e) Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20%;
- (f) Reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

### **Education**

- (a) Reduce drop out rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12);
- (b) Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school, and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality;
- (c) Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%;
- (d) Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points;
- (e) Increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

### **Health**

- (a) Reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births;
- (b) Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1;
- (c) Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan;
- (d) Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 years to half its present level;
- (e) Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

### **Women and Children**

- (a) Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 years to 935 by 2011-12;
- (b) Ensure that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children;
- (c) Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.

### **Infrastructure**

- (a) Ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL (Below Poverty Line) households by 2009 and round-the-clock power by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12);
- (b) Ensure all weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015;
- (c) Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012;
- (d) Provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.

### **Environment**

- (a) Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points;
- (b) Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12;
- (c) Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters;
- (d) Increase energy efficiency by 20 percent by 2016-17.

## THE 13 STATE-SPECIFIC TARGETS

1.5 The states play a significant role in the realization of most of the targets as they are involved in the formulation of some of the plans and programmes, particularly those related to social sector development. In order to ensure efficient and timely implementation of the projects and programmes accompanying the fulfillment of the national targets, the Eleventh Plan has been formulated in a manner whereby 13 of these 27 national targets have been disaggregated into appropriate targets for individual States, which implement many of these programmes. The 13 targets which have been disaggregated at the level of the States are: (i) GDP growth rate, (ii) Agricultural growth rate, (iii) New work opportunities, (iv) Poverty ratio, (v) Drop out rate in elementary schools, (vi) Literacy rate, (vii) Gender gap in literacy rate, (viii) Infant mortality rate (IMR), (ix) Maternal mortality ratio (MMR), (x) Total Fertility Rate (TFR), (xi) Child malnutrition, (xii) Anemia among women and girls and (xiii) Sex-ratio.

1.6 Appropriate policies and programmes have been identified both at the Central and State levels so as to ensure realization of these targets in the Eleventh Plan period.

## GROWTH POTENTIAL

1.7 The Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) aims at achieving an average growth rate of 9% per year and putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth of approximately 10% by the end of its period. The sectoral growth targets projected in the Eleventh Plan are 4% per year in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11% per year in the industrial sector and 9 to 11% per year in the services sector.

1.8 The sectoral growth rate in the Plan is structured to have maximum impact on the

level of income. The per capita income is projected to grow at about 7.6% per year to double in less than ten years. The per capita consumption is projected to grow by about 7% per year to double in about ten years. The macro-economic framework envisages the average investment rate (i.e., investment as percentage of GDP) of 36.7% in the Eleventh Plan period, which is supported by domestic savings rate (i.e., savings as percentage of GDP) of 34.8%.

## SECTORAL ISSUES

1.9 In line with the objectives of Eleventh Plan, faster and inclusive growth is envisaged for the Annual Plan, 2008-09. A major effort is required to provide access to basic facilities such as education, health, clean drinking water supply and sanitation facilities and to ensure that the benefits of the various socio-economic schemes and programmes reach the intended beneficiaries. These essential public services and income generating activities for the poor and the marginalized and disadvantaged sections of the society not only impact directly the human well-being in the short run, they also have long term implications in terms of creating economic opportunities.

## AGRICULTURE

1.10 Agriculture remains the predominant sector in terms of its high share in employment and livelihood with more than half of India's workforce engaged in it as the principal occupation. The rapid growth of agriculture is essential since it plays a vital role in the overall socio-economic development. It is important not only for self-reliance but also for meeting the food and nutritional security of the people, to bring about equitable distribution of income and wealth in rural areas, and to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life.

1.11 Though the share of agricultural sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has steadily declined in recent years, it is still a largest contributor to employment. It is also an important source of raw material and demand for many industrial products, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements and a variety of consumer goods.

1.12 The target of 4% annual growth of agriculture fixed for the Eleventh Plan is critical for achieving greater inclusiveness since large numbers of poor people depend on agriculture for their sustenance. A number of measures have been introduced in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for accelerating the agricultural output growth and sustaining it to the remaining periods of the Plan. These include doubling the rate of growth of irrigated land, improving water management, creation of various irrigation facilities and improving the prevailing ones, rain water harvesting and ground water recharge and watershed development, reclaim degraded land and focus on soil quality, bridging the knowledge gap through effective extension services, diversification into high value outputs with adequate measures to ensure food security, promoting animal husbandry and fishery, easy access to credit, improving incentive structure and effective functioning of markets with focus on improving rural connectivity.

1.13 The schemes which have been given priority in the Eleventh Five Year Plan include the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP). Under the Bharat Nirman programme, about 16 million hectares is planned to be added to the irrigated area in the Eleventh Plan. The new programmes that have been added in the Eleventh Plan include:

(i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), launched to incentivise State

Government to prepare district level agricultural plans that take account of local conditions. The programme encourages effective convergence among various Central schemes, which are currently implemented in districts as stand alone schemes. The preparation of district specific agricultural plans, which is a component of RKVY is expected to sharpen the focus on local crop productivity constraints.

(ii) A National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched which aims at increasing cereal and pulses production by 18 million tonnes and 2 million tonnes respectively.

(iii) The market linkages can be improved by improving rural infrastructure, including especially, rural roads through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

## EDUCATION

1.14 Education, in its broadest sense of development, is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Therefore, the Eleventh Plan places the highest priority on education as a central instrument for achieving rapid and inclusive growth. Along with the continuation of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme that are aimed at universalization of enrolment and retention in the elementary education sector, the process of universalization of secondary education has been initiated in the Plan. The strategy proposed in this regard includes: upgradation of upper primary schools to secondary schools, expansion of intake capacity in



existing secondary schools and establishment of high quality model schools to serve as benchmarks for excellence in secondary schooling. The plan also provides for strengthening of laboratories/libraries and existing facilities, teacher training, provision for hostels and residential schools for girls.

1.15 In view of the demands of rapidly changing technology and the growth of knowledge economy, skill development poses a major challenge and also opens up unprecedented doors of opportunity. In order to bring a paradigm change in the vocational education and training system, the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) has been set up. It aims to provide within a five to eight year time frame, a pool of trained and skilled workforce sufficient to meet the domestic requirements of a rapidly growing economy. The mission will, therefore, have to involve both public and private sectors in a symbiotic relationship with initiatives arising from both sides with reciprocal support.

1.16 In order to move forward in establishing a knowledge society, it is important to focus on expanding capacity in the institutions of higher education and technical and professional education. Expansion, inclusion, and rapid improvement in quality throughout the higher and technical education system by enhancing public spending, encouraging private initiatives, and initiating the long overdue major institutional and policy reforms forms the core of the Eleventh Plan effort.

1.17 The objective of inclusiveness in the area of education is planned to be achieved through the following: (i) Reduction of regional, social and gender imbalances; (ii) Support to institutions located in border, hilly, remote, small towns and educationally backward areas; (iii) Support to institutions with larger student population of SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and physically challenged;

(iv) Support to the SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, physically challenged, and girl students with special scholarships/fellowships, hostel facilities, remedial coaching and other measures.

## **HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

1.18 Health of a nation is an essential component of development, vital to the nation's economic growth and internal stability. Meeting the health needs of the population requires a comprehensive and sustained approach. The Eleventh Plan aims to make the health services affordable and of reasonable quality and strengthen the different aspects of the health care system such as preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative. In order to achieve good health for people, especially the poor and the underprivileged, it places emphasis on access to clean drinking water, sanitation, diet, hygiene and feeding practices, as these affect the health status of the people. The Plan provides for the convergence and development of public health systems. Importance will be given to reducing disparities in health across regions and communities by ensuring access to affordable health care.

1.19 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in 2005 and continued through the Eleventh Five Year Plan, addresses infirmities and problems associated with primary health care and brings about improvement in the health system and the health status of those who live in the rural areas. The Mission aims to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care especially to poor and the vulnerable sections of the society and bridge the gaps in health care provided in the rural areas.

1.20 In the Eleventh Plan, a variety of interventions has been undertaken consisting



of dietary diversification, nutrient supplementation and public health measures involving better hygiene, sanitation and de-worming has been undertaken to tackle the problem of malnutrition. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, the government's main programme, which seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers for addressing the problem of malnutrition has been universalized.

### **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

1.21 The Government has initiated a number of programmes to improve the access to safe drinking water and sanitation. One of the important programme in this respect is the Bharat Nirman which aims at providing potable water to all uncovered habitations, water quality affected habitations and also slipped back habitations in the rural areas.

1.22 The schemes for providing access to drinking water and sanitation are implemented by the State Governments. In order to assist the states in implementing the schemes more effectively, the Central Government provides financial assistance and technical guidance under the (i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and (ii) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). ARWSP is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and aims at accelerating the coverage of drinking rural water supply. TSC is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. Provision of 100 percent water supply accessibility to the entire urban population is covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

1.23 The targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are cent per cent sanitation coverage of individual households, low cost technology development and application, generate demand through awareness and health education, cent percent school sanitation coverage and promotion of hygiene education amongst students and teachers, inclusion of solid and liquid waste management in villages.

### **WOMEN'S AGENCY AND CHILD RIGHTS**

1.24 Women are significant contributors to the growing economy and children are assets of the future. For growth to be truly inclusive their protection, well-being, development, empowerment and participation must be ensured. The vision of inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan envisages respecting the differential needs of women and children and providing them with equal access to opportunities. There is a five-fold agenda for gender equity in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This includes (a) economic empowerment; (b) social empowerment; (c) political empowerment; (d) strengthening mechanisms for effective implementation of women related legislations; and (e) augmenting delivery mechanisms for mainstreaming gender.

1.25 For children, the Eleventh Plan adopts a right framework based on the principles of protection, well-being, development and participation so that they do not lose their childhood because of work, disease and despair. The plan is based on the understanding that the rights of all children, including those who do not face adverse circumstances, must be protected everywhere and at all times so that they do not fall out of the social security net. The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to end the multifaceted exclusion and discrimination faced by women and children; to ensure that

every woman and child in the country is able to develop her full potential and share in the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. The roadmap for this has already been laid in the National Policy on Women 2001 and the National Plan of Action for Children 2005. Also, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme reaches out to millions of women and children living in remote villages. The Eleventh Plan also introduces the Integrated Child Protection scheme and the Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Sexual Assault.

### **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

1.26 Inclusive growth demands that all social groups have equal access to the services provided by the State and equal opportunity for upward economic and social mobility. The ultimate objective of growth is to bring about socio-economic development amongst disadvantaged and vulnerable sections viz., Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities and women through an integrated and inclusive approach so as to ensure their welfare, dignity and empowerment without any social or political obstacles. This is accompanied by an expansion in the opportunities for economic and social advancement. In particular, individuals belonging to disadvantaged groups are provided special opportunities to develop their skills and participate in the growth process.

1.27 The inclusive growth envisaged in the Eleventh Plan calls for a three pronged strategy to address the issues of development of SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities: (i) Social empowerment through educational development; (ii) Economic empowerment through promoting employment and income generating activities; and (iii) Protection

through effective implementation of protective legislations and affirmative actions.

1.28 Realization of the plan objectives can only be ensured if there is a degree of empowerment that creates a sense of participation. Empowerment of disadvantaged and hitherto marginalized groups is, therefore, an essential component of the inclusive growth. With the rise of the third layer of democracy at the PRI level, India's democratic polity provides opportunities for empowerment and participation of all groups with reservations for the marginalized groups. These institutions can be made more effective by putting responsibilities on the local level and through greater delegations of power.

### **POVERTY, LIVELIHOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

1.29 Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at a decisive reduction in poverty and an expansion in economic opportunities for all section of the population to incorporate the component of inclusiveness in the growth process. The Plan has envisaged reduction of the poverty ratio (i.e., the percentage of poor to total population) by 10 percentage points in the five year period. In order to achieve this goal, a number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for creation of social and economic infrastructure in rural areas to fulfil basic needs of the rural poor.

1.30 Rapid growth of the economy is an essential requirement to reduce poverty since growth is an instrument for achieving a steady expansion in employment and incomes for large numbers of people and thereby results in improving the standards of living of those below the poverty line. The growth should also be better balanced to rapidly create jobs in the industrial and services sectors, because it is necessary to shift a significant portion of the labour force from agriculture in which people are engaged in low productivity

employment, into non-agricultural activities, which is capable of providing higher real income per head.

1.31 Economic growth with a focus on employment generating sectors has been a key element of the strategy for poverty reduction along with emphasis laid on provision of basic minimum services like health, education, water supply, sanitation etc. This strategy has been combined with a third element of directly targeting the poor through anti poverty programmes. The self and wage employment programmes along with the schemes on rural housing constitute the major plank of the poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the rural areas.

1.32 The Eleventh Plan places emphasis on several initiatives to enhance economic well-being and opportunities in the rural areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which provides a legal guarantee of at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household, aims to enhance livelihood security of the people in rural area by generating wage employment. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGRY) seeks to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aims at providing dwelling units, free of cost, to the poor families of SCs, STs, free bonded labourers and also the non-SC/ST person below the poverty line in rural areas. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprising National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) is being implemented for providing social assistance benefit to poor households in the case of old age death of the primary bread earners.

1.33 Bharat Nirman is a business plan aimed at improving rural infrastructure. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the areas of irrigation, rural roads, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide all-weather connectivity to all the villages with a population of over 1000 in plane areas and 500 in hilly areas.

## **POVERTY ISSUES**

1.34 Two issues appear central to the poverty scenario in the country. First, the incidence of poverty is increasingly getting concentrated in selected states. Two-third of all the poor live in six states. These are: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However, there are several states that have been succeeded in reducing the absolute number of poor over the three decades from 1973-74 to 2004-05. Among them are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal, etc. Second, the inter-state disparity in the level of poverty is widening. This underlines the importance of the several measures taken in the Eleventh Plan to make the growth more inclusive.

1.35 The proportion of people living in poverty has declined. The composition of the poor has been changing with rural poverty getting concentrated among the agricultural labourers and artisan households and urban poverty among the casual labour households. The incidence of poverty in the rural areas has remained greater than urban areas. The incidence of poverty among the marginalized groups such as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was higher than the national average.

## THE DELIVERY MECHANISMS

1.36 The vision of inclusive growth, reducing poverty and bridging the various divides that continue to fragment our society can only be achieved if there is a significant improvement in the quality of governance, broadly defined to cover all aspects of the interface between individuals and businesses on the one hand and government on the other.

1.37 A central feature of good governance is the constitutionally protected right to elect government at various levels in a fair manner, with effective participation by all sections of the population. Improved people's participation especially through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), involvement of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations as development partners is an integral element for good governance. Government at all levels must be accountable and transparent. Closely related to accountability is the need to eliminate corruption, which is widely seen as a major deficiency in governance. Transparency is also critical, both to ensure accountability, and also to enable genuine participation. Government must be effective and efficient in delivering the social and economic public services, which are its primary responsibility. The responsibility for delivery of key services such as primary education and health is provided at the local level. This calls for special attention to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of local governments.

1.38 There is much greater reliance on the private sector to expand investment and create new employment opportunities. This requires developing a business-friendly environment, facilitate setting up and exiting of business and promoting efficiency to match world standards. Adequate space to the voluntary organizations is important for developing citizen initiatives, acting as a watchdog on government systems and strengthening the

group initiatives. This can only be done if full transparency is assured. Finally, it is necessary to tackle the problem of corruption which is widely perceived as a major deficiency in the quality of governance.

1.39 A large part of Plan expenditure is accounted for by development programmes and schemes for rapid eradication of poverty and delivery of various services that are mostly in the realm of local government functions. Some of these are state sector schemes and others are centrally sponsored schemes, which are in the Central budget, but deal with areas which are in the realm of the states. Therefore, it becomes necessary to ensure that the results are commensurate with the investments. A comprehensive reform of how these schemes are implemented is necessary. Since the Eleventh Plan increases public investment in many critical sectors, a major concern is one of improving the monitoring of expenditure.

1.40 The idea of inclusive growth in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is based on sound macro-economic policies, which establish the macroeconomic pre-conditions for rapid growth and support key devices of this growth. Triggering a development process which ensures improvement in the quality of life, especially that of the poor, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other backward Classes, minorities and women, is the basis of inclusive growth.

## Chapter 2

# Macro- Economic Framework

### PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

2.1 The growth rate of the Indian economy, measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost (at constant 1999-2000 prices) accelerated in the Tenth Plan period (2002-03 to 2006-07) to a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.8%. The growth rate realized in the Tenth Plan period is the highest in any Plan period so far. Besides, there was acceleration even within the Tenth Plan period and the growth rate in the last four years of the Tenth Plan (2003-04 to 2006-07) averaged 8.7% making India one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The Table-2.1 gives the GDP growth rates at factor cost and at market prices during the Tenth Plan and the first year of the Eleventh Plan. GDP at market prices includes net indirect taxes (indirect taxes net of subsidies) over and above the GDP at factor cost.

**Table 2.1: Growth Rates of GDP at Factor Cost and GDP at Market Prices (%)**

Year	GDP at Factor Cost	GDP at Market Prices
Tenth Plan Target	7.9	8.1
Tenth Plan Realisation	7.8	7.9
Eleventh Plan Target	9.0	9.0
2007-08	9.0	9.1

### SECTORAL GROWTH

2.2 The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims at achieving an average growth rate

of 9 %, with target growth rate of 4% per year in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11% per year in the industrial sector and 9 to 11% per year in the services sector. During the first year of Eleventh Plan (2007-08) the growth rate of GDP is estimated at 9% with 4.9% growth in agriculture, 8.1% in industry and 10.9% in services. The growth rate of 2007-08 has been well on the mark as expected. Table-2.2 indicates Sectoral growth performance of the economy.

**Table 2.2: Sectoral Growth Rates (in %) (At Factor Cost, 1999-2000 prices)**

Year	Agri-culture	Industry	Services	GDP
Tenth Plan Target	4.0	8.9	9.3	7.9
Tenth Plan (Realisation)	2.3	9.1	9.3	7.8
Eleventh Plan(Target)	4.0	10-11	9-11	9.0
2007-08(QE)	4.9	8.1	10.8	9.0

QE = Quick Estimates

2.3 Agriculture sector registered low growth rate in the Ninth Plan period and this continued in the Tenth Plan period. However, the performance of agriculture sector during the last two years of the Tenth Plan and first year of the Eleventh Plan improved and the growth rate averaged above 4%. In the first year of the Eleventh Plan agriculture sector recorded a high growth rate of 4.9%. The growth performance industrial sector during the Tenth Plan has exceeded the target. In the year 2007-08 growth rate of industrial sector was lower vis-à-vis the target. The services sector has exhibited consistent performance during the Tenth Plan as well as in the first



year of the Eleventh Plan and is well within the range of plan targets.

2.4 The aggregate growth rate of the economy is characterized by substantial inter-regional variations, as may be seen in Annexure 2.1. During the Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 06-07), the States/UTs, which have grown faster than the national average, are Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Bihar, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Orissa and Uttarakhand. Annexure 2.1 provides states-wise growth performance during the Tenth Plan, state wise growth target for Eleventh Plan and annual growth rate (2007-08) of specific States as per latest available statistics.

### SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT RATE

2.5 The high growth rate realized in the Tenth Plan has been accompanied by acceleration in the domestic savings and investment rate. Both savings and investment as percentage of GDP increased in the Tenth Plan period in a secular fashion from 23.6% and 24.3% during the Ninth Plan to 31.54% and 31.46% respectively. The Eleventh Plan envisages an investment rate of 36.7%. With an Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) of 4.1 this investment rate would support the Eleventh Plan growth target of 9%. The investment rate realized in terminal year of Tenth Plan (2006-07) and first year of Eleventh Plan (2007-08) has already surpassed the target. The savings and investment rates in the recent past are given in Table-2.3.

**Table 2.3 : Savings and Investment Rate  
(As % of GDP)**

Year	Savings Rate	Investment Rate
Ninth Plan	23.6	24.3
Tenth Plan (Average)	31.54	31.46
Eleventh Plan-Target	34.8	36.7
2006-07	35.7	36.9
2007-08(QE)	37.7	39.1

QE=Quick Estimates

### COMPOSITION OF SAVINGS

2.6 Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) are divided into public and private savings. Public savings consist of the savings of the government departments and public sector undertakings. Private savings consist of household savings, including direct investment by households, and corporate sector savings. The rise in savings has been contributed by all sectors with household sector being the main contributor to domestic savings. The increase in public savings has occurred mainly due to an increase in savings of non-departmental enterprises, small increase in savings of departmental enterprises and a significant reduction in dis-savings of government administration. Table-2.4 gives the composition of savings by public and private sectors.

**Table 2.4: Composition of Savings  
(As % of GDP)**

Year	Household Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	GDS
2004-05	21.6	7.1	2.4	31.1
2005-06	24.1	7.7	2.4	34.2
2006-07	24.1	8.3	3.3	35.7
2007-08 (QE)	24.3	8.8	4.5	37.7

QE: Quick Estimates

2.7 Corporate savings have been especially buoyant reflecting the strong output and financial performance of the private sector in recent years. This increase is a reflection of the higher growth in profit earnings and its subsequent retention. However, there could be signals of moderation in the rate of savings of private corporate sector for the subsequent year due to change in global economic outlook and performance.

2.8 The implementation of the FRBM Act, and the fiscal and revenue deficit targets

for 2008-09 adopted therein, helped introduce an element of fiscal discipline. The buoyancy in tax revenues arising out of the high growth rate combined with improvements in tax administration contributed to improved government savings. Table-2.5 gives the composition of public sectors savings.

**Table 2.5: Savings of the Public Sector  
(As % of GDP)**

Year	Government Administration	Public Sector Under-takings	Total Public Sector
Eighth Plan	-0.9	3.0	2.1
Ninth Plan	-4.1	3.3	-0.8
Tenth Plan	-2.2	4.1	1.9
Eleventh Plan(Target)	0.5	4.0	4.5

## COMPOSITION OF INVESTMENT

2.9 The relative shares of public and private investment in aggregate investment altered in the recent past, indicating a structural change in the investment behaviour of the economy. The composition of investment between public and private sector shifted in favour of private investment. The share of public sector investment in total investment declined from 34.7% in 1992-97 to 29% in 1997-2002, and further declined to 22.3% during the Tenth Plan (2002-07). The Eleventh Plan envisages retaining the same shares in Tenth Plan. Table-2.6 gives the total investment and public investment rates.

**Table 2.6: Composition of Investments**

Years	Total Investment	Private Investment	Public Investment	Public Investment (as % of Total Investment)
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	24.4	15.9	8.5	34.7
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	24.3	17.3	7.0	29.0
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	34.2	26.6	7.6	22.3
Eleventh Plan(Target) (2007-12)	36.7	28.7	8.0	21.9
2007-08(QE)	39.1	30.0	9.0	23.2

QE- Quick Estimates

2.10 The increase in aggregate investment has been driven entirely by private investment, and particularly by private corporate sector investment. This is primarily a reflection of the impact of the reforms initiated in the 1990s, which reduced restrictions on private investment and created a more favourable investment climate.

## FISCAL SCENARIO

2.11 In conformity with the fiscal restructuring recommended by FRBM, the fiscal deficit is required to be contained within 3 % of GDP for the Centre and 3% of GSDP for each of the State governments, which have enacted FRBM legislation. The revenue deficit is mandated to be eliminated by 2008-09 for both levels of governments. All the State governments except for West

**Table 2.7: Trends in Centre and State Government's Deficit (As % of GDP)**

Year	Centre		State	
	Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit	Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit
2002-03	5.9	4.4	4.1	2.3
2003-04	4.5	3.6	4.4	2.3
2004-05	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.2
2005-06	4.1	2.5	2.5	0.2
2006-07	3.4	1.9	1.9	-0.6
2007-08	2.7	1.1	2.3	-0.5
2008-09 (BE)	2.5	1.0	2.1	-0.5



Bengal and Sikkim have enacted FRBM legislation. This has resulted in substantial improvement in both Gross Fiscal Deficit and Revenue Deficit during the Tenth Plan. The combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States declined from 9.6% of GDP in 2002-03 to 5.6% in 2006-07, and further to 5.3% in 2007-08. The combined revenue deficit of the Centre and States declined from 6.6% of GDP in 2002-03 to 1.3% in 2006-07 and further to 0.9% in 2007-08. Table-2.7 indicates the fiscal performance of States and Centre for the last few years.

2.12 The total expenditure of Central government declined from 16.84% of GDP in 2002-03 to 15.09% in 2007-08 and further to 14.16% in 2008-09 (BE). Total expenditure of all states declined from 17.13% of GDP in 2002-03 to 16.67% in 2007-08 (RE). Decline in government expenditure under State finance is accounted for by significant cut in states non-plan expenditure from about 13.52% of GDP in 2002-03 to 11.29% of GDP in 2007-08 (RE). State plan expenditure during this period has increased from 3.61% of GDP to 5.39% of GDP in 2007-08 (RE). Budget estimates for 2008-09 brings down the total state government expenditure to 16.45% of GDP.

**Table 2.8 : Trends in Revenue of Centre and State Government (As % of GDP)**

Years	Tax Revenue		Non-Tax Revenue	
	Gross Tax Revenue of Centre	Own Tax Revenue Of States	Centre	States
2002-03	8.8	5.8	2.9	3.3
2003-04	9.2	5.8	2.8	3.2
2004-05	9.7	6.0	2.6	3.3
2005-06	10.2	5.9	2.1	3.5
2006-07	11.5	6.1	2.0	3.8
2007-08	12.6	6.2	2.2	3.9
2008-09 (BE)	13.4	6.2	1.8	3.9

2.13 On the receipt side, the gross tax revenue of Central government improved significantly from 8.8% of GDP in 2002-03 to 11.5% of GDP in 2007-08 and further to 13.4% in 2008-09 (BE). The Centre's non tax revenue during this period declined from about 3% of GDP to 1.8%. The State government's own tax revenue increased during this period from 5.8% of GDP to 6.2%. Non-tax revenue of the states exhibited an increase from 3.3% of GDP to 3.9% during 2002-03 to 2008-09.

### EXTERNAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE

2.14 Exports are projected to increase at around 20% per year in US \$ terms during Eleventh Plan. The export to GDP ratio is estimated to increase from 13.9% in 2006-07 to 22.5% by the end of 2011-12. As per the information available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the value of export was US \$ 166 billion during 2007-08 as compared to US \$ 129 billion in 2006-07, recording a growth of 28.9%. This was on account of sharp increase in the exports of agriculture and allied products, gems and jewellery, engineering goods and petroleum products contributing almost 72 % of the export growth in 2007-08. The major export destinations were US followed by UAE, China, Singapore and UK.

2.15 The imports are projected to increase at an average rate of 23% over the Eleventh Plan period. The import to GDP ratio is estimated to increase from 20.9% in 2006-07 to 38.5% by the terminal year of Eleventh Plan (2011-12). The value of imports during 2007-08 was US \$ 258 billion recording an annual growth of 35.4% as compared to 21.8 % in 2006-07. The POL (Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants) imports for the same period registered growth rate of 39.4 % as compared to 30% in 2006-07. The non-oil imports grew at 33.6% as compared to 22.2% in the previous year. This acceleration in growth of non-oil imports is largely due to strong

growth in imports of gold and silver, and capital goods. The major source of imports for India was China, Saudi Arabia, UAE, US, Iran and Switzerland.

2.16 The merchandise trade deficit during 2006-07 touched US \$ 64.9 billion. It further widened to US \$ 88.5 billion in 2007-08 (R). In other words, the trade deficit registered a sharp increase and it was estimated at 7.7% of GDP as compared to 6.9% of GDP in 2006-07. India's current account deficit (CAD) stood at US \$ 17.4 billion in 2007-08 (1.5% of GDP) as compared to US \$ 9.8 billion (1.1% of GDP) in 2006-07. This increase in CAD is attributed to larger trade deficit on account of higher growth in imports, which is considerably offset by significant increase in invisible surplus.

2.17 The net inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India during 2007-08 are US \$15.5 billion as compared to US \$8.5 billion in 2006-07. The FIIs registered a net inflow of US \$20.3 billion in 2007-08 as compared to US \$3.2 billion in 2006-07. Other components of capital accounts are external commercial borrowings, external assistance, NRI deposits and other capital. The net capital flows (inflows minus outflows) during 2007-08 stood at US \$108 billion as compared to US \$45.8 billion in 2006-07. In terms of GDP net capital flows amount to 9.2% of GDP in the year 2007-08 as against 5% in the year 2006-07.

2.18 India's external debt stood at US \$ 170 billion as on end March 2007. The total external debt stood at US \$ 224.5 billion at end March 2008. This comprised US \$ 177.7 billion long-term debt and US \$ 47 billion short-term debt. The total debt to GDP ratio has increased from 18.1% as on end March'2007 to 19% as on end March'2008. The debt service ratio increased to 4.8% for the year 2007-08 as compared to 4.7% for the year 2006-07. The US dollar continued to be

the leading currency (54.5%) for denomination of India's total external debt.

2.19 The Foreign Exchange Reserves (including gold, SDRs and Reserve Tranche Position with IMF) have been increasing continuously overtime and amounted to US \$ 309.7 billion by end of March 2008. This level of reserves is equivalent to an import cover of 14.5 months at end March 2008.

## PRICE STABILITY

2.20 The average annual inflation during the Tenth plan, measured by the rise in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was moderate at 5%, despite the oil price rise in excess of 40% per year in the third and fourth year of the Tenth plan. The WPI based inflation measured 4.7% in the first year of the Eleventh plan (2007-08) as compared to 5.4% in the year 2006-07. However, the prices started increasing in 2008-09 and the average inflation rate peaked in August 2008, when it was 12.8% over the corresponding period of 2007-08. The annual rate of increase in prices measured on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) and Agriculture Laborer (CPI-AL) were 6.1% and 7.5% respectively for the year 2007-08.

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN 2008-09

2.21 The global recession, severe fluctuations in international oil prices along with bouts of double digit inflation (that peaked at 12.8 % in August 2008 over same period in previous year) in domestic economy have resulted in the moderation of the growth projections for the economy during the year 2008-09. As per the Advance Estimates of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, growth rate of the economy is expected to be a little over 7% and the broad sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry and services would not

be able to sustain the growth momentum. However, fiscal stimulus packages declared by the government, lowering of headline inflation and sustained efforts by RBI on monetary developments may revive the momentum to some extent for the year. The performance of external sector would largely

depend upon world growth scenario and stability in international oil prices which has led to widening of trade deficit this year. Finally, the revival of financial markets would be a critical indicator of building up confidence in the economic conditions of the country.

## ANNEXURE-2.1

## Real Growth Rate of GSDP at 1999-00 Prices (in percent)

Sl. No.	States	X <sup>th</sup> Plan (CAGR*)	XI <sup>th</sup> Plan (Target)	2007-08 (Annual Growth)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pr.	7.39	9.50	10.64
2.	Arunachal Pr.	5.80	6.40	12.81
3.	Assam	5.7	6.50	6.06
4.	Bihar	7.87	7.60	-0.07
5.	Jharkhand	7.56	9.80	7.22
6.	Goa	9.32	12.10	NA
7.	Gujarat	10.40	11.20	NA
8.	Haryana	8.99	11.00	10.07
9.	Himachal Pr.	7.68	9.50	8.54
10.	J & K	5.59	6.40	6.28
11.	Karnataka	5.98	11.20	6.92
12.	Kerala	8.74	9.50	NA
13.	Madhya Pr.	3.80	6.70	NA
14.	Chattisgarh	9.01	8.60	11.30
15.	Maharashtra	8.29	9.10	NA
16.	Manipur	5.78	5.90	3.38
17.	Meghalaya	5.81	7.30	5.20
18.	Mizoram	6.44	7.10	6.76
19.	Nagaland	NA	9.30	NA
20.	Orissa	8.47	8.80	8.67
21.	Punjab	5.07	5.90	6.62
22.	Rajasthan	5.41	7.40	7.01
23.	Sikkim	7.97	6.70	8.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.53	8.50	5.19
25.	Tripura	7.58	6.90	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.24	6.10	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	9.45	9.90	NA
28.	West Bengal	6.51	9.70	NA
<b>All-India GDP (99-00 base)</b>		7.78	9.00	9.00

Source: XIth Plan (Target)-Eleventh Five Year Plan Document compiled by CSO as on 09.02.2009

\* CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate

## Chapter 3

# Financing the Plan

### 3.1 FINANCIAL RESOURCES – CENTRE & STATES

#### CENTER PLAN

#### Review of Financing of Annual Plan 2007-08 and estimates for 2008-09.

3.1.1 The total expenditure of the Centre was budgeted at Rs 6,80,521 crore for 2007-08. The actual expenditure as per provisional figures was Rs 7,13,601 crore. The increase was largely on account of rise in the non-Plan expenditure. On the resources front, revenue receipts was higher than the budget estimates

by Rs 53,472 crore. Increase was more pronounced for tax revenues owing to buoyancy of tax revenues especially direct taxes. Fiscal deficit turned out lower than the budget estimate owing to larger increase in revenue receipts compared to the non-Plan expenditure. Fiscal deficit to GDP ratio realized was 2.8 per cent as compared to 3.3 per cent projected in the budget 2007-08. A summary of receipts and expenditure is given in **Table 3.1.1**.

3.1.2 Total budgetary expenditure of the Centre for 2008-09 has been estimated at Rs 7,50,884 crore comprising Gross Budgetary

**Table 3.1.1: Summary of Union Govt. Accounts 2007-08 and estimates for 2008-09**

(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08 BE*	2007-08 RE*	2007-08 (P)@	Shortfall (-) / Excess (+) (P-BE)	2008-09 BE*	Growth of BE 2008-09 over 2007-08 (P)
	<b>Receipts</b>						
1	Revenue Receipts (net)	486422	525098	539894	53472	602935	11.7
1a	Tax revenue (net to Centre)	403872	431773	437517	33645	507150	15.9
1b	Non-tax revenue	82550	93325	102377	19827	95785	-6.4
2	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	43151	40622	43893	742	14662	-66.6
3	Total non-Debt receipts to Centre- Net(1+2)	529573	565720	583787	54214	617597	5.8
	<b>Expenditure</b>						
4	Non-Plan Expenditure	475421	501849	508043	32622	507498	-0.1
5	GBS for Plan Expenditure	205100	207524	205558	458	243386	18.4
6	Total Expenditure (4+5)	680521	709373	713601	33080	750884	5.2
	<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>						
7	Fiscal Deficit (6-3)	150948	143653	129814	-21134	133287	2.7
7a	Fiscal Deficit /GDP %	3.3	3.1	2.8	-0.5	2.5	

Source: \* Union Budget 2008-09; @Provisional Accounts 2007-08

Support (GBS) for Plan expenditure of Rs. 2,43,386 crore and non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 5,07,498 crore. It is to be financed through non-debt receipts of Rs 6,17,597 crore and the balance through borrowing (fiscal deficit). The fiscal deficit has been budgeted lower than the gross budgetary support for Plan in 2008-09 implying that the Government is not financing the Plan entirely through borrowing. In 2006-07, for which the actuals are available, the fiscal deficit is lower than the Gross Budgetary Support for Plan in that year. Provisional estimates for 2007-08 supports this trend. However, the true picture would be known only after the actuals become available.

**3.1.3 Resources 2007-08 and estimates for 2008-09:** The Centre's non-debt resources comprise of tax revenue, non tax revenue and non-debt capital receipts. These together go to finance its expenditure. The excess of expenditure is financed through borrowing.

**3.1.4 Tax Revenues (TR):** The provisional estimate for Gross Tax Revenue for 2007-08 at Rs.5,91,117 crore exceeds budget estimates by Rs.42,995 crore. Receipts from major taxes other than excise duty have been higher than the budget estimates during 2007-08.

Infact, the overall performance on the tax front since 2001-02 has been encouraging. Gross tax to GDP ratio has steadily improved from 8.2 per cent in 2001-02 to 12.5 per cent in 2007-08 (P). The growth in tax receipts in recent years has come mainly from direct taxes, in particular, corporation tax and income tax. This trend is expected to continue in 2008-09. Details are given below (Table 3.1.2). For the first time, direct tax collections of Centre have exceeded the indirect tax collections in 2007-08.

**3.1.5 Gross tax receipts in 2008-09** are projected to grow by about 16.3 per cent over 2007-08 (P) to Rs 6,87,715 crore. Among the direct taxes, the growth in corporate tax has been dominant one. It is expected to maintain its robust growth in 2008-09. Amongst the indirect taxes, service tax has grown into a significant source of revenue since a modest beginning in 1994-95. It is expected to grow at 25.9 per cent in 2008-09 over 2007-08 (P). With the widening of its base and initiation of procedures that facilitate voluntary compliance, service tax would become a buoyant source of revenue commensurate with its high share in GDP.

**Table 3.1.2 : Break up of Gross Tax Revenues of the Centre**

(Figures in Rs. Crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Taxes	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Growth of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P)
1	Corporation Tax	168401	186125	189541	21140	226361	19.4
2	Personal Income Tax	98774	118320	121895	23121	138314	13.5
3	Customs	98770	100766	102881	4111	118930	15.6
4	Union Excise Duties	130220	127947	123315	-6905	137874	11.8
5	Service Tax	50200	50603	51205	1005	64460	25.9
6	Others	1757	1649	2281	524	1776	-22.1
7	<b>Gross Tax Revenue</b>	<b>548122</b>	<b>585410</b>	<b>591117</b>	42995	<b>687715</b>	16.3
8	<b>Share of States</b>	<b>142450</b>	<b>151837</b>	<b>151800</b>	9350	<b>178765</b>	17.8
9	<b>NCCF</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>1800</b>	0	<b>1800</b>	
10	<b>Net Tax Revenue (7-8-9)</b>	<b>403872</b>	<b>431773</b>	<b>437517</b>	33645	<b>507150</b>	15.9



**3.1.6 Non-Tax Revenues (NTR):** Non-tax revenues comprise of interest receipts on loans by the Central Government, dividend and profits from public sector enterprises, transfer from the RBI, external grants and receipts on account of government services. Table 3.1.3 shows that there was a modest increase of Rs 1755 crore in interest receipts during 2007-08 (P) over the budget estimates. Interest receipts in BE 2008-09 is estimated to decline due to the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) award under which all Central loans contracted by States till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 are required to be rescheduled into fresh loans for 20 years carrying 7.5 per cent interest subject to the condition that the State Government concerned enacts fiscal responsibility legislation. Moreover, fresh loans are to be raised directly by State/UT's Govts. except loans under EAPs.

3.1.7 In contrast to the decline in share of interest receipts, the share of dividends and profits has been increasing since 2001. The increase in payout of dividends by public sector companies, banks and transfers from RBI continued during 2007-08 and was higher than the budget estimates by Rs 571 crore. Other non-tax revenues (arising mainly from receipts from economic services) exceeded the budget estimates substantially by Rs.17,583 crore. As a result, non-tax revenues have been higher than the budget estimate by Rs. 19,827 crore during 2007-08.

**3.1.8 Non-Debt Capital Receipts (NDCR):** Non-debt capital receipts comprise mainly of recovery of loans from State governments and disinvestment proceeds. Table 3.1.4 shows that non-debt capital receipts exceeded the budget estimate marginally by Rs. 742 crore in 2007-08. The increase was largely on account of the enhanced recovery of loans

**Table 3.1.3: Estimates of Non-Tax Revenues**

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl.No	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Growth of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P)
1	Interest Receipts	19308	17464	21063	1755	19135	-9.2
2	Dividends and profits	33925	36108	34496	571	43204	25.2
3	NTR of UTs	711	820	630	-81	815	29.4
4	Other non-tax revenues	28606	38933	46189	17583	32631	-29.4
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>82550</b>	<b>93325</b>	<b>102377</b>	<b>19827</b>	<b>95785</b>	<b>-6.4</b>

**Table 3.1.4: Estimates of Non-Debt Capital Receipts**

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl. No	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P)
1	Recovery of Loans	1500	4497	5098	3598	4497	-11.8
2	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	41651	36125	38796	-2856	10165	-73.8
3	<b>Total Non Debt Capital Receipts (NDCR)</b>	<b>43151</b>	<b>40622</b>	<b>43893</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>14662</b>	<b>-66.6</b>
	NDCR as % of Total expenditure	6.34	5.73	6.15	--	1.95	--



which offset the decline in miscellaneous capital receipts.

3.1.9 Proceeds from disinvestments including receipts from SUTI are projected to be Rs.10,165 crore in 2008-09 BE while recovery of loan has been projected to be Rs.4497 crore mostly due to increase in receipts from the State Governments.

3.1.10 **External Aid:** External aid comprises of grants and loans from external donor bodies routed through the Central Budget. External grants are a small part of non-tax receipts. External loans are a component of borrowings of the government. Gross external aid (i.e. loans and grants) has been accounting for about 13 to 14 per cent of the gross budgetary support by the Centre for Plan (Central Plan and Central Assistance to States/ UTs Plan). In relation to the GDP, external assistance which was about 1.5 per cent in the early 1990s has come down to about 0.5 per cent. The net flow in aid is even smaller on account of repayment obligations on past loans. Table 3.1.5 gives details of external assistance estimated for 2007-08 and 2008-09. Inflow of net external assistance during 2007-08 was Rs.12,041 crore comprising of Rs.16,812 crore of loans, Rs.2,722 crore of grants and repayment (principal) of Rs.7,493 crore. The net inflow

was marginally higher than the budget estimate.

3.1.11 The gross inflow of external aid for 2008-09 is estimated to be Rs.21,005 crore comprising of loans of Rs.19,210 crore and grant of Rs.1,795 crore. Net inflow of external assistance is projected to increase by 6 per cent in 2008-09 over 2007-08 (P).

3.1.12 On the whole, the resources side of the Centre shows that during 2008-09 revenue receipts (net) is expected to increase by 11.7 per cent over the provisional estimate 2007-08.

3.1.13 **Budgeted Expenditure:** Details of total expenditure are given in Table 3.1.6. Total expenditure of the Centre during 2007-08 at Rs.7,13,601 crore was higher than the budget estimate by Rs.33,080 crore. The increase was largely on account of increase in the non-Plan expenditure. Plan expenditure was marginally higher than the budget estimate for 2007-08. The share of Plan expenditure in the total expenditure declined from 29.1 per cent in 2006-07 to 28.8 per cent in 2007-08 (P). While Budget support for the Central Plan was lower than the budget estimate by Rs.11,055 crore, Central assistance for the Plan of States/ UTs exceeded the BE 2007-08 by Rs.11,513 crore.

**Table 3.1.5: External Loan and Grants and Net External Aid**

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl. No	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P)
1	Loans	17452	17403	16812	-639	19210	14.3
2	Grant	2135	2091	2722	587	1795	-34.0
<b>3</b>	<b>Gross Ext. Assistance</b>	<b>19587</b>	<b>19494</b>	<b>19534</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>21005</b>	<b>7.5</b>
4	Repayment (Principal)	8341	7433	7493	-848	8221	9.7
<b>5</b>	<b>Net Ext. Assistance*</b>	<b>11246</b>	<b>12061</b>	<b>12041</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>12785</b>	<b>6.2</b>
6	Gross Ext aid as % of GBS	5.5	5.8	5.9	0.4	5.3	

\* Net External Assistance does not account for interest payment on external loans

**Table 3.1.6: Central Government Expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09**  
(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P)
1	Non-Plan Expenditure	475421	501849	508043	32622	507498	-0.1
2	Plan Expenditure	205100	207524	205558	458	243386	18.4
	% Share of Plan expenditure in Total Expenditure of the Centre	30.14	29.25	28.81	-1.3	32.41	12.5
a	Budget Support for Central Plan	154939	148669	143884	-11055	179954	25.1
	% Share in Plan Exp	75.5	71.6	70.0	-5.5	73.9	5.6
b	Central Assistance for States & UTs	50161	58855	61674	11513	63432	2.9
	% Share in Plan Exp	24.5	28.4	30.0	5.5	26.1	-13.1
3	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>680521</b>	<b>709373</b>	<b>713601</b>	<b>33080</b>	<b>750884</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table 3.1.7 Non Plan Expenditure**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Increase(+)/ Decrease (-) of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P)
<b>I</b>	<b>Non Plan revenue expenditure</b>	<b>383546</b>	<b>412975</b>	<b>421798</b>	<b>38252</b>	<b>448352</b>	<b>6.3</b>
	<i>Of Which</i>						
1	Interest Payments	158995	171971	171494	<b>12499</b>	190807	<b>11.3</b>
2	Defence	54078	54795	54299	<b>221</b>	57593	<b>6.1</b>
3	Subsidies	54330	69742	66638	<b>12308</b>	71431	<b>7.2</b>
4	Grants to States & UTs	38403	36432	37124	<b>-1279</b>	43294	<b>16.6</b>
5	Pension	23488	24193	24104	<b>616</b>	25086	<b>4.1</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Non-Plan capital expenditure</b>	<b>91875</b>	<b>88874</b>	<b>86245</b>	<b>-5630</b>	<b>59146</b>	<b>-31.4</b>
	<i>Of which</i>						
a	Defence capital expenditure	41922	37705	37433	<b>-4489</b>	48007	<b>28.2</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Total Non-Plan expenditure</b>	<b>475421</b>	<b>501849</b>	<b>508043</b>	<b>32622</b>	<b>507498</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

**3.1.14 Non-Plan expenditure:** Details of non-Plan expenditure of the Centre for 2007-08 and Budget estimates for 2008-09 are given in Table 3.1.7. Within non-Plan revenue expenditure, interest expenditure of the

Government had been showing a declining trend in recent years on account of lower interest rates on Government borrowings. However, in 2007-08, interest payments (as per provisional estimates) turned out to be

higher than the corresponding budget estimate by Rs.12,499 crore. Grants to States were lower by Rs.1,279 crore. Outgo on subsidies and pension was also higher by Rs.12,308 crore and Rs. 616 crore, respectively as compared to budget estimates.

3.1.15 Non-Plan expenditure for 2008-09 has been estimated to be Rs.5,07,498 crore, marginally higher than 2007-08 (P). However, increase in international oil prices is expected to substantially raise the subsidies bill for petroleum and fertilizer in 2008-09. Implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission report would further increase the salaries and pension liabilities. This would have ramifications for States finances too.

**3.1.16 Balance from Current Revenue and Balance from non-debt Capital Receipts:** Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) reflects the surplus or shortfall in revenue receipts of the government in relation to non-Plan revenue expenditure (including defence capital expenditure). The balance from non-debt capital receipts is the difference between non-debt capital receipts and non-Plan capital

expenditure of the Centre. The two together determine budgetary resources (if any) available for financing Plan expenditure without taking recourse to additional debt.

**3.1.17 Balance from Current Revenue (BCR):** For over a decade, the BCR of the Central government was negative. This was a cause of concern. A negative BCR implied that government had to depend on capital receipts for financing current expenditure. However, since 2006-07 BCR has turned positive. BCR realized compared to projections for 2007-08 is given in Table 3.1.8. The BCR, which was projected to be Rs.58,819 crore in 2007-08 BE turned out to be Rs.77,941 crore as per provisional estimates of receipts and expenditure. The improvement in the BCR by Rs.19,122 crore in 2007-08 compared to the budget estimate was mainly due to larger increase in the revenue receipts (excluding external grants) over the rise in the non-Plan revenue expenditure including defence capital expenditure.

**Table 3.1.8 Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) and Balance from non-Debt Capital Receipts**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2007-08 (P-BE)	2008-09 BE	Increase(+)/ Decrease (-) of 2008-09 BE over 2007-08 (P) (%)
1	Revenue Receipts	486422	525098	539894	53472	602935	11.7
	<i>Ext grants</i>	2135	2091	2722	587	1795	-34.0
1a	Revenue Receipts less ext. grants	484287	523007	537172	52885	601140	11.9
2	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure*	425468	450680	459231	33763	496359	8.1
<b>3</b>	<b>BCR (1a-2)</b>	<b>58819</b>	<b>72327</b>	<b>77941</b>	19122	<b>104781</b>	<b>34.4</b>
4	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	43151	40622	43893	742	14662	-66.6
5	Non-Plan Capital Expenditure	49953	51169	48812	-1141	11139	-77.2
<b>6</b>	<b>BCAP (4-5)</b>	<b>-6802</b>	<b>-10547</b>	<b>-4919</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>3523</b>	<b>-171.6</b>

\* Includes defence capital expenditure

3.1.18 Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) is projected to be Rs 1,04,781 crore in 2008-09 BE. This is based on revenue receipts of the Centre (net of the transfer to States) of Rs. 6,02,935 crore and non-Plan revenue expenditure (including defence capital expenditure) of Rs. 4,96,359 crore.

**3.1.19 Balance from Non-Debt Capital Receipts:** The balance from non-debt capital receipts turned out to be negative in 2007-08 owing to larger decline in the non-debt capital receipts over non-plan Capital expenditure. For the year 2008-09, the balance from non-debt capital receipts is estimated at Rs. 3,523 crore. This is substantially higher than the non-debt capital receipts realized in 2007-08 (P) largely on account of enhanced receipts from States on account of recovery of loans.

**3.1.20 Financing of budgetary support for the Plan by the Centre:** The Balance from Current Revenues and the Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts together indicate the ability of the government to finance Plan expenditure without recourse to additional borrowing. The sum of budgetary resources in terms of Balance from Current Revenues at Rs. 77,941 crore, external grant of Rs.2722 crore and the Balance from

non-debt Capital Receipts of Rs. (-) 4,919 crore, according to the provisional accounts 2007-08, was Rs. 75,744 crore. Hence, a fiscal deficit of Rs.1,29,814 crore was required to provide Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.2,05,558 crore in 2007-08 (P) comprising the Centre's Plan expenditure of Rs.1,43,884 crore and Central Assistance of Rs.61,674 crore to States and U.Ts for their Plans. Details of scheme of financing of GBS for 2007-08 along with corresponding estimates for 2008-09 are in Table 3.1.9.

**3.1.21 Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Centre (including Plan of CPSEs):** The Plan outlay of the Centre comprises of Budgetary support for the Plan of Ministries and departments and the Internal and Extra-budgetary Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Central Ministries also extend budgetary support to some of the CPSEs out of the GBS allocated to them. Table 3.1.10 provides details of Central Plan outlay and expenditure for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

3.1.22 Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for financing the Annual Plan of the Central Ministries and departments (including GBS for CPSEs) as per 2007-08 RE was lower than the budget estimates for the year by about

**Table 3.1.9: Scheme of Financing GBS for Annual Plan of the Centre 2007-08**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Resources	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 BE
1	Balance from current Revenues (BCR)	58819	72327	77941	104781
1a	External Grants	2135	2091	2722	1795
2	Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts	-6802	-10547	-4919	3523
3	Fiscal Deficit	150948	143653	129814	133287
<b>4</b>	<b>Gross Budget Support for Plan (1+1a+2+3)</b>	<b>205100</b>	<b>207524</b>	<b>205558</b>	<b>243386</b>
5	Assistance for State & UT's Plans	50161	58855	61674	63432
	% Share in Total GBS	24.5	28.4	30.0	26.1
<b>6</b>	<b>Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)</b>	<b>154939</b>	<b>148669</b>	<b>143884</b>	<b>179954</b>
	% Share in Total GBS	75.5	71.6	70.0	73.9

Rs.6,270 crore (i.e., about 4 per cent of the BE 2007-08). The Internal and Extra-budgetary Resources of CPSEs in 2007-08 RE fell short of the budget estimate by Rs.21,385 crore (i.e., about 13 per cent of the budget estimates). Central Plan (including IEBR) Outlay was revised downwards to Rs.2,92,337 crore in 2007-08 RE.

3.1.23 Budget support for the Central Plan for 2008-09 is projected to be Rs.1,79,954 crore i.e., about 16 per cent higher as compared to BE 2007-08. Of this, Rs 1,60,514 crore would go to fund Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of Central Ministries and departments and the balance Rs.19,440 crore is estimated to be budget support for Central public sector enterprises.

**3.1.24 Plan outlay of CPSEs and their IEBR:** The IEBR of CPSEs, which forms a major component in the financing of the Plan of CPSEs was lower by Rs.21,385 crore in 2007-08 RE. The component wise detail of financing of the Plan of CPSEs is given in Table 3.1.11.

3.1.25 The Plan of the Central Public Sector Enterprises for 2008-09 has been targeted at Rs.2,14,971 crore (Table 3.1.11). About 9 per cent of the outlay would be financed through budget support, about 52 per cent from internal resources and the balance 39 per cent from borrowings. The distribution of investment across CPSEs coming under different Central Ministries by source of finance is given in Table 3.1.11.

**Table 3.1.10: Central Plan Outlay and Expenditure for 2007-08 and 2008-09**

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Item	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2008-09 BE
1	Budget support ( Total)	154939	148669	179954
<b>2</b>	<b>Budget support for Plan schemes of Central Ministries / Deptts</b>	<b>135608</b>	<b>129033</b>	<b>160514</b>
3	Budget Support to CPSEs	19331	19636	19440
4	IEBR of CPSEs	165053	143668	195531
<b>5</b>	<b>Plan Outlay / Investment of CPSEs (3+4)</b>	<b>184384</b>	<b>163303</b>	<b>214971</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Central Plan Outlay (2+5)</b>	<b>319992</b>	<b>292337</b>	<b>375485</b>

**Table 3.1.11: Financing pattern of Plan outlay of Central Public Sector Enterprises**

(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Source of Finance	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	2007-08 (RE – BE)	2008-09 BE	% share of 2008-09 BE	Increase over 2007-08 RE
<b>I.</b>	<b>Budget Support (i+ii)</b>	<b>19331</b>	<b>19636</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>19440</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-196</b>
i.	Equity	16361	16742	381	16436	7.6	-306
ii.	Loan	2970	2893	-77	3003	1.4	110
	<b>Total IEBR</b>	<b>165053</b>	<b>143668</b>	<b>-21385</b>	<b>195531</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>51863</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Internal Resources</b>	<b>95875</b>	<b>88304</b>	<b>-7571</b>	<b>111198</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>22894</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Borrowings (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>69178</b>	<b>55364</b>	<b>-13814</b>	<b>84333</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>28970</b>
i.	Bonds /Debentures	28086	27044	-1042	41812	19.4	14768
ii.	ECB/Suppliers' Credit	15461	15165	-296	15903	7.4	738
iii.	Others	25631	13155	-12476	26619	12.4	13463
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Total Plan Outlay (I+II+III)</b>	<b>184384</b>	<b>163303</b>	<b>-21081</b>	<b>214971</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51667</b>

**Table 3.1.12: Plan outlay of Central Public Sector Enterprises  
by Key Sectors and Shortfall during 2007-08**

(Figures in Rs. crore and percent)

Sl.No.	Sector	2007-08 BE	2007-08 RE	Shortfall(-)/ Excess (+)
1	Road Transport & Highways	9078.26	9075.06	-3.2
2	Communications & IT	25471.76	16388.76	-9083
3	Power	28387.73	26575.65	-1812.08
4	Shipping	3534.28	2530.12	-1004.16
5	Coal	5049.69	4516.97	-532.72
6	Petroleum & Natural Gas	38902.06	35724.55	-3177.51
7	Steel	6202.7	4324.81	-1877.89
8	Civil Aviation	12192.09	11133.75	-1058.34
9	Mines	1220.29	1448.3	228.01
10	Railways	30275.31	29893.42	-381.89
11	Urban Development	4131.25	4134.84	3.59
12	Other PSUs	19937.95	17557.15	-2380.8
	<b>Grand Total All CPSEs</b>	<b>184383.37</b>	<b>163303.38</b>	<b>-21079.99</b>

**Table 3.1.13: Plan Outlay and Financing of CPSEs under Selected Central Ministries and  
Departments for Annual Plan 2008-09**

(Figures in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	IR	Bonds/ Debentures	ECB	Others	Total IEBR	Budgetary Support		Total Budgetary Support	Plan Outlay
							Equity	Loans		
1	Communications & IT	12965.6	8094	0	272.14	21331.74	0	0	0	21331.74
2	Petroleum & Natural Gas	37512.83	1285	440	7302.17	46540	0	0	0	46540
3	Railways	20600	7200	0	1826.1	29626.1	7100	0	7100	36726.1
4	Power	10850.37	14258.91	3752.02	5598.8	34460.1	266	34	300	34760.1
5	Coal	4318.4	1560.84	275.26	442.5	6597	0	0	0	6597
6	Steel	9509	0	0	0	9509	0	15.5	15.5	9524.5
7	Mines	1809.62	0	150	0.38	1960	0	0	0	1960
8	Shipping	5126.99	0	542.01	340	6009	16	6	22	6031
9	Road Transport & Highways	0	4100	0	0	4100	6972.47	379	7351.47	11451.47
10	Civil Aviation	2833.87	0	9005.11	-1997.98	9841	70.44	25.44	95.88	9936.88
11	Urban Development	128.36	2790	0	60	2978.36	622	1149.5	1771.5	4749.86
12	Other PSEs	5542.56	2523	1738.6	12774.58	22578.74	1389.46	1393.96	2783.42	25362.16
	<b>Total All CPSEs</b>	<b>111197.6</b>	<b>41811.75</b>	<b>15903</b>	<b>26618.69</b>	<b>195531.04</b>	<b>16436.37</b>	<b>3003.4</b>	<b>19439.77</b>	<b>214970.81</b>

3.1.26 In order to pinpoint the areas of shortfall in Plan outlay of CPSEs, the outlay realized as per revised estimates has been compared with the corresponding budget estimates for 11 Central Ministries / departments which have CPSEs under their administrative control. There has been a significant shortfall in the case of CPSEs

coming under Communication and IT, Petroleum and natural Gas, Power, Steel, Shipping and Civil Aviation, the details of which are given in Table 3.1.12.

3.1.27 Overall, the projections for Central Plan outlay 2008-09 envisage a nominal increase of about 17 per cent over 2007-08



BE (Table 3.1.10). This would require concerted efforts at resource mobilization.

3.1.28 In the case of CPSEs the step-up in investment envisaged in 2008-09 is 16.6 per cent (over the Budget Estimates for 2007-08) and 31.6 per cent (over RE 2007-08). This is a substantial increase and would require concerted efforts to mobilize the required resources. The decision of CPSEs to raise extra budgetary resources (borrowing) is usually linked to financing of projects. In other words, there is a continuing need to ensure that Plan projects of CPSEs are speedily cleared and implemented and efforts are also made to generate internal resources.

## STATES PLAN

### ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08: REVIEW

3.1.29 The Annual Plan 2007-08 for all States and UTs with legislatures together was approved at Rs.2,36,973.25 crore. Aggregate Resource of the Approved Plan consists of Rs. 186458.55 crore of States' Own Resources (SOR) and Rs. 50514.70 crore of Central Assistance. The revised estimate of Aggregate Resource worked out to

Rs.246971.48 crore which is higher by 4.22 per cent than the Approved Plan. Mobilization of resources and change in the structure of financing the Plan at the RE stage vis-à-vis the approved Plan can be observed from the Table 3.1.14 below:

3.1.30 **States' Own Resources:** The States' Own Resources (SOR) could be broadly classified into two broad groups of (a) Non-borrowed resources and (b) Borrowed or debt-creating resources including Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR). Non-borrowed resources consist of Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), Plan grants recommended by the Finance Commission, un-specified Additional Resources Mobilization (ARM) committed during meetings between the Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers, contribution of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and net surplus of Local Bodies. The Borrowings of States to finance the Annual Plan comprise of Provident Funds, share of net Small Savings collections, open Market Borrowings, Negotiated Loans from Financial Institutions and Bonds/Debentures floated by the State Public Enterprises.

**Table 3.1.14: Annual Plan 2007-08: Aggregate Resources**

(Rs. Crore)			
Resources	AP	RE	% Realization
1. States' Own Resources (SOR)	186458.55	195278.18	104.73
	(78.68)	(79.07)	
2. Central Assistance (CA) - Grants	50514.70	51693.30	102.33
	(21.32)	(20.93)	
<b>3. Aggregate Resources</b>	<b>236973.25</b>	<b>246971.48</b>	<b>104.22</b>

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage shares in aggregate resources.

**Table 3.1.15: Annual Plan 2007-08: States' Own Resources**

(Rs. crore)		
Resources	AP	RE
1. Non-Borrowed Own Resources	83835.12	98860.36
	(44.96)	(50.63)
2. Borrowed Own Resources	102623.43	96417.82
	(55.04)	(49.37)
<b>3. States' Own Resources (SOR) (1+2)</b>	<b>186458.55</b>	<b>195278.18</b>

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage shares in States' Own Resources



3.1.30. Table 3.1.15 above summaries the composition of States' Own Resources for financing the Annual Plan 2007-08.

**3.1.31. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR):** The balance from current revenues (BCR) captures the surplus/deficit in Non-Plan Revenue Accounts, which add to or deplete Plan Resources. The approved Annual Plan for 2007-08 has estimated the BCR at Rs. 56,512 crore, which has remarkably improved in the revised estimates to Rs. 62,123 crore on account of higher Tax Revenue of States. State-wise BCR at **Annexure 3.1.3** shows improvement over approved plan for States.

**3.1.32 Contribution of Public Enterprises** The contribution of state level Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the scheme of financing represents the internal resources of these Enterprises which reflects their financial position. State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC) are the major public enterprises. State level PSEs had been a drag on Plan resources of States. There is a marginal improvement by 0.9% in the contribution of PSEs from Rs.14,670 crore in the Approved Plan to Rs.14,806 crore in 2007-08 (RE). State-wise contributions of PSEs are given at **Annexure 3.1.4**.

**3.1.33 States' Own Borrowings:** States Own Borrowings have decreased in absolute terms. The share of Borrowings in total States' Own Resources has been declined from 55% to 49%. Loans against Small Savings have declined by 61% from Rs.53,417 crore estimated in the Approved Plan to Rs.20,791 crore in RE. Open Market Borrowing shows significant increase from Rs.17583 crore in 2007-08 AP to Rs.51496 crore in 2007-08 RE. This increase is due to lower share of Small Savings and lower loans against Provident Funds. Drawl on negotiated

loans and debentures/bonds have declined in the latest estimates by Rs.307 crore.

**3.1.34 Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR):** Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (excluding deductions for repayment of loans) have increased from Rs.558 crore estimated in the Approved Plan to Rs.2,415 crore in Revised Estimates.

**3.1.35 Central Assistance:** The Union Budget for 2007-08 had made an allocation of Rs. 50,160.68 crore as Central Assistance (grants) for States and UTs comprising Central Assistance of Rs.47,127.04 crore for States and Rs. 3033.64 crore for UTs. The Normal Central Assistance in 2007-08 (BE) for States is Rs.15,408 crore. The revised estimates for total Central Assistance was Rs.58,854.75 crore with Rs.55,916.91 crore for States and Rs.2937.84 crore for UTs (Annexure-3.1.1). The Normal Central Assistance (grants) in 2007-08 (RE) was Rs. 15,358 crore. The approved financing pattern for 2007-08 for the Annual Plan of States & UTs as per Scheme of Financing estimates NCA (grants) at Rs. 15,599 crore which, as per the latest estimate was Rs.15,533 crore.

**3.1.36** The budget 2007-08 provision for Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (ACA for EAPs) for States was Rs.3,690 crore, which was revised to Rs.9.190 crore subsequently. The approved scheme of financing the Annual Plan of States estimated the requirement at Rs. 5,870 crore, including Structural Adjustment Loans for some States. As per the Revised Estimate of 2007-08 resources, the absorption of ACA for EAPs was Rs.5,662 crore.

## **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

**3.1.37** Aggregate Resources for the Annual Plan 2008-09 for all States and UTs with legislatures together work out to Rs.3,05,413.68 crore consisting of

Rs.2,39,281.82 crore of States' Own Resources and Rs. 66,131.86 crore of Central Assistance. A comparative picture of the composition of Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan 2008-09 vis-à-vis Annual Plan 2007-08 is at Table 3.1.16 below.

3.1.38 The share of States' Own Resources as well Central Assistance in Aggregate Resources has shown only marginal variations in 2007-08 AP and 2008-09 AP. The Aggregate Resources indicate an increase of 29%.

### STATES' OWN RESOURCES:

3.1.39 The share of non-borrowed resources in States' Own Resources (SOR) has increased in 2008-09 AP as against in 2007-08 AP while there is consequent decline in the share of borrowed resources.[Table 3.1.17]

3.1.40 The Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) for States and UTs shows significant improvement in Annual Plan 2008-09 over Annual Plan 2007-08. This is mostly on

account of enhanced resource flow recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission. Higher devolution and grants from Centre and also on account of stabilization in the growth of Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) achieved by reforming States, have contributed to the overall improvement in the BCR.

3.1.41 The estimated contribution of PSEs for Annual Plan 2008-09 is Rs.17,904 crore, maintaining the positive contribution of Rs.14,806 crore in 2007-08(RE). The fact that several States have taken up serious steps for reform, privatization or winding up of public enterprises is a move in the positive direction. Power sector reform has been contemplated in many States.

3.1.42 Borrowings of States estimated in the Annual Plan for 2008-09 have increased over the Approved Plan for 2007-08. Due to lower inflow from Small Savings estimated at Rs.27,418 crore in 2008-09 (AP), there is a possibility that the share of Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans would also

**Table 3.1.16: Annual Plan: Aggregate Resources**

Resources	2007-08	2008-09	Percentage Increase
	(AP)	(AP)	
1. States' Own Resources (SOR)	186458.55 (78.68)	239281.82 (78.35)	<b>28.33</b>
2. Central Assistance (CA)	50514.70 (21.32)	66131.86 (21.65)	<b>30.92</b>
<b>3. Aggregate Resources (1+2)</b>	<b>236973.25</b>	<b>305413.68</b>	<b>28.88</b>

*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage shares in Aggregate Resources*

**Table 3.1.17: Annual Plan 2007-08 & 2008-09: States' Own Resources**

Resources	2007-08	2008-09
	(AP)	(AP)
1. Non-Borrowed Own Resources	83835.12 (44.96)	131730.33 (55.05)
2. Borrowed Own Resources	102623.43 (55.04)	107551.44 (44.95)
<b>3. States' Own Resources (SOR) (1+2)</b>	<b>186458.55</b>	<b>239281.82</b>

*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage shares in States' Own Resources.*

increase in 2008-09(AP) compared to 2007-08(AP).

3.1.43 The contribution to Plan from the State Road Transports (SRTs) is based on their profitability. The SRTs are incurring losses every year due to over aged fleet, operation on uneconomic routes, concessional travel, uneconomic fare and inadequate support from the State Governments.

### **CENTRAL ASSISTANCE**

3.1.44 Central Assistance for States are in the form of Central Assistance for Special & Other Programmes, Special Central Assistance, Special Plan Assistance and Additional Central Assistance for the Annual Plans of States. Funds under these items are mainly scheme/project specific in nature. Backward Regions Grants Fund, National E-Governance Action Plan (NEGAP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission are included under Central Assistance for State Plans. Absorption of these funds depends upon achievement of reform milestones by State Governments in these sectors.

3.1.45 Total Central Assistance (grants) for Plan of States and UTs as per the Union Budget 2008-09 is placed at Rs.63,431 crore comprising Rs.60,152 crore for State Plans and Rs.3279 crore for UT Plans. The Normal Central Assistance for States is Rs. 17,992 crore in 2008-09 (BE).

### **STRATEGY AND POLICY INITIATIVES**

3.1.46 The consolidated position indicates that in 2007-08, the special category states' overall performance has slightly improved between the Annual Plan and Revised Estimates with a slight improvement in Balance from Current Revenues. In the case of other States (non-special category states), the balance from current revenues have improved significantly resulting in higher States' Own resources between 2007-08 Annual Plan and Revised Estimates as also the positive contribution of SLPEs. The States have geared themselves for reform to improve the financial situation. The Eleventh Five Year Plan also highlighted the States need to reprioritize their fiscal reform initiatives to achieve sustained growth and development.

**ANNEX 3.1.1****Central Assistance For State and Union Territory Plans - 2007-08 and 2008-09**

(Rs. Crore)

ITEMS		2007-08		2008-09
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
	<b>CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE PLANS(1 to 21)</b>	<b>47,127.04</b>	<b>55,916.91</b>	<b>60,152.46</b>
1	Normal Central Assistance	15,408.02	15,358.00	17,991.98
2	Special Plan Assistance	2,637.00	1,862.36	4,602.00
3	Special Central Assistance	2,561.71	2,561.71	2,847.00
	<i>of which</i>			
	<i>i) Hill Areas</i>	225.00	225.00	272.00
	<i>ii) Tribal Sub-Plan</i>	816.71	816.71	900.00
	<i>iii) Grants under provision to Article 275 (1)</i>	400.00	400.00	416.00
	<i>iv) Border Areas</i>	520.00	520.00	635.00
	<i>v) North Eastern Council</i>	600.00	600.00	624.00
4	Control of Shifting Cultivation	40.00	40.00	40.00
5	MPs Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1,580.00	1,580.00	1,580.00
6	Additional Central Assistance for EAPs	3,690.00	9,190.00	4,550.00
7	Assistance from Central Pool for NE & Sikkim	600.00	636.00	650.00
8	Special Package for Bodoland Territorial Council	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	3,580.00	5,580.00	5,550.00
10	Roads and Bridges	1,512.13	1,512.13	1,605.82
11	Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP)	800.00	400.00	800.00
12	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (incl. Annapurna)	2,391.91	2,891.46	3,442.24
13	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)	162.77	75.00	162.77
14	National E-Governance Action Plan (NEGAP)	500.00	500.00	469.37
15	Backward Regions Grant Fund(Previously Backward Districts/Area Fund)	5,800.00	4,730.00	5,800.00
	<i>(i) State Component</i>	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,130.00
	<i>(ii) District Component</i>	4,670.00	3,600.00	4,670.00
16	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	4,987.50	5,488.00	6,247.98
	<i>of which</i>			

ITEMS		2007-08		2008-09
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
	<i>i.) Urban Renewal sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance</i>	2,474.90	2,474.00	3,100.37
	<i>ii) Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)</i>	702.22	1,204.00	879.69
	<i>iii) Sub Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor</i>	1,322.34	1,022.00	1,656.54
	<i>iv) Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP)</i>	488.04	788.00	611.38
17	<i>Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drain Project (BRIMSTOWA), Mumbai</i>	400.00	400.00	100.00
18	<i>Commom Wealth Youth Games, Pune</i>	50.00	50.00	...
19	<i>Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)</i>	326.00	826.00	460.00
20	<i>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)</i>	...	996.25	3,153.30
21	<i>Additional Central Assistance for Other Projects</i>	...	1,140.00	...
<b>B.</b>	<b>CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR UNION TERRITORY PLANS</b>	<b>3,033.64</b>	<b>2,937.84</b>	<b>3,279.04</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>50,160.68</b>	<b>58,854.75</b>	<b>63,431.50</b>

**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Andhra Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Bihar		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
<b>A. State Government</b>												
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	<b>17838.79</b>	<b>14651.78</b>	<b>29149.22</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>-56.62</b>	<b>109.24</b>	<b>-1522.81</b>	<b>-384.19</b>	<b>401.73</b>	<b>3059.02</b>	<b>3059.02</b>	<b>5688.00</b>
a BCR	10359.77	8549.39	16650.62	-2.28	-85.26	-19.46	-1518.85	135.32	377.32	2502.12	2502.12	5684.00
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	7331.02	5954.39	12305.71	4.76	4.89	4.95	-49.46	-18.99	-21.09	168.18	168.18	-232.00
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	148.00	148.00	148.00	23.75	23.75	23.75	45.50	45.50	45.50	111.00	111.00	111.00
d ARM	0.00	0.00	179.10	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	277.72	277.72	125.00
e Adjustment of opening balance	0.00	0.00	-134.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-546.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>9339.57</b>	<b>7620.95</b>	<b>9792.58</b>	<b>260.46</b>	<b>296.03</b>	<b>257.11</b>	<b>1830.42</b>	<b>1080.95</b>	<b>1029.48</b>	<b>3689.28</b>	<b>3689.54</b>	<b>3358.00</b>
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	<b>14158.46</b>	<b>12613.92</b>	<b>14625.51</b>	<b>344.12</b>	<b>353.02</b>	<b>351.06</b>	<b>1830.42</b>	<b>1413.26</b>	<b>1390.48</b>	<b>5102.54</b>	<b>5102.54</b>	<b>5031.00</b>
a State Provident Fund	707.20	790.92	870.01	72.12	81.02	85.07	445.40	384.33	422.76	336.27	336.27	489.00
b Small Savings	3850.00	387.44	1000.00	59.37	23.98	25.00	439.18	83.09	93.71	1821.00	1821.00	54.55
c Negotiated Loans	2154.61	1411.82	2438.63	73.66	73.66	69.50	200.00	200.00	200.00	649.04	649.04	649.00
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	1753.20	1045.15	2568.77	1.02	1.02	0.00	287.92	98.49	82.72	200.00	200.00	1938.00
e Notional Loans for NCA	981.64	981.64	1073.89	76.89	76.89	84.58	189.43	189.43	208.38	1711.74	1711.74	1900.45
f Market Borrowings	4051.81	5682.66	6674.21	61.06	96.45	86.91	268.49	457.92	382.91	384.49	384.49	0.00
g Bonds/Debentures	660.00	2314.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	<b>4818.89</b>	<b>4992.97</b>	<b>4832.93</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>56.99</b>	<b>93.95</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>332.31</b>	<b>361.00</b>	<b>1413.26</b>	<b>1413.00</b>	<b>1673.00</b>
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	<b>27178.36</b>	<b>22272.73</b>	<b>38941.80</b>	<b>286.69</b>	<b>239.41</b>	<b>366.35</b>	<b>307.61</b>	<b>696.76</b>	<b>1431.21</b>	<b>6748.30</b>	<b>6748.56</b>	<b>9046.00</b>
<b>3 Central assistance( Grants)</b>	<b>3321.65</b>	<b>3499.53</b>	<b>5058.20</b>	<b>1033.31</b>	<b>1033.31</b>	<b>1698.65</b>	<b>3528.35</b>	<b>3528.35</b>	<b>3684.05</b>	<b>3451.70</b>	<b>3451.70</b>	<b>3954.00</b>
a Normal Central Assistance	420.70	368.07	460.24	691.98	8.98	761.18	1704.89	1704.89	1875.38	733.61	733.61	814.00
b ACA for EAPs	143.16	332.69	179.24	8.98	8.98	9.00	886.42	886.42	744.48	100.00	100.00	0.00
c Others	2757.78	2798.77	4418.72	332.35	332.35	928.47	937.04	937.04	1064.19	2618.09	2618.09	3140.00
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>30500.00</b>	<b>25772.26</b>	<b>44000.00</b>	<b>1320.00</b>	<b>1272.72</b>	<b>2065.00</b>	<b>3835.96</b>	<b>4225.11</b>	<b>5115.26</b>	<b>10200.00</b>	<b>10200.26</b>	<b>13000.00</b>
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)</b>												
Internal Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-140.24	-103.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Extra Budgetary Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-35.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-35.96</b>	<b>-140.24</b>	<b>-103.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Items	Andhra Pradesh			Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Bihar		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
resources												
c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
resources												
c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>30500.00</b>	<b>25772.26</b>	<b>44000.00</b>	<b>1320.00</b>	<b>1272.72</b>	<b>2065.00</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>-35.96</b>	<b>5011.51</b>	<b>10200.00</b>	<b>10200.26</b>	<b>13000.00</b>

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance



**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Chattisgarh			Goa			Gujarat			Haryana		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
<b>A. State Government</b>												
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	<b>4562.15</b>	<b>3995.23</b>	<b>6097.80</b>	<b>416.44</b>	<b>416.44</b>	<b>572.08</b>	<b>6921.85</b>	<b>8071.17</b>	<b>7426.97</b>	<b>2617.57</b>	<b>3277.86</b>	<b>3994.46</b>
a BCR	3881.64	3071.86	5167.53	383.33	383.33	534.08	6887.49	8210.45	5791.12	2415.03	3299.52	3940.78
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	586.01	828.87	835.77	5.01	5.01	4.90	-300.59	-199.53	-407.29	173.39	-50.81	24.53
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	94.50	94.50	94.50	8.10	8.10	8.10	334.95	60.25	60.25	29.15	29.15	29.15
d ARM	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	1982.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
e Adjustment of opening balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>1400.30</b>	<b>1240.18</b>	<b>1749.82</b>	<b>803.08</b>	<b>803.08</b>	<b>826.14</b>	<b>6256.72</b>	<b>6497.77</b>	<b>7297.03</b>	<b>2298.32</b>	<b>1828.27</b>	<b>2233.85</b>
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	<b>1840.47</b>	<b>1423.45</b>	<b>2098.79</b>	<b>908.93</b>	<b>908.93</b>	<b>908.55</b>	<b>8792.45</b>	<b>8358.71</b>	<b>9352.79</b>	<b>2888.48</b>	<b>2412.13</b>	<b>2928.41</b>
a State Provident Fund	24.07	24.07	-7.57	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	387.73	399.66	646.85
b Small Savings	900.00	140.00	305.00	150.00	150.00	164.56	6050.00	950.00	991.00	990.00	840.94	336.28
c Negotiated Loans	355.00	355.00	650.00	31.00	31.00	57.00	1036.21	714.21	1139.83	623.30	540.45	644.00
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	283.80	288.40	423.82	75.00	75.00	75.00	426.04	279.50	334.26	47.41		0.00
e Notional Loans for NCA	445.13	445.13	493.67	76.57	76.57	77.07	607.53	607.53	675.31	273.54	273.54	295.57
f Market Borrowings	-167.53	170.85	233.87	546.36	546.36	504.92	672.67	5807.47	6212.39	566.50	357.54	1005.71
g Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	<b>440.17</b>	<b>183.27</b>	<b>348.97</b>	<b>105.85</b>	<b>105.85</b>	<b>82.41</b>	<b>2535.73</b>	<b>1860.94</b>	<b>2055.76</b>	<b>590.16</b>	<b>583.86</b>	<b>694.56</b>
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	<b>5962.45</b>	<b>5235.41</b>	<b>7847.62</b>	<b>1219.52</b>	<b>1219.52</b>	<b>1398.22</b>	<b>13178.57</b>	<b>14568.94</b>	<b>14724.00</b>	<b>4915.89</b>	<b>5106.13</b>	<b>6228.31</b>
<b>3 Central assistance (Grants)</b>	1153.67	1153.67	1463.52	96.82	96.82	202.78	1792.43	1854.89	3011.00	384.11	383.24	421.69
a Normal Central Assistance	190.77	190.77	209.85	32.81	32.81	33.03	260.37	260.37	289.42	117.23	117.23	126.67
b ACA for EAPs	190.24	190.24	201.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.80	109.93	96.21	20.32	19.45	14.64
c Others	772.66	772.66	1051.96	64.01	64.01	169.75	1353.26	1484.59	2625.37	246.56	246.56	280.38
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>7116.12</b>	<b>6389.08</b>	<b>9311.14</b>	<b>1316.34</b>	<b>1316.34</b>	<b>1601.00</b>	<b>14971.00</b>	<b>16423.83</b>	<b>17735.00</b>	<b>5300.00</b>	<b>5489.37</b>	<b>6650.00</b>
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises</b>												

Items	Chattishgarh			Goa			Gujarat			Haryana		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP
(PSE)												
Internal Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.25	10.25	13.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1261.29	0.00
Extra Budgetary Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	90.00	1029.00	1000.00	1020.00	0.00	2078.86	0.00
Budgetary Support	96.11	67.93	105.72	2.45	2.45	2.99	0.00	0.00	2245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>96.11</b>	<b>67.93</b>	<b>105.72</b>	<b>87.70</b>	<b>87.70</b>	<b>106.16</b>	<b>1029.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>3265.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>817.57</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.73	12.73	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.93	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	81.42	81.42	76.64	10.39	10.39	11.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.52	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>81.42</b>	<b>81.42</b>	<b>76.64</b>	<b>23.12</b>	<b>23.12</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>208.45</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.76	-0.76	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.48	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	28.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	120.07	120.07	106.50	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.27	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>120.07</b>	<b>148.25</b>	<b>106.50</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>188.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>201.49</b>	<b>229.67</b>	<b>183.14</b>	<b>25.96</b>	<b>25.96</b>	<b>30.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>397.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>297.60</b>	<b>297.60</b>	<b>288.86</b>	<b>113.66</b>	<b>113.66</b>	<b>136.65</b>	<b>1029.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>3265.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1214.77</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>7413.72</b>	<b>6686.68</b>	<b>9600.00</b>	<b>1430.00</b>	<b>1430.00</b>	<b>1737.65</b>	<b>16000.00</b>	<b>17423.83</b>	<b>21000.00</b>	<b>5300.00</b>	<b>6704.14</b>	<b>6650.00</b>

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance

**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Himachal Pradesh			Jammu & Kashmir			Jharkhand			Karnataka		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>A. State Government</b>												
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	-449.88	-684.47	-1270.96	-235.87	-1926.82	-1976.14	1594.72	2995.00	4698.20	5795.80	10577.60	13312.93
a BCR	-482.36	-716.95	-1304.44	-231.52	-1865.37	-2017.05	1440.23	2407.00	4093.19	5617.82	7753.01	10622.53
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	13.48	13.48	14.48	-108.41	-165.50	-63.14	-256.51	177.00	194.01	-1.62	2512.26	2477.43
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	19.00	19.00	19.00	104.06	104.05	104.05	91.00	91.00	91.00	179.60	177.60	173.50
d ARM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e Adjustment of opening balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.73	39.47
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	1146.38	1345.56	1931.71	1415.63	2102.15	2072.87	4002.12	2903.00	1937.00	5985.41	2899.81	6731.36
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	2165.38	2364.56	2923.71	2528.11	2789.61	2908.27	4293.74	3530.00	2583.49	6605.91	3555.08	7426.94
a State Provident Fund	350.00	350.00	300.00	1066.86	509.00	590.84	852.28	552.00	271.04	1036.43	1012.68	1113.95
b Small Savings	874.16	300.00	200.00	515.46	208.41	453.00	1496.54	1522.64	117.48	1873.87	421.07	931.15
c Negotiated Loans	200.00	200.00	320.00	635.00	635.00	700.00	1500.00	907.00	1100.00	615.00	600.00	615.00
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	0.51	0.00	0.00	35.35	35.00	36.22	60.56	0.00	515.00	1986.61	1986.60	1567.18
e Notional Loans for NCA	93.66	93.66	103.03	185.57	185.57	204.13	548.36	548.36	579.97	683.44	683.44	753.55
f Market Borrowings	647.05	1420.90	2000.68	89.87	1216.63	924.08	-164.00	0.00	0.00	410.56	-1148.71	2446.11
g Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	1019.00	1019.00	992.00	1112.48	687.46	835.40	291.62	627.00	646.49	620.49	655.27	695.58
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	696.50	661.09	660.75	1179.76	175.33	96.73	5596.84	5898.00	6635.20	11781.21	13477.41	20044.29
<b>3 Central assistance (Grants)</b>	1403.50	1438.91	1739.25	3670.24	3670.24	4403.27	1079.16	1080.00	1379.80	1945.04	1737.20	2353.39
a Normal Central Assistance	842.90	842.90	927.27	1670.16	1670.16	1837.17	235.01	235.00	248.56	292.90	295.99	322.95
b ACA for EAPs	4.59	40.00	75.60	318.13	318.13	326.05	4.52	5.00	433.81	433.81	433.81	317.19
c Others	556.01	556.01	736.38	1681.95	1681.95	2240.05	839.63	840.00	1131.24	1218.33	1007.40	1713.25
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	2100.00	2100.00	2400.00	4850.00	3845.57	4500.00	6676.00	6978.00	8015.00	13726.25	15214.61	22397.68
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)</b>												
Internal Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	746.33	639.18	946.37

Items	Himachal Pradesh			Jammu & Kashmir			Jharkhand			Karnataka		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
Extra Budgetary Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3310.00	1923.65	2708.48
Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-297.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-297.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4056.33</b>	<b>2562.83</b>	<b>3654.85</b>
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-297.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4056.33</b>	<b>2562.83</b>	<b>3654.85</b>
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>2100.00</b>	<b>2100.00</b>	<b>2400.00</b>	<b>4850.00</b>	<b>3845.57</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>6676.00</b>	<b>6681.00</b>	<b>8015.00</b>	<b>17782.58</b>	<b>17777.44</b>	<b>26052.53</b>

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance

**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Kerala			Madhya Pradesh			Maharashtra			Manipur			
	2007-08	2008-09		2007-08	2008-09		2007-08	2008-09		2007-08	2008-09		
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	
<b>A. State Government</b>													
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>													
a	-3900.73	-4045.19	-2118.56	5370.00	6144.00	6552.90	9768.77	7510.07	7403.77	-116.45	-108.53	-148.18	
b	-301.84	352.40	-316.20	-347.00	-544.00	-480.13	-2244.24	-2769.07	-2967.74	1.76	1.76	8.84	
c	136.25	136.25	136.25	103.00	103.00	103.00	101.50	101.50	101.50	15.37	14.75	14.75	
d	0.00	0.00	0.00	-355.00	0.00	-111.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
e	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-332.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>													
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>													
a	2105.00	1650.54	950.00	53.00	53.00	1341.24	4053.73	4160.91	4577.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	
b	2487.07	2357.00	2673.74	1979.00	539.00	689.98	6936.41	1618.49	8306.73	233.00	233.00	291.60	
c	932.00	932.00	932.00	820.00	820.00	890.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
d	1174.13	1030.88	864.63	1189.00	1189.00	1775.58	729.25	352.63	656.80	6.90	6.90	6.90	
e	504.23	504.23	548.20	1071.05	1071.05	1188.74	1069.69	1069.69	1180.69	56.63	56.63	62.29	
f	859.05	926.18	773.04	781.95	4048.95	1225.65	1114.62	9889.63	3319.31	146.52	146.51	146.96	
g	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>													
a	722.74	801.79	929.72	1034.00	2881.00	2276.57	5810.04	5132.61	5135.10	244.63	253.69	256.66	
b	3272.42	3042.50	3513.38	9631.00	10211.00	10898.50	16719.69	17801.24	18442.96	138.10	136.33	171.50	
<b>3 Central assistance (Grants)</b>													
a	1007.58	1110.34	1551.11	2380.00	2379.00	3284.11	3530.31	4335.55	6557.04	1236.21	1282.04	1488.50	
b	216.10	216.10	234.94	459.00	459.00	504.90	458.44	458.44	506.01	509.64	509.64	560.60	
c	329.62	369.38	334.13	199.00	199.00	476.64	312.54	151.12	161.27	62.11	62.11	62.11	
d	461.86	524.86	982.04	1722.00	1721.00	2302.57	2759.33	3725.99	5889.76	664.46	710.29	865.79	
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>4280.00</b>	<b>4152.84</b>	<b>5064.49</b>	<b>12011.00</b>	<b>12590.00</b>	<b>14182.61</b>	<b>20250.00</b>	<b>22136.79</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>1374.31</b>	<b>1418.37</b>	<b>1660.00</b>	
<b>B. Public Sector</b>													

Items	Kerala			Madhya Pradesh			Maharashtra			Manipur		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>Enterprises (PSE)</b>												
Internal Resources	880.00	880.00	758.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Extra Budgetary Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>880.00</b>	<b>880.00</b>	<b>758.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	-33.64	-33.64	-39.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	331.98	331.98	351.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>298.34</b>	<b>298.34</b>	<b>311.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	-278.50	-278.50	-307.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	1770.16	1770.16	1873.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>1491.66</b>	<b>1491.66</b>	<b>1565.89</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>1790.00</b>	<b>1790.00</b>	<b>1877.51</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>2670.00</b>	<b>2670.00</b>	<b>2635.51</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>6950.00</b>	<b>6822.84</b>	<b>7700.00</b>	<b>12011.00</b>	<b>12590.00</b>	<b>14182.61</b>	<b>20250.00</b>	<b>22136.79</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>1374.31</b>	<b>1418.37</b>	<b>1660.00</b>

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance



**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Meghalaya			Mizoram			Nagaland			Orissa		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
<b>A. State Government</b>												
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	<b>41.36</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>49.84</b>	<b>-154.27</b>	<b>-135.97</b>	<b>-87.91</b>	<b>-193.64</b>	<b>-242.18</b>	<b>-197.62</b>	<b>1234.62</b>	<b>1723.83</b>	<b>1274.86</b>
a BCR	-21.62	-32.53	-0.79	-199.62	-176.32	-149.31	-178.01	-235.73	-215.95	1606.62	2065.13	1518.49
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	16.62	16.62	14.63	17.85	17.85	16.85	-33.13	-23.95	-14.50	-442.00	-411.30	-313.63
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	46.36	16.00	16.00	27.50	22.50	22.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	70.00	70.00	70.00
d ARM	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.05	0.00	0.00	15.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
e Adjustment of opening balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>305.02</b>	<b>238.11</b>	<b>335.46</b>	<b>235.74</b>	<b>233.22</b>	<b>138.49</b>	<b>283.86</b>	<b>283.86</b>	<b>406.54</b>	<b>1149.29</b>	<b>1076.29</b>	<b>2896.97</b>
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	<b>388.76</b>	<b>288.76</b>	<b>389.78</b>	<b>390.87</b>	<b>292.70</b>	<b>218.73</b>	<b>460.09</b>	<b>398.71</b>	<b>523.30</b>	<b>2478.65</b>	<b>3131.30</b>	<b>4180.52</b>
a State Provident Fund	54.85	54.85	60.34	110.00	110.00	73.52	10.00	10.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	500.00
b Small Savings	46.40	46.40	46.40	18.36	20.00	7.00	16.50	26.50	29.15	233.80	200.00	150.00
c Negotiated Loans	159.50	59.50	59.50	70.00	34.00	34.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	300.00	350.00	540.00
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	9.12	0.00	0.00	22.80	0.00	18.30	4.56	4.56	5.02	1321.94	899.09	1893.65
e Notional Loans for NCA	47.05	47.05	51.75	54.21	54.21	59.63	57.32	57.32	63.05	968.12	968.12	1038.36
f Market Borrowings	71.84	80.96	171.79	115.50	74.49	26.28	221.71	150.33	216.08	-545.21	514.09	58.51
g Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	<b>83.74</b>	<b>50.65</b>	<b>54.32</b>	<b>155.13</b>	<b>59.48</b>	<b>80.24</b>	<b>176.23</b>	<b>114.85</b>	<b>116.76</b>	<b>1329.36</b>	<b>2055.01</b>	<b>1283.55</b>
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	<b>346.38</b>	<b>238.20</b>	<b>385.30</b>	<b>81.47</b>	<b>97.25</b>	<b>50.58</b>	<b>90.22</b>	<b>41.68</b>	<b>208.92</b>	<b>2383.91</b>	<b>2800.12</b>	<b>4171.83</b>
<b>3 Central assistance (Grants)</b>	773.62	773.62	1014.70	769.63	769.63	950.52	809.78	809.78	991.08	2004.91	2311.08	2810.05
a Normal Central Assistance	423.42	423.42	465.76	487.86	487.86	536.65	515.84	515.84	567.42	414.91	414.91	456.40
b ACA for EAPs	82.07	82.07	90.28	118.80	118.80	234.70	56.58	56.58	62.24	72.21	275.56	219.21
c Others	268.13	268.13	458.66	162.97	162.97	179.17	237.36	237.36	361.42	1517.79	1620.61	2134.44
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1120.00</b>	<b>1011.82</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>851.10</b>	<b>866.88</b>	<b>1001.10</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>851.46</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>4388.82</b>	<b>5111.20</b>	<b>6981.88</b>
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)</b>												
Internal Resources	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.43	143.02	181.62
Extra Budgetary Resources	0.00	100.00	0.00	-1.99	-1.99	-1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	578.75	265.78	336.50

Items	Meghalaya			Mizoram			Nagaland			Orissa		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-1.17</b>	<b>-1.17</b>	<b>-1.17</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>716.18</b>	<b>408.80</b>	<b>518.12</b>
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>716.18</b>	<b>408.80</b>	<b>518.12</b>
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1120.00</b>	<b>1111.82</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>865.78</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>851.46</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>5105.00</b>	<b>5520.00</b>	<b>7500.00</b>

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance

**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Punjab			Rajasthan			Sikkim			Tamilnadu		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
<b>A. State Government</b>												
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	<b>-1951.80</b>	<b>-2808.41</b>	<b>-557.36</b>	<b>1068.21</b>	<b>2319.50</b>	<b>2124.41</b>	<b>-75.14</b>	<b>-24.47</b>	<b>38.43</b>	<b>2740.65</b>	<b>3472.23</b>	<b>3740.82</b>
a BCR	-3074.70	-3551.31	-2863.26	902.46	2140.89	1941.39	-105.02	-54.73	8.16	1949.65	2681.23	2947.32
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	-1111.00	-1111.00	-121.00	35.75	48.61	53.02	2.03	2.41	2.42	700.00	700.00	702.50
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	26.90	26.90	2426.90	130.00	130.00	130.00	27.85	27.85	27.85	91.00	91.00	91.00
d ARM	750.00	370.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e Adjustment of opening balance	457.00	457.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>4542.72</b>	<b>4647.72</b>	<b>4207.40</b>	<b>4739.56</b>	<b>4669.55</b>	<b>4814.82</b>	<b>292.79</b>	<b>242.12</b>	<b>316.41</b>	<b>8260.22</b>	<b>7254.63</b>	<b>8747.94</b>
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	<b>5982.45</b>	<b>6087.45</b>	<b>5634.40</b>	<b>5782.91</b>	<b>5686.42</b>	<b>6091.68</b>	<b>321.89</b>	<b>265.21</b>	<b>344.09</b>	<b>9955.48</b>	<b>8949.94</b>	<b>10369.68</b>
a State Provident Fund	700.00	700.00	700.00	1303.01	1190.62	1110.97	12.00	12.00	14.00	100.00	100.00	105.00
b Small Savings	2500.00	728.76	1000.00	1870.00	394.00	1755.51	34.26	0.00	0.00	4350.00	1550.00	1745.47
c Negotiated Loans	400.35	400.35	450.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	30.08	30.08	50.08	1373.09	1373.09	1650.00
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	464.58	464.58	343.98	559.30	559.30	478.80	3.86	3.86	0.30	1496.86	1291.32	1949.50
e Notional Loans for NCA	326.96	326.96	354.42	907.30	907.30	990.27	36.56	36.56	40.21	919.50	919.50	1008.77
f Market Borrowings	1590.56	3466.80	2786.00	635.20	2135.20	1256.13	205.13	182.71	239.50	1716.03	3716.03	3910.94
g Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	<b>1439.73</b>	<b>1439.73</b>	<b>1427.00</b>	<b>1043.35</b>	<b>1016.87</b>	<b>1276.86</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>23.09</b>	<b>27.68</b>	<b>1695.26</b>	<b>1695.31</b>	<b>1621.74</b>
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	<b>2590.92</b>	<b>1839.31</b>	<b>3650.04</b>	<b>5807.77</b>	<b>6989.05</b>	<b>6939.23</b>	<b>217.65</b>	<b>217.65</b>	<b>354.84</b>	<b>11000.88</b>	<b>10726.86</b>	<b>12488.76</b>
<b>3 Central assistance (Grants)</b>	507.08	962.08	893.04	1550.59	1550.59	1827.92	473.49	477.77	497.16	1665.47	1871.01	2205.62
a Normal Central Assistance	140.13	140.13	151.89	388.84	388.84	428.57	329.02	329.02	361.92	394.07	394.07	432.33
b ACA for EAPs	8.93	8.93	10.20	239.70	239.70	205.20	34.65	34.65	2.70	330.52	336.06	295.50
c Others	358.02	813.02	730.95	922.05	922.05	1194.15	109.82	114.10	132.54	940.88	1140.88	1477.79
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>3098.00</b>	<b>2801.39</b>	<b>4543.08</b>	<b>7358.36</b>	<b>8539.64</b>	<b>8767.15</b>	<b>691.14</b>	<b>695.42</b>	<b>852.00</b>	<b>12666.34</b>	<b>12597.87</b>	<b>14694.38</b>
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)</b>												
Internal Resources	352.00	101.43	-533.08	-1426.10	-2650.91	-1523.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	-866.34	-797.87	-1094.38
Extra Budgetary Resources	1057.00	2000.00	2200.00	5706.60	7113.78	6755.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Items	Punjab			Rajasthan			Sikkim			Tamilnadu		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1409.00</b>	<b>2101.43</b>	<b>1666.92</b>	<b>4280.50</b>	<b>4462.87</b>	<b>5232.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1133.66</b>	<b>1202.13</b>	<b>905.62</b>
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	275.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>275.00</b>
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	125.00
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>125.00</b>
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>1409.00</b>	<b>2101.43</b>	<b>1666.92</b>	<b>4280.50</b>	<b>4462.87</b>	<b>5232.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1333.66</b>	<b>1402.13</b>	<b>1305.62</b>
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>4507.00</b>	<b>4902.82</b>	<b>6210.00</b>	<b>11638.86</b>	<b>13002.51</b>	<b>14000.00</b>	<b>691.14</b>	<b>695.42</b>	<b>852.00</b>	<b>14000.00</b>	<b>14000.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance

**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Tripura			Uttar Pradesh			Uttarakhand			West Bengal		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>A. State Government</b>												
<b>1. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	<b>-308.58</b>	<b>-87.07</b>	<b>-104.67</b>	<b>12601.71</b>	<b>14670.58</b>	<b>22345.67</b>	<b>585.47</b>	<b>629.33</b>	<b>283.07</b>	<b>-6702.90</b>	<b>-5910.66</b>	<b>-4277.34</b>
a BCR	-232.69	4.45	-10.99	11664.34	13733.21	18746.08	250.79	344.65	65.64	-5830.75	-5536.76	-4002.81
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	-92.39	-108.02	-110.18	-1779.13	-1779.13	2183.09	-16.57	-16.57	99.18	-1107.65	-538.84	-740.03
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	16.50	16.50	16.50	216.50	216.50	216.50	68.25	68.25	68.25	235.50	235.50	465.50
d ARM	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		150.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e Adjustment of opening balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	1200.00	133.00	133.00	0.00	0.00	-70.56	0.00
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	<b>448.08</b>	<b>48.32</b>	<b>281.78</b>	<b>8498.24</b>	<b>7307.95</b>	<b>7861.41</b>	<b>1554.83</b>	<b>1252.06</b>	<b>1191.00</b>	<b>12426.78</b>	<b>11755.40</b>	<b>12231.59</b>
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	<b>546.24</b>	<b>128.81</b>	<b>398.25</b>	<b>9608.86</b>	<b>9608.86</b>	<b>10739.88</b>	<b>1686.59</b>	<b>1582.88</b>	<b>1575.03</b>	<b>15871.38</b>	<b>15259.11</b>	<b>16096.85</b>
a State Provident Fund	125.00	60.00	60.00	1622.37	1622.37	2278.14	132.00	132.00	145.20	675.90	602.90	651.10
b Small Savings	231.00	50.00	120.00	2500.00	2500.00	2525.91	682.00	255.00	255.00	10100.00	2494.75	3000.00
c Negotiated Loans	40.00	0.00	60.00	783.97	783.97	730.66	245.00	188.20	226.27	1781.00	1781.00	1840.00
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	11.76	3.00	2.25	0.00	0.00		58.92	0.00	83.14	7048.36	562.46	719.45
e Notional Loans for NCA	79.94	79.94	87.94	3014.31	3014.31	3357.48	92.47	92.47	101.72	1363.82	1363.82	1499.48
f Market Borrowings	58.54	-64.13	68.06	1688.21	1688.21	1847.69	476.20	915.21	763.70	902.30	8454.18	8386.82
g Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	<b>98.16</b>	<b>80.49</b>	<b>116.47</b>	<b>1110.62</b>	<b>2300.91</b>	<b>2878.47</b>	<b>131.76</b>	<b>330.82</b>	<b>384.03</b>	<b>3444.60</b>	<b>3503.71</b>	<b>3865.26</b>
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	<b>139.50</b>	<b>-38.75</b>	<b>177.11</b>	<b>21099.95</b>	<b>21978.53</b>	<b>30207.08</b>	<b>2140.30</b>	<b>1881.39</b>	<b>1474.07</b>	<b>5723.88</b>	<b>5844.74</b>	<b>7954.25</b>
<b>3 Central assistance(Grants)</b>	1080.49	919.24	1272.89	3595.43	3595.43	4529.07	2238.33	1941.45	2811.30	2712.02	2608.64	2641.47
a Normal Central Assistance	719.50	702.31	791.45	1291.85	1291.85	1438.92	832.22	832.22	915.44	584.49	584.49	639.81
b ACA for EAPs	105.81	4.02	22.50	248.80	248.80	385.20	530.26	355.63	748.29	847.64	672.42	273.06
c Others	255.19	212.91	458.94	2054.78	2054.78	2704.95	875.85	753.60	1147.57	1279.89	1351.73	1728.60
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1219.99</b>	<b>880.49</b>	<b>1450.00</b>	<b>24695.38</b>	<b>25573.96</b>	<b>34736.15</b>	<b>4378.63</b>	<b>3822.84</b>	<b>4285.37</b>	<b>8435.90</b>	<b>8453.38</b>	<b>10595.72</b>
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)</b>												
Internal Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.62	304.62	263.85	0.00	-217.52	33.39	714.10	884.66	1006.66
Extra Budgetary Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	581.20	391.58	0.00	0.00	0.00

Items	Tripura			Uttar Pradesh			Uttarakhand			West Bengal		
	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	LE/RE	AP	
Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>304.62</b>	<b>304.62</b>	<b>263.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>363.68</b>	<b>424.97</b>	<b>714.10</b>	<b>884.66</b>	
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>												
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.22	52.30	0.00	0.00	
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>45.22</b>	<b>52.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>												
a Internal resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.94	12.36	0.00	0.00	
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>12.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>56.16</b>	<b>64.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>304.62</b>	<b>304.62</b>	<b>263.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>419.84</b>	<b>489.63</b>	<b>714.10</b>	<b>884.66</b>	
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1219.99</b>	<b>880.49</b>	<b>1450.00</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>25878.58</b>	<b>35000.00</b>	<b>4378.63</b>	<b>4242.68</b>	<b>4775.00</b>	<b>9150.00</b>	<b>11602.38</b>	

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance



**TABLE 3.1.2: APPROVED SCHEME OF FINANCIANG (SOF): ANNUAL PLANS- 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) and 2008-09 (AP)**  
(In Rupees Crore)

Items	Total -All States						Delhi						Puducherry						Total -All States & UTs																
	2007-08			2008-09			2007-08			2008-09			2007-08			2008-09			2007-08			2008-09													
	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE	AP	AP	LE/RE												
<b>A. State Government</b>																																			
<b>I. State's Own Resources (a to e)</b>	57741.09	64163.74	101014.04	8750.43	16721.33	9806.62	456.00	470.42	450.00	66947.53	81355.49	111270.66	49105.46	54526.95	79194.12	7406.35	7595.86	9069.07	0.00	0.00	56511.81	62122.81	88263.19	1864.33	4067.02	13155.38	-1306.73	-1651.63	-1892.22	0.00	0.00	557.60	2415.39	11263.16	
a BCR																																			
b MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)																																			
c Plan grants from GOI (TFC)	2518.59	2205.90	4831.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2518.59	4831.80																							
d ARM	1162.72	1087.72	2727.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	271.00	1433.72	3177.48																							
e Adjustment of opening balance	3090.00	2276.15	1105.26	2650.81	10777.10	2629.77	185.00	199.42	0.00	5925.81	13252.67	3735.03																							
<b>2. State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)</b>	102694.64	95942.65	107494.79	-786.21	-225.41	-1095.09	715.00	700.58	1151.79	102623.43	96417.82	107551.49																							
<b>(i) Gross Borrowings (a to g)</b>	134274.41	130200.58	142537.27	0.00	750.00	0.00	715.00	700.58	1151.79	134989.41	131651.16	143689.06																							
a State Provident Fund	16589.22	15153.14	17418.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16589.22	15153.14	17418.46																							
b Small Savings	53237.38	19861.47	27268.22	0.00	750.00	0.00	180.00	180.00	150.00	53417.38	20791.47	27418.22																							
c Negotiated Loans	16672.81	14734.37	17760.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.00	232.58	691.79	16919.81	14966.95	18452.26																							
d Loans for EAPs & B2B	13258.76	10376.74	16339.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	13368.76	10486.74	16449.27																							
e Notional Loans for NCA	16442.66	16442.66	18082.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16442.66	16442.66	18082.60																							
f Market Borrowings	17405.48	51317.91	45668.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.00	178.00	200.00	17583.48	51495.91	45868.25																							
g Bonds/Debentures	668.10	2314.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	668.10	2314.29	0.00																							
<b>(ii) Repayments</b>	31579.77	34257.93	35042.48	786.21	975.41	1095.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	32365.98	35233.34	36137.57																							
<b>State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)</b>	160435.73	160106.39	208508.83	7964.22	16495.92	8711.53	1171.00	1171.00	1601.79	169570.96	177773.31	218822.15																							
<b>3 Central assistance (Grants)</b>	49194.92	50625.11	64695.18	1035.78	784.19	1288.47	284.00	284.00	148.21	50514.70	51693.30	66131.86																							
a Normal Central Assistance	15358.66	15291.92	16898.73	164.99	164.98	181.48	75.75	75.75	85.46	15599.40	15532.65	17165.67																							
b ACA for EAPs	5868.21	5659.48	5547.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	5870.46	5661.73	5549.60																							
c Others	27968.05	29673.71	42249.10	870.79	619.21	1106.99	206.00	206.00	60.50	29044.84	30498.92	43416.59																							
<b>Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)</b>	209630.65	210731.50	273204.01	9000.00	17280.11	10000.00	1455.00	1455.00	1750.00	220085.65	229466.61	284954.01																							
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)</b>																																			

Items	Total -All States						Delhi						Puducherry						Total -All States & UTs							
	2007-08			2008-09			2007-08			2008-09			2007-08			2008-09			2007-08			2008-09				
	AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE		AP	LE/RE			
Internal Resources	852.29	-2104.67		48.73	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		852.29	-2104.67		852.29	-2104.67		48.73	
Extra Budgetary Resources	13754.36	17136.28		15500.54	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		13754.36	17136.28		13754.36	17136.28		15500.54	
Budgetary Support	63.42	-225.80		2354.53	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		63.42	-225.80		63.42	-225.80		2354.53	
<b>Total B; PSEs (1+2+3)</b>	<b>14670.07</b>	<b>14805.81</b>		<b>17903.80</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>14670.07</b>	<b>14805.81</b>		<b>14670.07</b>	<b>14805.81</b>		<b>17903.80</b>	
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>																										
<b>I. Urban Local Bodies</b>																										
a Internal resources	129.15	220.30		301.62	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		129.15	220.30		129.15	220.30		301.62	
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	
c Budgetary Support	423.79	586.31		439.35	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		423.79	586.31		423.79	586.31		439.35	
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>552.94</b>	<b>806.61</b>		<b>740.97</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>552.94</b>	<b>806.61</b>		<b>552.94</b>	<b>806.61</b>		<b>740.97</b>	
<b>II. Rural Local Bodies</b>																										
a Internal resources	-229.25	-194.83		-168.71	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		-229.25	-194.83		-229.25	-194.83		-168.71	
b Extra Budgetary resources	0.00	28.18		0.01	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	28.18		0.00	28.18		0.01	
c Budgetary Support	1893.83	2059.10		1983.60	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		1893.83	2059.10		1893.83	2059.10		1983.60	
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>1664.58</b>	<b>1892.45</b>		<b>1814.90</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>1664.58</b>	<b>1892.45</b>		<b>1664.58</b>	<b>1892.45</b>		<b>1814.90</b>	
<b>Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)</b>	<b>2217.52</b>	<b>2699.06</b>		<b>2555.87</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>2217.52</b>	<b>2699.06</b>		<b>2217.52</b>	<b>2699.06</b>		<b>2555.87</b>	
<b>PSEs &amp; Local Bodies (B+C)</b>	<b>16887.59</b>	<b>17504.87</b>		<b>20459.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>16887.59</b>	<b>17504.87</b>		<b>16887.59</b>	<b>17504.87</b>		<b>20459.67</b>	
<b>D. AGGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)</b>	<b>226518.24</b>	<b>228236.37</b>		<b>293663.68</b>	<b>9000.00</b>		<b>17280.11</b>	<b>10000.00</b>		<b>1455.00</b>	<b>1455.00</b>		<b>1750.00</b>	<b>1750.00</b>		<b>236973.25</b>	<b>246971.48</b>		<b>236973.25</b>	<b>246971.48</b>		<b>236973.25</b>	<b>246971.48</b>		<b>305413.68</b>	

Note: Market Borrowings adjusted to provide Notional Loan Portion of Central Assistance

## ANNEXURE 3.1.3

## Balance from Current Revenues (BCR): 2007-08 (AP/ LE/RE) &amp; 2008-09 (AP)

(Rs.crore)

States	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>I. Special Category States(SCS)</b>			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-2.28	-85.26	-19.46
2. Assam	-1518.85	135.32	377.32
3. Himachal Pradesh	-482.36	-716.95	-1304.44
4. Jammu & Kashmir	-231.52	-1865.37	-2017.05
5. Manipur	-116.45	-108.53	-148.18
6. Meghalaya	-21.62	-32.53	-0.79
7. Mizoram	-199.62	-176.32	-149.31
8. Nagaland	-178.01	-235.73	-215.95
9. Sikkim	-105.02	-54.73	8.16
10. Tripura	-232.69	4.45	-10.99
11. Uttaranchal	250.79	344.65	65.64
<b>Total SCS</b>	<b>-2837.63</b>	<b>-2791.00</b>	<b>-3415.05</b>
<b>II. Non-Special Category States(NSCS)</b>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	10359.77	8549.39	16650.62
2. Bihar	2502.12	2502.12	5684.00
3. Chhatisgarh	3881.64	3071.86	5167.53
4. Goa	383.33	383.33	534.08
5. Gujarat	6887.49	8210.45	5791.12
6. Haryana	2415.03	3299.52	3940.78
7. Jharkhand	1440.23	2407.00	4093.19
8. Karnataka	5617.82	7753.01	10622.53
9. Kerala	-3900.73	-4045.19	-2118.56
10. Madhya Pradesh	5370.00	6144.00	6552.90
11. Maharashtra	9768.77	7510.07	7403.77
12. Orissa	1606.62	2065.13	1518.49
13. Punjab	-3074.70	-3551.31	-2863.26
14. Rajasthan	902.46	2140.89	1941.39
15. Tamil Nadu	1949.65	2681.23	2947.32
16. Uttar Pradesh	11664.34	13733.21	18746.08
17. West Bengal	-5830.75	-5536.76	-4002.81
<b>Total NSCS</b>	<b>51943.10</b>	<b>57317.95</b>	<b>82609.17</b>
<b>Total ALL STATES (SCS &amp; NSCS)</b>	<b>49105.46</b>	<b>54526.95</b>	<b>79194.12</b>
<b>III. UT's with Legislatures</b>			
1. NCT Delhi	7406.35	7595.86	9069.07
2. Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>7406.35</b>	<b>7595.86</b>	<b>9069.07</b>
<b>ALL STATES &amp; UTS</b>	<b>56511.81</b>	<b>62122.81</b>	<b>88263.19</b>

## ANNEXURE 3.1.4

## Contribution of PSEs for Annual Plan 2007-08(AP/LE/RE) &amp; 2008-09

(Rs. Crore)

States	2007-08		2008-09
	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>I. Special Category States(SCS)</b>			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Assam	-35.96	-140.24	-103.75
3. Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Meghalaya	0.00	100.00	100.00
7. Mizoram	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17
8. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Uttaranchal	0.00	363.68	424.97
<b>Total SCS</b>	<b>-37.13</b>	<b>322.27</b>	<b>420.05</b>
<b>II. Non-Special Category States(NSCS)</b>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Chhatisgarh	96.11	67.93	105.72
4. Goa	87.70	87.70	106.16
5. Gujarat	1029.00	1000.00	3265.00
6. Haryana	0.00	817.57	0.00
7. Jharkhand	0.00	-297.00	0.00
8. Karnataka	4056.33	2562.83	3654.85
9. Kerala	880.00	880.00	758.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Orissa	716.18	408.80	518.12
13. Punjab	1409.00	2101.43	1666.92
14. Rajasthan	4280.50	4462.87	5232.85
15. Tamil Nadu	1133.66	1202.13	905.62
16. Uttar Pradesh	304.62	304.62	263.85
17. West Bengal	714.10	884.66	1006.66
<b>Total NSCS</b>	<b>14707.20</b>	<b>14483.54</b>	<b>17483.75</b>
<b>Total ALL STATES (SCS &amp; NSCS)</b>	<b>14670.07</b>	<b>14805.81</b>	<b>17903.80</b>
<b>III. UT's with Legislatures</b>			
1. NCT Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>ALL STATES &amp; UTs</b>	<b>14670.07</b>	<b>14805.81</b>	<b>17903.80</b>

## 3.2 PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS-2008-09

### BACKGROUND TO THE ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

3.2.1 The Eleventh Five Year Plan has started on a note of robust growth. Significantly, the plan started with a first year (2007-08) growth rate of 8.7 per cent. The government believes that second year of the plan (2008-09) as extremely critical to the success of the 11<sup>th</sup> plan. The year 2008-09 should be a year of consolidation; of securing the ongoing programmes on firm financial foundations; of close monitoring of implementation and enforcing accountability; and measuring the outcomes in terms of targets achieved as well as their quality. Consequently, Annual Plan 2008-09 allocations have been also made keeping in view the objectives and strategies outlined in the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan for faster and more inclusive growth. Accordingly, special attention has been paid to Agriculture, Education, Health, Rural Development, Women & Child Development, SC/ST/Minorities, Urban Development, Infrastructure (Irrigation, Road and Power), Science & Technology. In determining the allocations for the Central Sector, Planning Commission has also been guided by the needs of the ongoing Flagship programmes including Bharat Nirman. Emphasis on physical infrastructure, higher education and Science & Technology will expand the production base of the economy and enhance growth there by providing employment and generating resources. Emphasis on primary education, health and other basic essential services will ensure that the benefit of growth are evenly spread and will mitigate the perception of the masses of being excluded from the growth process.

The Annual Plan 2008-09 was prepared on the basis of following

directions/guidelines given to all Central Ministries/Departments for the preparation of the plan proposals:

- (i) Every Ministry /Deptt. should outline their “Core Plan” and sectoral priorities keeping in view the priorities and objectives outlined in National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), so that the available resources could be used in the most judicious and economically efficient manner.
- (ii) ZBB exercise for all schemes should be given utmost importance by every Central Ministry/Department. This is necessary to prevent a mismatch between the requirement of funds and the Plan allocations and to focus on achievement of desired physical target rather than financial allocation.
- (iii) As Annual Plan 2008-09 is the second year of the Eleventh Plan, only those ongoing programmes/ projects may be included which are in public interest and cannot be scrapped without significant implications on the economy for which at least the preliminary feasibility study has already been carried out.
- (iv) To improve the quality of implementation of development programmes, emphasis was laid on converting financial outlays into outcomes. The target of intermediate output/ outcome of the Plan programmes/schemes implemented by Ministry/ Department may be worked out and assessment of the achievement of the targets with respect to quantifiable deliverables as given in the outcome budget may be provided.
- (v) Inputs emerging from the half yearly performance review meetings and the qualitative assessment of the

- achievements of quantifiable deliverables vis-à-vis their targets would have strong bearing on the Plan allocation for 2008-09.
- (vi) Every Ministry/Deptt. should include the proposed/likely EAPs in its Annual Plan proposal, in order to integrate Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) and direct funded projects (i.e. outside the budgetary flows) with the planning process and the allocation of budgetary resources.
- (vii) In pursuance to Prime Minister's initiative for the North-Eastern region, all Central Ministries/ Departments were required to earmark at least 10% of the budget for the North-East (except those specifically exempted).
- (viii) There is a need to encourage public-private partnership in promoting

infrastructure to leverage public funds, ensure better value of money and to improve the quality of service delivery, particularly, delivery of social services like health care, primary education, provision of quality transportation facilities in the form of roads, railroads, ports and airports and safe drinking water and sanitation.

3.2.2 The allocation proposed for the ongoing **flagship programmes** for the Annual Plan 2008-09 in comparison to 2007-08 BE is given in the following Table 3.2.1:

3.2.3. With about half of the rural population still dependent on agriculture for livelihood, the objective of inclusive growth cannot be realized without revitalizing Agriculture. Accordingly, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan places high priority to redressing the weaknesses in the

**Table 3.2.1: Budgetary Estimates (BE) for 2007-08 and BE proposed for 2008-09 for flagship programmes**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2007-08	BE 2008-09	% Increase over BE 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	10671.00	13100.00	22.76
2	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	7324.00	8000.00	9.23
3	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)	12000.00	16000.00	33.33
4	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	11010.00	12050.00	9.45
5	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	1060.00	1200.00	13.21
6	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	5293.00	6300.00	19.03
7	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	5500.00	6866.00	24.84
	<b>Bharat Nirman</b>			
8	Rural Roads (PMGSY)	6500.00	7530.00	15.85
9	Rural Telecom Connectivity (USO Fund)	--	--	--
10	Rural Housing (IAY)	4040.00	5400.00	33.66
11	Rural Drinking Water (ARWSP)	6500.00	7300.00	12.31
12	Rural Electrification (RGGVY)	3983.00	5500.00	38.09
13	Irrigation (AIBP)	11,000.00	20,000.00	81.82

Source: Budget Document-2008-09, Vol.-I, Govt. of India



agricultural sector. Thus, an increase of 20 percent (over 2007-08 BE) has been given to the **Department of Agriculture & Cooperation** for making adequate provision for National Horticulture Mission (Rs.1100 crore), Micro Irrigation (Rs.500 crore), Support to Agriculture Extension (Rs.230 crore), Rainfed Area Development programme (Rs.348 crore) and Macro management of Agriculture (Rs. 1100 crore). Similarly, the plan outlay of **Department of Agricultural Research & Education** has been raised by 8.64% to Rs. 1,760 crore so that it could completely reorient/reengineer the technology generation to address location specific requirements and also improve KVK linkages with field dissemination programmes to bridge the knowledge deficit. The outlay for the **Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying** has been raised by 9.89% to Rs. 1,000 crore primarily for increasing per capita availability of milk, egg, meat and fish and also for intensifying R& D efforts for breed improvement and disease control. Scheme of Debt waivers and Debt Relief for Farmers: Rs. 60,000 crore agriculture debt relief package for farmers has been announced by the **Ministry of Finance** benefiting for four crore farmers. The scheme to cover all loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural banks and Co-operative Credit Institutions upto March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 are covered under this scheme.

3.2.4. Education is the greatest equalizer as it enables the masses to participate in the growth process. Thus, the outlay for the **Department of School Education & literacy** has been raised by 20.77% to Rs.26,800 crore primarily to meet the requirements of Flagship programmes namely, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Mid Day Meal (MDM). Besides, the focus will be on bringing drastic reduction in dropouts and improving the quality of elementary education. As per the approved framework for the implementation

of SSA, the assistance under the programme will be on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Central and State governments in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan till the SSA Mission comes to an end in 2010. The allocation for Teacher's education has been significantly stepped up for institutional capacity building and with special focus on pre-service and in-service training of teachers. The demand for Secondary education will also expand significantly as SSA reaches its goal of universal and complete elementary education. Accordingly, Rs. 2,185 crore (including Rs. 218.50 crore for North-Eastern Region) has been allocated to the new composite scheme for Universalizing Access to Secondary Education (SUCCESS). Besides, Kendriya & Navodaya Vidyalayas will be expanded. With a view to benefit SCs and STs students with a good quality education, an outlay of Rs. 300 crore (including Rs. 30 crore for North-Eastern Region) has been provided for Special Navodaya Schools which will be launched in areas of relatively high SC & ST population. The Merit Scholarship Scheme has been revised and expanded.

3.2.5. The Knowledge Services sector has emerged as a major growth engine in our economy. However, the severe skill constraints will limit our ability to gain and maintain competitive advantage in this area. Hence, Approach Paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan has stressed upon the need to revamp our existing educational system focusing on "expansion, inclusion and excellence". Accordingly, the Plan outlay for the **Department of Higher Education** has been provided Rs. 7,600 crore.

3.2.6. The **Oversight Committee on Reservation for OBCs** (Moily Committee), based on the principle of "expansion, inclusion and excellence" has proposed 54% expansion in Central Universities, IIMs, IIT/NIT's and engineering / medical / agricultural institutions for providing 27% reservations to OBCs. Accordingly, the

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Science & Technology and Department of Agricultural Research & Education have been provided Rs. 34,400 crore, Rs. 16,534 crore, Rs. 1,530 crore and Rs. 1,760 crore, respectively for implementing the recommendations of the Oversight Committee during 2008-09.

3.2.7. The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan must focus on a comprehensive strategy for better health & ensure substantial improvement in health indicators such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, total fertility rate and anemia particularly among pregnant women. Accordingly, the plan outlay for **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare** has been raised by 15.12 % to Rs. 16,534 crore. It includes provision of Rs. 12,050 crore for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM is expected to address the gaps in the provision of effective health care to rural population with special focus on 18 states, which have weak public health indicators or weak infrastructure. It aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like safe drinking water, sanitation and nutrition through integrated District Plans for Health. There is a provision for flexible funds so that the States can utilize them in the areas they feel are important. Similarly, plan outlay for Department of AYUSH has been raised by 9.43% to Rs. 534 crore.

3.2.8. Safe drinking water is essential to reduce the incidence of disease and for checking malnutrition. Sanitation is also an essential component of any health intervention and strategy. Hence, the total outlay for the **Department of Drinking Water Supply** has been raised by 12.44% to Rs. 8,500 crore: Rs. 7,300 crore for Rural Drinking Water and Rs. 1,200 crore for Total Sanitation Campaign respectively.

3.2.9. The plan allocation for **Department of Women & Child Development** has been raised by 24.29% to Rs. 7,200 crore with a view to making adequate provision for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) which is aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of the young children especially the girl child in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers. The budgetary allocation of Rs. 6,300 crore for ICDS includes supplementary nutrition, and for training of ICDS functionaries and provision for launching of a new scheme “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls” after merger of Kishori Shakti Yojana & Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls. For the first time a statement on child related schemes has been introduced in the budget. The total expenditure on scheme for child welfare would be of the order of Rs. 33,434 crore. Rs. 11,460 crore has been provided for 100 per cent women specific schemes and Rs. 16,202 crore for schemes where at least 30 per cent is earmarked for women specific programmes for the period of 2008-09.

3.2.10. The total outlay to the **Department of Rural Development** has been enhanced by 20.31% to Rs. 38,500 crore for making adequate provision for flagship schemes of Self Employment, Wage Employment, Rural Housing and Rural Connectivity. NREGP, initially launched in 200 districts, will be extended to cover another 100 districts including 89 districts in Special Category States. The central plan outlay for National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is Rs. 1,600 crore (including Rs. 1600 crore for North- Eastern Region and Sikkim). Rural roads are critical infrastructure for promoting socio-economic development in rural areas and accordingly an allocation of Rs. 7,530 crore (BE) (an increase of 15.85%) has been provided to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Recognizing the importance given in the National Common

Minimum Programme, the gross budgetary support to Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been enhanced by 33.66% to Rs.5,400.00 crore. The plan outlay of Rs.2150 crore (including Rs. 217 crore for North- Eastern Region and Sikkim) has been announced for Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the year 2008-09.

3.2.11. The Approach Paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan pays special attention to the needs and requirements of the SCs, STs and minorities and other excluded groups to bring them at par with the rest of society. Accordingly, the outlay for the **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Minority Affairs** has been raised to Rs. 2,400 crore, Rs. 805 crore and Rs. 1,000 crore, respectively. Scholarships: Pre and post-matric scholarship programme announced in previous budget for SC, ST, OBC and Minorities. Scheduled Castes Rs. 804 crore, Scheduled Tribes Rs. 195 crore, OBCs Rs. 164 crore and Minorities 100 crore (post-matric) allocated for the year 2008-09.. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Programme supporting SC, ST students pursuing M.Phil, Ph.D courses allocated Rs. 75 crore in 2008-09.

3.2.12. The main constraint in rapid growth is the inadequacy of infrastructure and its quality. Accordingly, the budgetary allocation of Rs. 5, 500 crore has been provided for **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaram Yojana (RGGVY)**. This is aimed at providing access to electricity in all un-electrified villages and connecting all BPL households. Plan outlay of RGGVY to be continued during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period with a capital subsidy of Rs. 28, 000 crore: Rs. 5, 500 crore allocated for 2008-09. For Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Project Rs. 800 crore has been provided in 2008-09. Further, development of the renewable sources of energy can also help in tackling the scarcity of electricity and

energy supply. Hence, **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources** has been provided GBS of Rs. 1,267 crore. Improvement in the quality of transport infrastructure is an essential pre-requisite for high economic growth. High transaction costs arising from an inadequate and inefficient transport sector can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of progress on other fronts. Hence, the outlay to **Department of Road Transport & Highways, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Department of Shipping** has been enhanced to Rs.17,550 crore, Rs.10,031 crore and Rs.6,609 crore, respectively.

3.2.13. The budgetary allocation for **Ministry of Urban Development** has been enhanced by 6.52% to Rs. 5,478.36 crore. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF). The scheme is expected to help the smaller ULBs to raise loans for their priority projects. An outlay of Rs. 50 crore has been kept for urban transport planning and capacity building. Budgetary allocation for National Capital Regional Planning Board has been increased to Rs. 100 crore for leveraging more funds for the development of NCR. This is also expected to reduce demographic pressure on Delhi. The plan allocation for the **Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation** has been raised to Rs. 8, 619.86 crore mainly for making adequate provision for Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (Rs. 344 crore). The scheme has assumed importance in view of the need for accelerated employment generation in urban areas. A provision of Rs. 30 crore has also been made for a new scheme “Interest Subsidy on Housing for Urban Poor” aimed at providing affordable housing to EWS/LIG categories. These allocations are in addition to that provided for JNNURM (Rs. 6, 866 crore)

3.2.14. Research & Development enhances the multiplier for developmental activities and

Table-3.2.2

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry /Department	BE 2007-08	2008-09 (BE)	% increase
Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)	1215.00	1228.00	1.07
Department of Science and Technology	1526.00	1530.00	0.26
Department of Biotechnology	675.00	900.00	33.33
Department of Space	3420.00	3600.00	5.26
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1070.00	1200.00	12.15
Ministry of Earth Sciences	690.00	750.00	8.70
Department of Information Technology	1500.00	1680.00	12.00

Source: Budget Document-2008-09, Vol.-I, Govt. of India

is crucial for making India a knowledge economy. Accordingly, **Science & Technology and Information Technology sectors** have been given a major step up – as is evident from the following table 3.2.2. An allocation for the Department of Atomic Energy (R&D) and Department of Science & Technology has been enhanced to 1,228.00 crore (an increase of 1.07%) and 1,530 crore (an increase of 0.3%) respectively in 2008-09. details are given in the table 3.2.2.

While finalizing the plan allocations of various scientific departments for the Annual Plan (2008-09), the following have been main considerations:

- (a). **Ministry of Earth Sciences** and the Earth Commission have been constituted to have a holistic understanding of the complex relationship between the key elements of the earth item, namely, the atmosphere, the oceans and the land, with a view to improving the meteorological forecasting in the country. Major emphasis has accordingly been given to modernization of the India Meteorological Department with an outlay of Rs. 453.67 crore.
- (b). With a view to attracting young students to take up science as career, **Department of Science and Technology** has been provided a

specific allocation of Rs. 100 crore to provide 10,000 scholarships of Rs. one lakh per year, as per the recommendations of the Oversight Committee. In addition, a new programme with a long term vision for creating innovation clusters on the lines of Bangalore for IT, Chennai for leather and auto components etc., has been envisaged.

- (c). The **Department of Biotechnology** would be undertaking a new initiative entitled 'Grand Challenge Programme' to support inter-disciplinary grand challenge projects in the areas of national importance where biotechnology interventions can bring about significant value addition, cost effectiveness and competitiveness in product and process diversity. The outlay for Department of Biotechnology has been enhanced by 33.33% to Rs.900 crore.
- (d). One of the major initiatives of the **Department of Atomic Energy** would be participation in the setting up of International Thermo-Nuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) as an equal partner. In addition, R&D work on development of 700 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) and development of advanced fuels for Fast Breeder Reactor would also be taken up.



- (e). **Department of Space** has proposed to set up an Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology. The Institute would offer under-graduate, post-graduate and research programme in space science & technology, and also integrated master's course in space science with customized curriculum to meet the high technology requirement of ISRO. The Plan Outlay for Department of Space is Rs.3600 crore.
- (f). Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has proposed to set up a Translational Research Institute. The outlay for Department Scientific & Industrial Research is Rs.1200 crore. This is for Technology Promotion, Development and utilization programmes of the Department and its support to Central Electronics Ltd.
- (g). The Budgetary allocation for **Department of IT** has been enhanced primarily to provide impetus to the National E-governance Plan for e-enabled India, promotion of electronics, IT Hardware as well as software industries, capacity building and manpower development in Nano Technology, Cyber security and other State-of-the-art technologies. Allocation of the Department of Information Technology enhanced to Rs. 1680 crore in 2008-09 from Rs. 1,500 crore in 2007-08; Two schemes of establishing 100,000 broadband internet-enabled Common Service Centers in rural areas and State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) with central assistance under implementation; new schemes for State Data Centers also approved; Rs. 75 crore provided for the common service centers; Rs. 450 crore provided for SWAN and Rs. 275 crore for the State Data Centers.

3.2.15. **National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC)** has

brought out a national strategy for manufacturing. A High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM) has been set up under Honorable Prime Minister for implementing the measures devised by NMCC. The HLCM has identified following sectors for priority attention: Textiles, Leather and foot wear, Food processing, and IT hardware & Electronic. Accordingly, the outlay for **Ministry of Textiles, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Ministry of Food Processing Industries** has been increased to Rs.2,500 crore, Rs.6,00 crore and Rs.2,90 crore, respectively. The budgetary allocation for **Department of Consumer Affairs** has been raised to Rs.209 crore primarily for strengthening measures for increasing consumer awareness and for important activities relating to consumer protection. **Department of Commerce** has been provided Rs.1,560 crore primarily for providing support to "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Export (ASIDE)" and for strengthening Plantation sector.

3.2.16. Plan outlay of **Ministry of Home Affairs** has been enhanced by 74.29% to Rs. 8,00 crore primarily for capacity building of personnel through education and training, modernization of forensic labs, road and traffic safety system, and better crime detection systems especially relating to economic offences & terrorism and scientific management of disaster. The budgetary allocation for **Ministry of Law & Justice** has been raised to Rs. 260 crore : Rs. 170.50 crore for computerization of district & subordinate courts and Rs. 65 crore for developing infrastructure facilities for judiciary including High Courts. The plan outlay of the **Ministry of External Affairs** has been raised to Rs. 579 crore for projects being implemented by the Ministry in neighboring countries (Punatsangchu in Bhutan, Pul-e-kumri in Afghanistan and Dungsam in Myanmar). Tourism is one of

the major sources of livelihood and it also plays an important role in promoting our cultural heritage and business. Accordingly, the GBS for **Ministry of Tourism** has been raised to Rs. 1,000 crore.

### **ZBB, Monitoring & Evaluation**

3.2.17. Substantial ZBB exercise for the Annual Plan 2008-09 has been carried out by Planning Commission in spite of the unwillingness of the Ministries and many of the CSS/CS schemes have been dropped/merged/ reclassified and establishment cost transferred to Non-Plan w.e.f 1.04.08. The exercise has allowed refocusing the outlays according to the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan priorities and economical, efficient and judicious utilization of the available resources. The spill over liabilities of the discontinued CS/CSS have not been included in the plan allocation for 2008-09 and salary & establishments components of many Plan schemes have also to be transferred to Non-Plan.

3.2.18. The Approach paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan lays special emphasis on the need for professional and systematic monitoring of programmes conducted by independent agencies outside those actually implementing these programmes. Expeditious evaluation of ongoing schemes & programmes, for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, particularly involving substantial outlay, has also been emphasized. Evaluation of programmes is crucial for learning lessons about the design and implementation of programmes. It would also address a broad range of issues relating to economy, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and relevance of public sector funding and developmental intervention. Step would also be taken to enhance the level of accountability of the implementing Ministry/Department.

### **Central Assistance to States/UT Plans:**

3.2.19. GBS for State/UT Plan has been fixed at Rs.63431.50 crore which includes

Rs.60152.46 crore for State Plans and Rs.3219.04 crore for UT Plans. **Normal Central Assistance (NCA)** has been increased from Rs.15408.02 crore in 2007-08 (BE) to Rs.17991.98 crore in 2008-09 (BE). The major ACA schemes, where enhancements are provided, are: for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and other Water Resources Programme the estimated outlay is Rs.20, 000 crore, with a grant component of 5,550 crore. Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme has been provided Rs. 876 crore which includes Rs.460 crore for State Plans.

3.2.20. **Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF)** has been provided Rs.5,800 crore (Rs.4,670 crore as the District Component and Rs.1,130 crore as State Component) for Special Plans for Bihar and KBK districts of Orissa. This will ensure rapid development of the most backward regions of the country.

3.2.21. Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drain Project (BRIMSTOWA) have been provided Rs. 100 crore and similarly, Commonwealth Games has been allocated Rs. 624 crores which includes Rs. 350 crores for Commonwealth Games Infrastructure, Delhi.

3.2.22. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been provided Rs.6,866 crore with State component of Rs.6,247.98 crore and UT component of Rs.618.02 crore. JNNRM is expected to induce much needed reforms in Urban Local Bodies and also rapid development of the 63 Mission Cities.

### **REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08**

Revised estimate for the Central Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 was Rs. 292337.01 crore, a decrease of 8.64% over the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 319992.08 crore. The RE for Annual Plan 2007-08 for Centre, States/UTs, by heads of development, is summarized Annexure-3.2.3



## ANNEXURE-3.2.1

## Actual Expenditure of Centre, States &amp; Uts for Annual Plan 2006-07

Rs.in crores

S.No.	Head of Development	Centre	States/Uts	Annual Plan 2006-07
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	7623.00	8950.21	16573.21
II	Rural Development	16532.00	13621.92	30153.92
III	Special Area Programmes	N.A	5602.86	5602.86
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	448.00	31354.57	31802.57
V	Energy	7184.00	22265.81	29449.81
	a. Power	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Petroleum	N.A	N.A	N.A
	c. Coal & Lignite	N.A	N.A	N.A
	d. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	N.A	N.A	N.A
VI	Industry & Minerals	5869.00	4475.42	10344.42
	a. Village & Small Scale Inds.	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Other Industries	N.A	N.A	N.A
VII	Transport	27936.00	24584.32	52520.32
	a. Railways	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Others	N.A	N.A	N.A
VIII	Communications	748.00	1.10	749.10
IX	Science, Technology & Environment	6425.00	568.85	6993.85
X	General Economic Services	2741.00	6311.82	9052.82
XI	Social Services	48118.00	62617.06	110735.06
	a. Education	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Medical & Public Health	N.A	N.A	N.A
	c. Family Welfare	N.A	N.A	N.A
	d. Housing	N.A	N.A	N.A
	e. Urban Development	N.A	N.A	N.A
	f. Other Social Services	N.A	N.A	N.A
XII	General Services	718.00	5215.83	5933.83
XIII	<b>Total (I to XII)</b>	<b>124342.00</b>	<b>185569.77</b>	<b>309911.77</b>

Note: N.A. Not Available

NA- Sub head actuals are not available

Source: Budget Document-2008-09 Vol.-I, Govt. of India

## ANNEXURE-3.2.2

**Budget Estimates by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 2007-08 for Centre, States & UTs**  
(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Centre			States & UTs	Total
		Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay	Outlay	
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8389	169	8558	10812	19370
2	Rural Development	16706	0	16706	15803	32509
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	507	0	507	38051	38558
4	Energy	8015	71144	79158	27117	106275
5	Industry & Minerals	6817	13617	20434	4568	25003
6	Transport	26016	45573	71589	30308	101897
7	Communications	590	25222	25812	0,00	25812
8	Science, Technology & Environment	8816	0	8816	1562	10378
9	General Economic Services	3559	73	3632	8119	11751
10	Social Services	74696	9254	83951	89011	172962
11	General Services	829	0	829	6238	7067
12	Special Area Programmes	0	0	0	7732	7732
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154939</b>	<b>165053</b>	<b>319992</b>	<b>239322</b>	<b>559314</b>

Source: Budget Document-2008-09, Vol.-I, Govt. of India

## ANNEXURE-3.2.3

## Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2007-08 for Centre, States &amp; Union Territories

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Total Outlay		Total
		Centre	States & Uts	Centre, States & UTs
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8544.33	9944.67	18489.00
2	Rural Development	17511.17	16163.53	33674.7
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	453.62	38455.63	38909.25
4	Energy	72230.2	28789.01	101019.21
5	Industry & Minerals	17952.83	4920.25	22873.08
6	Transport	68930.12	30410.65	99340.77
7	Communications	16598.61	0.00	16598.61
8	Science, Technology & Environment	7741.55	2731.56	10473.11
9	General Economic Services	3043.14	6367.50	9410.64
10	Social Services	78797.97	87570.62	166368.59
11	General Services	533.47	6230.96	6764.43
12	Special Area Programmes	0	7672.44	7672.44
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>292337.01</b>	<b>239256.82</b>	<b>531593.83</b>

Source : Budget Document-2008-09, Vol.-I, Govt. of India

## ANNEXURE-3.2.4

## Annual Plan (2007-08) - Revised Outlay - Major headwise/State-Wise

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar *	Chhattisgarh *	Goa *	Gujarat *	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J & K *
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	66193.20	6000.86	20765.00	25207.25	33525.60	4772.00	91817.00	12794.30	11838.70	7376.87
II.	Rural Development	157321.14	2399.00	32051.00	96182.50	45313.72	3263.05	51316.00	38798.52	10387.00	15,625.02
III.	Special Area Programmes	59469.00	8998.00	52595.00	67755.00	29155.51	500.00	0.00	1880.00	1261.62	31905.25
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1297360.00	10432.18	15416.00	133548.50	97813.67	17271.00	475449.00	75024.00	25982.00	13563.00
V.	Energy	12044.97	24457.43	39825.00	83393.38	11132.83	12550.00	61328.00	87398.00	15880.00	101927.69
VI.	Industry & Minerals	47301.27	1139.90	6355.00	34000.00	18318.34	4170.50	52115.00	11952.00	2755.00	7874.00
VII.	Transport	133188.97	38025.96	45827.00	249824.50	134366.96	12714.00	152627.00	40875.00	27794.00	50140.61
VIII.	Science & Technology	18869.26	4435.00	2863.00	7009.00	9320.83	4616.00	13201.00	10452.90	10397.00	4049.00
IX.	General Economic Services	134389.95	10420.51	36149.00	60671.92	25263.22	4178.00	33469.00	4676.50	6906.00	57090.74
X.	Social Services	1054283.51	36970.49	85043.00	245735.93	326132.29	61612.45	667605.00	258874.78	91258.80	115276.64
	Education	94664.50	19457.52	9506.00	64277.00	132386.49	11604.00	90781.00	72410.00	29067.80	35652.30
	Medical & Public Health	76027.84	5554.95	19532.00	25836.93	42849.82	4983.00	56520.00	10874.00	22264.80	22097.66
	Water Supply & Sanitation	73186.00	5126.62	6819.00	27657.85	32134.89	16542.00	133120.00	56600.00	18927.00	13298.98
	Housing	485317.00	3742.00	9958.00	38898.16	5176.50	1333.95	91742.00	7217.00	5320.00	350.00
	Urban Development	128612.28	1072.40	11199.00	33667.50	50162.20	13229.00	171634.00	19712.50	2707.00	17594.07
	Others Social Services	196475.89	2017.00	28029.00	55398.49	63422.39	13920.50	123808.00	92061.28	12972.20	26283.63
XI.	General Services	17792.62	3916.67	52611.00	16672.02	11029.03	17353.00	1073.00	7274.00	6019.50	80171.18
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2998213.89</b>	<b>147196.00</b>	<b>389500.00</b>	<b>1020000.00</b>	<b>741372.00</b>	<b>143000.00</b>	<b>1600000.00</b>	<b>550000.00</b>	<b>210479.62</b>	<b>485000.00</b>

Source : States Plan Division, Planning Commission

\* : Revision not sought by States/UTs; approved outlay repeated.

## ANNEXURE-3.2.4

## Annual Plan (2007-08) - Revised Outlay - Major headwise/State-Wise

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	(Rs. lakhs)									
		Jharkhand*	Karnataka*	Kerala*	Madhya Pradesh *	Maharashtra *	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram		
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>14.</b>	<b>15.</b>	<b>16.</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>20.</b>		
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	38870.00	109328.00	33801.00	53861.62	71984.82	2258.75	7185.00	6497.00		
II.	Rural Development	77256.00	120980.00	24188.00	139931.72	151814.74	7960.19	10045.00	4883.00		
III.	Special Area Programmes	45295.00	11881.00	5467.00	55879.00	109353.00	1432.96	1230.00	5677.28		
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	52900.00	314577.00	21527.00	179694.63	414415.91	29685.00	1838.00	3433.00		
V.	Energy	90253.00	210593.00	99793.00	155356.75	193155.32	10468.00	25135.00	7843.00		
VI.	Industry & Minerals	14931.00	43560.00	10730.00	9862.42	11078.74	8747.00	2915.00	2231.00		
VII.	Transport	77696.00	220404.00	87564.00	174045.39	199404.90	18762.00	16241.00	14805.00		
VIII.	Science & Technology	14125.00	21060.00	15025.00	4955.00	7247.66	3280.62	2575.00	2195.00		
IX.	General Economic Services	8053.50	18654.00	18051.00	30314.75	55582.39	2170.68	3062.00	3482.00		
X.	Social Services	231091.00	658557.00	198414.00	394170.72	783202.52	51194.20	28990.00	33011.00		
	Education	85431.00	160091.00	14182.00	183812.97	65618.11	10961.90	10833.00	12749.00		
	Medical & Public Health	28100.00	61706.00	8380.00	24531.00	519668.44	3850.00	6040.00	4275.00		
	Water Supply & Sanitation	20500.00	76359.00	91295.00	30739.00	91695.02	11249.00	5334.00	9780.00		
	Housing	300.00	63683.00	3128.00	6288.24	28775.64	5303.00	700.00	1810.00		
	Urban Development	34500.00	168732.00	47970.00	66064.00	225927.11	4319.00	2236.00	2528.00		
	Others Social Services	62260.00	127986.00	33459.00	82735.51	-148481.80	15511.30	3847.00	1869.00		
XI.	General Services	17129.50	48664.00	180440.00	3028.00	22760.00	6080.56	2466.00	1756.00		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>667600.00</b>	<b>1778258.00</b>	<b>695000.00</b>	<b>1201100.00</b>	<b>2020000.00</b>	<b>142039.96</b>	<b>101682.00</b>	<b>85813.28</b>		

Source : States Plan Division, Planning Commission

## ANNEXURE-3.2.4

## Annual Plan (2007-08) - Revised Outlay - Major headwise/State-Wise

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab*	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Total States
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	6867.95	17534.87	16306.37	20016.29	3667.00	89224.27	7402.67	149093.00	24553.72	38250.23	976993.34
II.	Rural Development	4062.74	14582.58	35087.78	88595.30	12429.71	167165.66	8130.19	166545.00	31781.03	77651.45	1595747.04
III.	Special Area Programmes	10884.00	86640.00	0.00	12083.41	2396.00	5254.00	8761.58	69532.00	2000.00	79958.74	767244.35
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	5286.00	148816.90	65000.00	85368.49	1445.00	46919.62	4200.16	242655.00	16648.78	36334.22	3832604.06
V.	Energy	8099.44	33668.17	106202.00	524375.03	5665.57	205182.48	6574.38	396179.00	29445.67	180879.00	2738805.11
VI.	Industry & Minerals	3955.53	6894.30	2830.00	16532.11	2250.00	51229.45	3092.26	23059.00	2655.03	56039.96	458573.81
VII.	Transport	7138.85	36329.50	86648.04	80709.20	7900.00	213924.24	14802.48	470251.00	95629.02	56882.97	2764521.59
VIII.	Science & Technology	2536.00	10532.62	7734.00	5883.00	3060.00	20672.03	2293.05	26505.00	21257.69	10210.80	266360.46
IX.	General Economic Services	5330.21	25794.15	26206.32	17843.91	2557.00	12235.43	1151.38	11771.00	8416.04	3449.65	627340.25
X.	Social Services	25629.18	165372.66	158747.66	337675.45	24608.72	577753.79	42066.60	925794.00	195629.99	404993.71	8179695.09
	Education	6698.00	35963.56	42332.99	60999.52	11745.50	70259.06	9247.86	206040.00	69282.52	76161.36	1692215.96
	Medical & Public Health	2256.89	13463.66	10321.53	29588.43	2920.00	46914.51	8451.41	171477.00	34375.10	87066.20	1349926.17
	Water Supply & Sanitation	1155.00	24281.00	27903.30	83315.94	3626.00	57389.42	3914.77	82939.00	33800.04	68140.00	1106827.83
	Housing	7316.92	17520.01	1016.00	13795.00	681.60	23590.18	4775.83	41675.00	500.02	27438.00	897351.05
	Urban Development	4410.32	16980.99	12557.10	94535.41	2437.83	72380.00	3169.39	168872.00	20114.79	128061.53	1525385.42
	Others Social Services	3792.05	57163.44	64616.74	55441.15	3197.79	307220.62	12507.34	254791.00	37557.52	146188.15	1736050.19
XI.	General Services	4552.10	5834.25	6337.83	5917.81	3563.00	10439.03	3623.15	18616.00	9846.00	19311.73	584276.98
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84342.00</b>	<b>552000.00</b>	<b>511100.00</b>	<b>1195000.00</b>	<b>69542.00</b>	<b>1400000.00</b>	<b>102097.90</b>	<b>2500000.00</b>	<b>437862.97</b>	<b>963962.46</b>	<b>22792162.08</b>

Source: States Plan Division, Planning Commission



## ANNEXURE-3.2.4

## Annual Plan (2007-08) - Revised Outlay - Major headwise/State-Wise

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	A & N Islands *	CHANDI-GARH *	D & N Haveli *	DAMAN & Diu *	DELHI *	LAKSHAD-weep *	PUDU-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	% of Total
I.	2.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1970.01	109.00	336.00	185.00	4670.00	3109.00	7094.93	17473.94	994467.28	3.02
II.	Rural Development	3891.00	300.00	204.00	306.00	13005.00	113.00	2787.35	20606.35	1616353.39	4.91
III.	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	767244.35	2.33
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	417.00	769.52	140.00	64.00	6900.00	603.00	4065.30	12958.82	3845562.88	11.67
V.	Energy	3010.00	2557.00	1533.00	1039.00	125130.00	2346.00	4481.12	140096.12	2878901.23	8.74
VI.	Industry & Minerals	600.00	80.00	41.00	42.00	26350.00	111.00	6227.32	33451.32	492025.13	1.49
VII.	Transport	25341.20	1220.00	1506.00	2697.00	226978.00	11609.00	7192.57	276543.77	3041065.36	9.23
VIII.	Science & Technology	1690.00	1548.00	421.00	128.00	2075.00	542.00	392.00	6796.00	273156.46	0.83
IX.	General Economic Services	1552.29	282.00	221.00	171.00	3602.00	214.00	3367.75	9410.04	636750.29	1.93
X.	Social Services	18798.50	19622.48	3145.00	2189.00	466760.00	3222.00	63629.50	577366.48	8757061.57	26.59
	Education	5990.00	4245.00	1351.00	768.00	76190.00	1141.00	11749.71	101434.71	1793650.67	5.45
	Medical & Public Health	3407.00	4098.00	663.00	413.00	99500.00	638.00	13364.99	122083.99	1472010.16	4.47
	Water Supply & Sanitation	2954.80	855.48	516.00	345.00	126800.00	385.00	3665.70	135521.98	1242349.81	3.77
	Housing	1525.00	740.00	202.00	138.00	6490.00	609.00	7563.59	17267.59	914618.64	2.78
	Urban Development	2640.00	8724.00	159.00	212.00	128450.00	388.00	9831.93	150404.93	1675790.35	5.09
	Others Social Services	2281.70	960.00	254.00	313.00	157780.00	61.00	17453.58	179103.28	1915153.47	5.81
XI.	General Services	3213.00	275.00	341.00	346.00	24530.00	342.00	9772.16	38819.16	623096.14	1.89
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60483.00</b>	<b>26763.00</b>	<b>7888.00</b>	<b>7167.00</b>	<b>900000.00</b>	<b>22211.00</b>	<b>109010.00</b>	<b>1133522.00</b>	<b>32939257.18</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : States Plan Division, Planning Commission

**ANNEXURE 3.2.5**  
**Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2008-09) Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources**

S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	9660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9660.00
A	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	6900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6900.00
B	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	1760.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1760.00
C	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
II.	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	3550.00	1953.00	323.00	0.00	94.00	417.00	2370.00	5920.00
III.	MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	495.00	1685.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1685.61	2180.61
A	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	295.00	6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.68	301.68
B	Department of Fertilizers	200.00	1678.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1678.93	1878.93
IV.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION	190.00	2833.87	0.00	9005.11	-1997.98	7007.13	9841.00	10031.00
V.	MINISTRY OF COAL	300.00	4318.40	1560.84	275.26	442.50	2278.60	6597.00	6897.00
VI.	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	2160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2160.00
A	Department of Commerce	1560.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1560.00
B	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
VII.	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	2655.00	12965.60	8094.00	0.00	272.14	8366.14	21331.74	23986.74
A	Department of Posts	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
B	Department of Telecommunications	375.00	12965.60	8094.00	0.00	0.00	8094.00	21059.60	21434.60
C	Department of Information Technology	1680.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	272.14	272.14	272.14	1952.14

S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VIII.	MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	304.00	49.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.64	353.64
A	Department of Consumer Affairs	209.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.00
B	Department of Food and Public Distribution	95.00	49.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.64
IX.	MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00
X.	MINISTRY OF CULTURE	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
XI.	MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION	81.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.00
XII.	MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00
XIII.	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
XIV.	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	579.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	579.00
XV.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	2776.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2776.00
A	Department of Economic Affairs	2766.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2766.00
B	Department of Expenditure	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
XVI.	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	290.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.00
XVII.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	16534.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16534.00
A	Department of Health and Family Welfare	15580.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15580.00
B	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	534.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	534.00
C	Department of Health Research	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00
XVIII.	MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	360.00	1358.03	0.00	1638.60	0.00	1638.60	2996.63	3356.63

S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Department of Heavy Industry	350.00	1358.03	0.00	1638.60	0.00	1638.60	2996.63	3346.63
B	Department of Public Enterprises	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
XIX.	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
XX.	MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	850.00	383.05	2200.00	0.00	5186.81	7386.81	7769.86	8619.86
XXI.	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	34400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34400.00
A	Department of School Education and Literacy	26800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26800.00
B	Department of Higher Education	7600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7600.00
XXII.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
XXIII.	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
XXIV.	MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00
XXV.	MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES	1794.00	26.50	0.00	0.00	33.50	33.50	60.00	1854.00
XXVI.	MINISTRY OF MINES	200.00	1809.62	0.00	150.00	0.38	150.38	1960.00	2160.00
XXVII.	MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
XXVIII.	MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	620.00	86.73	0.00	100.00	460.27	560.27	647.00	1267.00
XXIX.	MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00
XXX.	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS	138.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.00
XXXI.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	25.00	37512.83	1285.00	440.00	7302.17	9027.17	46540.00	46565.00
XXXII.	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	602.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	602.00
XXXIII.	MINISTRY OF POWER	6000.00	10850.37	14258.91	3752.02	5598.80	23609.63	34460.00	40460.00

S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XXXIV.	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	42400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	49400.00
A	Department of Rural Development	31500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7000.00	7000.00	38500.00
B	Department of Land Resources	2400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2400.00
C	Department of Drinking Water Supply	8500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8500.00
XXXV.	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	3630.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3630.00
A	Department of Science and Technology	1530.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1530.00
B	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00
C	Department of Biotechnology	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	900.00
XXXVI.	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	14050.00	5126.99	4100.00	542.01	340.00	4982.01	10109.00	24159.00
A	Department of Shipping	600.00	5126.99	0.00	542.01	340.00	882.01	6009.00	6609.00
B	Department of Road Transport and Highways	13450.00	0.00	4100.00	0.00	0.00	4100.00	4100.00	17550.00
XXXVII.	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	2400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2400.00
XXXVIII.	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	3600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3600.00
XXXIX.	MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	129.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.00
XL.	MINISTRY OF STEEL	34.00	9509.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9509.00	9543.00
XLI.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00
XLII.	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
XLIII.	MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	805.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	805.00
XLIV.	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2500.00	128.36	2790.00	0.00	60.00	2849.99	2978.36	5478.36

S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XLV.	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
XLVI.	MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	7200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7200.00
XLVII.	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS	890.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	890.00
XLVIII.	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	7100.00	20600	7200	0.00	1826.1	9026.10	29626.1	36726.10
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>179954.00</b>	<b>111197.60</b>	<b>41811.75</b>	<b>15903.00</b>	<b>26618.69</b>	<b>84333.44</b>	<b>195531.04</b>	<b>375485</b>

Source: Budget Document-2008-09, Vol. - I, Govt. of India



## ANNEXURE 3.2.6

## Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2008-09 for Centre, States &amp; UTs

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Total Outlay		States & UTs		Total	
		Centre	Outlay	Outlay	Centre, States & UTs		
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10074.51	17199.58		27274.09		
2	Rural Development	18972.00	203933.76		222905.76		
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	410.80	47683.18		48093.98		
4	Energy	93814.75	33680.99		127495.74		
5	Industry & Minerals	28835.85	6082.49		34918.34		
6	Transport	84176.80	36939.37		121116.17		
7	Communications	21937.10	0.00		21937.10		
8	Science, Technology & Environment	9283.18	3903.41		13186.59		
9	General Economic Services	6052.10	12009.57		18061.67		
10	Social Services	100778.40	115769.24		216547.64		
11	General Services	1149.55	6870.66		8020.21		
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	8270.74		8270.74		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>375485.04</b>	<b>492342.99</b>		<b>867828.03</b>		

\* Total Outlay Centre includes IEBR

Source: Budget Document-2008-09, Vol.-I, Govt. of India

## Chapter 4

# Employment Perspective & Labour Policy

4.1 Eleventh Plan envisages inclusive growth that passes benefits of development to all segments of the population. Productive and gainful employment on sustainable basis for all persons (working and seeking work) is essential for better quality of life. It is equally important that adequate employment opportunities are generated at all locations. The decent working condition at work place with certain level of income should be the goal to achieve. Enforcement of labour laws should be ensured to improve the conditions of workers especially workers in the unorganized sector. Amongst workers considerable numbers of workers are living below poverty line. The Minimum Wages Act needs to be enforced effectively to ensure a minimum level of living standard. To meet the demand of rapid changing technology and global competition labour force is needed to be trained and re-trained as per requirement of labour market. We must design short period modular courses to upgrade the level of skills of workers and unemployed. We must bring possible changes in our education policy and all efforts should be made so that pass outs from various institutions do not face any problem in getting jobs. It may not be possible at this juncture to adjudge the authenticity of data information, but available information indicates that very small part of labour force is formally trained in India. Though our workmen even without getting training through formal institution are highly qualified especially our artisans but to find jobs in world market some kinds of certification is necessary.

4.2 Unemployment has been a major concern of the planners and policy makers for quite some time. Despite high economic growth, employment opportunities are not generated as per aspiration of labour force. Mainly it is attributed to technological inventions that outputs have increased many folds but employment growth remained more or less static in past two decades. It does not mean that growth could not generate employment opportunities, but facts remains that the labour force growth has been faster than employment and as a result incidence of unemployment has increased. In the next section employment situation available from National Sample Surveys has been discussed.

### EMPLOYMENT

4.3 In the recent past, employment growth accelerated from 1.25 per cent per annum during 1994-2000 to 2.62% p.a. during 1999-2000 to 2004-2005. This enabled the creation of 47 million work opportunities (both the self-employed and the wage employed) during the five year period. The annual increase in work opportunities stepped up from 4.0 million per year during 1994-2000 to 9.3 million per annum during 1999-2000 to 2004-2005. (Table 4.1.3). But this was not sufficient to contain the unemployment.

4.4 Population growth has been constantly declining, since 1983, it was estimated at 2.11 per cent per annum during 1983 to 1993-94 and 1.98 per cent per annum during 1993-94 to 1999-2000 which came down to 1.69 per cent per annum during the recent period i.e. 1999-2000 to 2004-05. One can infer that

**Table 4.1: Scenario on Population, Labour Force & Employment-Rural India**

(current daily status basis)

	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2004-05	1983 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 2004-05
<b>Rural Male</b>								
Population	280505	339529	374430	400786	1.64	1.37	1.84	1.52
Labour Force	147847	180876	193885	214780	1.16	2.07	1.94	1.57
Work Force	135203	170677	179866	197391	0.88	1.88	2.24	1.33
<b>Rural Female</b>								
Population	266137	319242	353788	379037	1.72	1.39	1.75	1.57
Labour Force	58305	72079	76720	88393	1.05	2.87	2.04	1.87
Work Force	52695	68075	71357	80685	0.79	2.49	2.47	1.56
<b>Rural Total</b>								
Population	546642	658771	728218	779823	1.68	1.38	1.79	1.55
Labour Force	206152	252955	270606	303172	1.13	2.30	1.97	1.66
Work Force	187899	238752	251222	278076	0.85	2.05	2.31	1.40

**Table 4.2: Scenario on Population, Labour Force & Employment-Urban India**

(current daily status basis)

	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2004-05	1983 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 2004-05
<b>Urban Male</b>								
Population	91051	123960	145882	164690	2.74	2.46	2.98	2.62
Labour Force	47966	66592	78134	93981	2.70	3.76	3.17	3.18
Work Force	43067	62103	72376	87027	2.58	3.76	3.55	3.12
<b>Urban Female</b>								
Population	80409	110945	131245	148319	2.82	2.49	3.11	2.67
Labour Force	9706	14649	16138	22493	1.63	6.87	4.00	3.98
Work Force	8523	13076	14595	19806	1.85	6.30	4.16	3.85
<b>Urban Total</b>								
Population	171459	234905	277128	313009	2.77	2.48	3.04	2.64
Labour Force	57672	81242	94272	116474	2.51	4.32	3.32	3.33
Work Force	51590	75179	86972	106833	2.46	4.20	3.65	3.25

population being showing declining trend will certainly bring unemployment under control. It may be stated here that this initial decline in population is not consistent with the growth in labour force. The labour force growth is faster because more persons, due to high population growth in the past, have entered into the working age group population.

4.5 Employment opportunities in recent past have increased at a faster rate than the earlier period. In urban areas comparatively employment has grown faster than rural areas.

Tables 4.1 to 4.3 present estimated employment, population and labour force on Current Daily Status basis from 1983 to 2004-05. Creation of 47 million employment opportunities during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 was near to employment target of 50 million for the Tenth Plan. Thus, it could be stated that the growth during the Tenth Plan period was not 'jobless'.

4.6 A comparison of Rural-urban scenario on employment- unemployment is possible from the Table 4.1.1 and Table 4.1.2. It can

be seen that pace of creation of employment opportunities in urban areas have been faster as compared to rural areas. The growth in urban areas has remained more than double compared to rural areas. It is also visible that growth in employment opportunities for female both in rural and urban areas has increased remarkably. During the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 employment growth for the female in urban areas was measured 1.85% p.a. which increased to 6.30% in 2004-05. Similarly in rural areas growth for female employment was estimated increasing from 0.79% to 2.49% during same period. Thus employment growth in the later period was estimated higher for female compared to male. Growth in employment opportunities

for female during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 has been estimated at 3.18% p.a which is more than three times to the growth at 0.96% p.a. during 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

## SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT

4.7 Agriculture sector is still a largest job provider sector. It may be seen from the Table 4.4, that more than 52% of total work force is engaged in Agriculture in 2004-05. However, dependence has started declining over the period in 1983 about 65% workers were engaged in Agriculture which in 2004-05 has come down to 52.06%. On the other hand share of Construction and the work opportunities diversified away from agriculture at a faster pace during the past five

**Table 4.3: Scenario on Population, Labour Force & Employment – All India**

(CDS)

	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2004-05	1983 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 2004-05
<b>India Male</b>								
Population	371556	463488	520313	565477	1.94	1.68	2.13	1.82
Labour Force	195813	247468	272019	308761	1.59	2.57	2.25	2.03
Work Force	178270	232780	252242	284417	1.35	2.43	2.57	1.84
<b>India Female</b>								
Population	346546	430188	485033	527356	2.01	1.70	2.08	1.87
Labour Force	68011	86728	92859	110886	1.14	3.61	2.34	2.26
Work Force	61218	81151	85952	100491	0.96	3.18	2.72	1.96
<b>India Total</b>								
Population	718101	893676	1005346	1092832	1.97	1.69	2.11	1.85
Labour Force	263824	334197	364878	419647	1.47	2.84	2.28	2.09
Work Force	239489	313931	338194	384909	1.25	2.62	2.61	1.87

**Table-4.4: Sectoral Share of Employment by Current Daily Status (CDS)**

Industry	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	65.42	61.03	56.64	52.06
Mining & Quarrying	0.66	0.78	0.67	0.63
Manufacturing	11.27	11.10	12.13	12.90
Elect. gas & water supply	0.34	0.41	0.34	0.35
Construction	2.56	3.63	4.44	5.57
Trade, hotels & restaurant	6.98	8.26	11.20	12.62
Transport, storage & comm.	2.88	3.22	4.06	4.61
Fin., insu., real est. & busi. services	0.78	1.08	1.36	2.00
Comty., so. & personal services	9.10	10.50	9.16	9.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

years than in the previous period 1994-2000. The dependence of work force on agriculture and allied sectors reduced by 4.6 percentage points during 2000-2005 (5 years), as compared to the decrease of 4.4 percent during the previous six year period. Increase in the number of work opportunities during 2000 to 2005, in the manufacturing and services sectors was 38 million, much larger than 8.8 million in the agriculture and allied sector. Results of 62<sup>nd</sup> round (annual survey) 2005-06 proves that share of primary sector in employment is declining. In 2004-05, 66.5% rural male were usually employed in primary sector; their share declined to 65.2% in 2005-06. On the other hand, share of secondary and tertiary sector has increased between 2004-05 and 2005-06. The share of women employment in secondary and tertiary sector has been observed increasing both for rural and urban areas during the same period.

## REGULAR WAGE EMPLOYMENT

4.8 During 2005-06, in rural India, more than half of the usually employed were self-employed – 56.1 per cent among males and 54.4 per cent among females. The corresponding figures in urban India were 42.1 and 37.4 respectively. Proportion of regular employees was relatively low among females as compared to males in rural India. However, in case of urban India proportion of regular wage salaried for female increased considerably from 35.5 per cent in 1993-94 to 45.3 per cent in 2005-06. On the other hand, proportion of casual labourer was higher among female workers than that among male workers, the gap is narrowing - from about 10 per cent in 1993-94 it has come down to about 6 per cent in 2005-06. The important feature which is emerging from Table-4.5 is that proportion of regular wage salaried is

**Table -4.5: Per thousand distribution of employed persons by category of employment**  
(Usual Principal Status)

	Rural Male				Rural Female			
	1993-94 (50 <sup>th</sup> round)	1999- 2000 (55 <sup>th</sup> round)	2004-05 (61 <sup>st</sup> round)	2005-06 (62 <sup>nd</sup> round*)	1993- 94 (50 <sup>th</sup> round)	1999- 2000 (55 <sup>th</sup> round)	2004-05 (61 <sup>st</sup> round)	2005-06 (62 <sup>nd</sup> round*)
Self- employed	567	544	576	561	513	500	564	544
Regular wage/salaried	87	90	91	102	34	39	48	53
Casual labour	346	366	333	337	453	461	389	403
	Urban Male				Urban Female			
Self- employed	411	412	446	421	372	384	404	374
Regular wage/salaried	427	419	408	422	355	385	422	453
Casual labour	162	169	146	157	273	231	174	173

\* Annual Round

**Table 4.6: Per 1000 distribution of person-days of current weekly status employed persons by their broad current daily status- 2005-06**

(All-India)

Current daily status	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Employed	937	790	891	969	891	955	945	804	904
Unemployed	39	31	37	22	19	22	35	29	33
Not in labour force	23	179	73	9	91	24	20	167	62
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: Statement 31, NSS report No.522, Employment and Unemployment situation in India July, 2005-June 2006.

increasing over the period. But the pace of increase is not adequate and in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the main focus is to increase regular wage employment so as to ensure regular income for the working population.

## UNDEREMPLOYMENT

4.9 Underemployment is commonly defined as the under utilization of labour time of the workers. For instance, some of the workers categorised as usually employed do not have work throughout the year due to seasonality in work or otherwise and their labour time is not fully utilized, such workers are defined as underemployed. Similarly, some persons classified as working during a week might not have had work for the entire week. Underemployment can be measured by cross-classifying persons by their current weekly status and current daily status. Table 4.6 presents the percentage of person-days on which persons with some work during the reference week (according to current weekly status) were without work was estimated at about 6 for rural males, 21 for rural females, 3 for urban males and 11 for urban females.

## ORGANISED SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

4.10 Another area of concern is the decline in organized employment (as recorded by the DGE&T, M/o L&E) from 1.20 % p.a. growth (1983-1994) to (-) 0.31 % p.a.(1994-2005), which is primarily due to right-sizing of the public sector. However growth in organized employment in private sector during the recent decade 1994-2005 has been higher at 0.58 % p.a. than 0.44 % p.a. in the previous decade. (Table 4.7) Despite the fact that private organized sector jobs have increased at a higher pace in the recent period. The decline in organized employment is shown to occur primarily on account of a decline in employment in public sector units. Employment growth in the private sector units has accelerated in the second period but

the acceleration is clearly insufficient to offset the decline in public sector employment.

**Table 4.7: Growth in Organised Employment**  
(per cent per annum)

Sector	1983–1994	1994–2005
Public Sector	1.53	- 0.70
Private Sector	0.44	0.58
Total Organized	1.20	-0.31

## UNEMPLOYMENT

4.11 Unemployment rate, despite higher growth in employment opportunities in the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, increased from 7.3 per cent to 8.3 per cent during 2000 to 2005. This is because the pace of growth in labour force at 2.84 per cent per annum exceeded the work force growth of 2.62 per cent per annum.

4.12 Incidence of unemployment in rural areas amongst male increased from 7.2 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.1 per cent in 2004-05 and remained the same at 7.4 per cent in urban areas during 2000-2005. The result of most recent survey of NSSO (2005-06) indicates that the unemployment amongst urban female has decreased by about 2% between 2004-05 and 2005-06, which has increased substantially from 9.6 per cent in 1999-2000 to 11.9 per cent in 2004-05. The overall unemployment rate also declined marginally from 8.3% in 2004-05 to 8.1% in 2005-06.

4.13 Unemployment amongst youth and educated is the main concern as in the past, in these two segments unemployment has remained high. Though, unemployment among the male youth (15 to 29 years) in the urban areas decreased from 14.7 per cent in 1999-2000 to 13.7 per cent in 2004-05; and in the rural areas, it increased from 11.1 per cent to 12 per cent. But it remained very high at two digits and this is the main concern. Similar is the case for young women, in urban



**Table 4.8: Unemployment rate by Current Daily Status**

	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2005-06*
<b>Rural Areas</b>					
Male	8.5	5.6	7.2	8.1	8.3
Female	9.6	5.6	7.0	8.7	7.5
Person	8.8	5.6	7.2	8.3	8.1
<b>Urban Areas</b>					
Male	10.2	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.9
Female	12.2	10.7	9.6	11.9	10.1
Person	10.5	7.5	7.7	8.3	8.3
<b>All Areas</b>					
Male	9.0	5.9	7.3	7.9	8.2
Female	10.0	6.4	7.4	9.4	7.9
Person	9.9	6.1	7.3	8.3	8.1

\* Annual round.

**Table-4.9: Unemployment rate % among youth (age groups 15-29 years)**

(CDS)

Year	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1993-94	9.0	7.6	13.7	21.2
1999-2000	11.1	10.6	14.7	19.1
2004-05	12.0	12.7	13.7	21.5

areas young women faced an increase in unemployment from 19.1 per cent to 21.5 per cent, during 2000-2005 and the rural areas from 10.6 to 12.7 per cent in the same period. (Table-4.9)

4.14 Unemployment among the young urban women is the highest in the 20-24 year age group; as one among every four girls seeking work in urban areas cannot find it. With the downsizing of the public sector, they are in a highly vulnerable situation if they seek entry into the regular salaried jobs, in the unorganized or the private organized sector, in urban areas. This has many implications for our labour policy, particularly gender sensitive social policies and programmes that are designed to promote 'equality' at work.

4.15 Table-4.10 presents unemployment rates for the persons of age 15 years and above for different levels of general education

on Current Weekly Status (CWS) basis. It may be seen from the table that compared to 1993-94, unemployment rates for 1999-2000 among the educated have declined. The decline was more for the women than for the males. For urban males the rates remained almost stable. On the other hand, between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, corresponding rates have increased for women while they declined for rural males and remained stable for urban males. Among those men who are educated to the level, secondary and above, the incidence of unemployment slightly reduced, both in the rural areas (7.3 % to 6.5 %) and in the urban areas (6.9 to 6.2 %) (CWS), but these rates are nearly double of the unemployment levels of those who are either illiterate, or literate up to the primary level, which poses the question of the employment dimension of our education and formal training systems to the skill requirements at the work place.

**Table-4.10: Unemployment rates (%) for the persons of age 15 years and above by level of education on Current Weekly Status (CWS) basis**

General Level of Education	Rural male			Rural female			Urban male			Urban female		
	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05
Not literate	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.5
Literate & upto primary	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.8	3.6	4.0
Secondary & above	8.3	7.3	6.5	19.8	16.9	18.2	7.0	6.9	6.2	19.6	15.8	17.9
ALL	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.2	7.9	7.3	9.0

**Table- 4.11: Population, Labour Force, Employment Projections**

('000)

	Basis	1993-94*	2004-05*	2006-07	2011-12	2016-17
Population (age 0+)		893676	1092830	1128313	1207971	1283242
Population (age 15-59)		501760	652940	687120	760110	820570
Labour Force	UPSS	378650	471250	492660	541840	586440
Labour Force	CDS	334197	419647	438948	483659	524057
Employment Opportunities	CDS	313931	384909	402238	460310	518203
Unemployed ('000)	CDS	20266	34738	36710	23348	5853
Unemployment Rate (%)	CDS	6.06	8.28	8.36	4.83	1.12

\* Actual estimates derived from NSS.

## EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY IN THE 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

4.16 Employment projections available in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document indicate that about 58 million employment opportunities are likely to be generated during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period 2007-12. The projected addition to labour force is about 45 million. Thus it is expected that this will lead to a reduction in the unemployment rate to below 5% at the terminal year of the Plan. Agriculture sector may not be expected to create additional employment but to reduce the extent of underemployment and thereby increase incomes and wages of those employed in agriculture and to shift the surplus labour to the non-agriculture sector.

4.17 The employment opportunities during eleventh Plan period will mainly be created in the services, construction and manufacturing sectors like food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles, Wood and Bamboo

Products, Gems and Jewellery, Handicrafts, Handlooms, tourism and construction, etc.

4.18 Regular wage employment ensures regular income to the workers and better living conditions. The study of relation between status of employment and monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) indicate that share of casual labour generally decreased with the increase in the MPCE class in both in rural and urban areas and for both males and females. On the other hand, share of regular wage salaried employees increased with the increase in MPCE for both rural and urban areas. Thus, it can be inferred that the regular wage employment should be goal of the employment policy.

## SKILL DEVELOPMENT

4.19 Table 4.12 presents picture of formally vocationally trained personnel in India. It may be noted that only 7% in rural areas and 9% in urban areas in the age group 15-29 years have received vocational (formal

**Table-4.12: Per thousand distribution of persons in the age group 15-29 years by status of vocational training received or being received-2005-06.**

Category of person	Receiving formal vocational training	Received Vocational Training			All (Col.3+4+5)	Did not receive vocational training	Total (including n.r.)
		Non-formal		Others			
		Formal	Hereditary				
<b>Rural</b>							
Male	7	11	41	28	80	907	1000
Female	6	10	26	21	57	932	1000
Person	7	11	34	24	69	919	1000
<b>Urban</b>							
Male	21	39	19	43	102	875	1000
Female	16	32	11	24	67	913	1000
Person	19	36	15	34	85	893	1000
<b>Rural+Urban</b>							
Male	11	19	35	32	86	899	1000
Female	9	16	22	22	59	927	1000
Person	10	17	29	27	73	912	1000

Source: Statement 14, NSS report No.522, Employment and Unemployment situation in India July, 2005-June 2006.

and informal) training. The proportion of persons who receive vocational training (formal and non-formal) was lower for females as compared to males in both rural and urban areas. Among those who have already received vocational training, non-formal (hereditary and others) vocational training constituted the major share – 6% in rural and 5% in urban areas. It is also observed that among in the age group 15-29 years, nearly 1% in rural areas and 2% in the urban areas were receiving formal training during 2005-06.

4.20 Recognizing the need of Skill development, Eleventh Plan is aiming to enhance skill development programmes on a large scale. The Cabinet in its meeting held on May 15, 2008 approved the proposal of Planning Commission on “Coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development” and setting up of the “National Skill Development Corporation”. The National Council on Skill Development and National Skill Development Coordination Board has been constituted to make appropriate and practical solutions and strategies for skill development. Detailed

discussions on Skill Development are given in Chapter 5: Skill Development & Training.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY FOR LABOUR**

4.21 In India about 93% of the total work force is in the unorganized sector. The unorganized sector workers do not have adequate social security like workers have in the organized sector. There is need of some kind of statutory social security for the workers in the unorganized sector. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has introduced a bill “The Unorganised Sector’s Social Security Bill 2007” in the Parliament. Government of India with the objectives of providing better health care facilities to unorganized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in October, 2007. The RSBY has become operational with effect from 1st April, 2008. The detailed discussion on Labour Welfare & Social Security has been given in Chapter 17: Nutrition & Social Safety Net.

4.22 As per 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document about 20% working persons are living below poverty line. This condition of working class people suggests better enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. The enforcement machinery should ensure proper implementation of the Act and violations need be punished more

stringently. It is extremely necessary to ensure a minimum level of income for the working persons. Other labour laws to improve working conditions also need stringent implementation. Efforts should be made to provide an umbrella of social security for the workers in the unorganized sector.

## Chapter 5

### Skill Development and Training

5.1 The growth rate of the Indian economy in the Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) at an average of 7.6 per cent is the highest growth rate achieved during any plan period so far. Besides, acceleration in the growth rate was witnessed during the last four years of the Tenth Plan which averaged 8.6 per cent. The process of relatively higher rate of growth which by all indications is expected to rise further or at least maintained at the current levels has underlined certain challenges that the economy faces in the years and perhaps decades to come. The foremost challenge is to create conditions so that acceleration in economic growth is matched with the realization and availability of requisite skills in terms of nature quality and numbers. Further, since close to 80 per cent of the workforce in rural and urban areas do not possess any identifiable marketable employable skills, the task of matching our supply-side responses so as to bring them closer to the demand side impulses both from domestic as well as global economies, appear tremendous.

5.2 In order to meet the challenge mentioned above, a Cabinet decision has been taken to initiate a “Coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development” and setting up of the “National Skill Development Corporation”. The Prime Minister’s Office has already constituted the National Council on Skill Development and the work on the constitution of National Skill Development Board is underway. Under “New Initiative in Skill Development through PPP”, a sum of Rs 300 crore has been earmarked in Plan Head of Budget 2008-09 of Ministry of Planning.

5.3 The basic focus of the coordinated action will be to (i) Initiating policy dialogue to energize, re-orient and sustain the development of skills through private and the public initiatives towards both self employment and wage employment at various levels. (ii) Initiating the reform process for curriculum revision, introduction of short term/ modular employable skill courses, introduction of soft skills as part of skills - set, so as to create an enabling environment for skill development. (iii) Setting up the National Skill Development Corporation for supporting private initiatives in skill development. (iv) Strengthening the delivery, consultative and corrective mechanisms of the institutions of the various Ministries of the Union Government and the State Governments, by drawing support from the budget, to operate in the Mission - mode with adequate attention to developing entrepreneurship for promoting self-employment. (v) Replicating successful skill development and entrepreneurship programmes, particularly geared towards securing employment or establishing viable and sustainable self-employment initiatives. (vi) Taking steps to conceive and establish adequate mechanism to ensure that skill development is inclusive in terms of the gender divide, the social divide (SC, ST, OBC, minorities and Others), the locational divide (Rural-Urban), the economic divide (BPL Population and Others), the literacy divide and coverage of regions with particular emphasis on providing support to backward regions, hilly areas and areas needing special attention.

5.4 In what follows, an attempt is made to give a synoptic view of the various schemes and programmes on relating to training and skill development.

### **VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

5.5 Director General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment is the nodal agency for formulating policies, laying down standards, curriculum development, trade testing and certification. Central as well as State based interventions are derived from the fact that training is in the concurrent list and hence the joint responsibility of the Centre and the States. National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC) advise the Government on formulation of policies and procedures, laying down the training standards, trade testing and certification at the national level. Corresponding State Councils advise the State government at State level on policy and procedures. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) are two important schemes which cover the entire gamut of vocational training activities of DGE&T. Whereas, CTS products are deemed to be semi-skilled, ATS is expected to produce skilled workers

### **CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME**

5.6 Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) provides institutional training through a network of 5465 ITIs/ITCs (1913 in Government sector and 3552 in Private sector), spread all over the country with a total seating capacity of about 7.49 lakh in 110 trades. Training is provided to youth within the age group of 14 to 40 years in 110 engineering and non-Engineering trades covering both manufacturing & service sectors. Training courses vary in duration from 6 months to 3 years with the objective to prepare semi-skilled workers for the growing

industry. A Statement showing number of ITIs/ITCs with seating capacity in various States/UTs is at Annexure 5.1.

### **APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME**

5.7 Apprentice Act, 1961 makes it obligatory on the part of the employers both in public and private sector establishments to engage apprentices. The Act covers 254 groups of industries and about 23800 establishments engage apprentices. On-the-job training is provided with varying duration of 6 months to 4 years depending on the trade. As on 30.06.2007, 1,85,224 training seats for the trade apprentices in 187 trades have been utilized against 2,58,163 seats identified in establishments covered under the Act. Their trades are tested by the National Council for Vocational Training and successful candidates are awarded National Apprenticeship Certificates.

### **VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN**

5.8 To provide training facilities to women in employable skills and for taking up self-employment income generating activities, training facilities exclusively for women are continued to be imparted through a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) for women and through 10 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs). In the state sector, skill training is provided through a network of 359 women ITI's and 793 women wings in general ITI's/private ITI's with about 49336 training seats.

### **ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME**

5.9 Advance Vocational Training Scheme is in operation since 1977 to upgrade the skills of serving industrial workers. Training in selected skill areas is imparted through short-term modular courses of one to six



weeks duration at 6 Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) under DGET and in 16 selected ITIs in 15 States. Till September, 2007, over 1,18,493 industrial workers/technicians had made use of 6 Advanced Training Institutes and Central Training Institutes.

### **SUPERVISORY TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

5.10 Two Foreman Training Institutes, one at Bangalore and the other at Jamshedpur meet the needs of technological and behavioural upgradation of supervisory skills by providing training to existing and potential supervisors/managers in the industry. During 2007-08, till September these institutes have conducted 2965 courses and trained 40660 foremen/supervisors in short term and long term courses.

### **STAFF TRAINING AND RESEARCH**

5.11 The Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Kolkata conducts short-term training programmes for junior and senior management personnel of the Training Directorate, Institutes of Central and State Government and Training Departments of the industrial establishments etc. Institute is also responsible for curriculum development and revision and also conducts studies and surveys. Up to September 2007, the Institute has trained 17677 participants. Since its inception, the Institute has developed and revised 363 curricula and completed 161 projects covering various aspects of vocational training.

### **UPGRADATION OF ITIS INTO CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE**

5.12 As a follow-up of Finance Ministry's Budget Speech 2004-05, 100 ITIs were upgraded in 2005-06 from the domestic resources in 22 States/UTs. The scheme

focused on multi skilling courses with multi entry and multi exit options. Industry wise cluster approach has been attempted to ensure greater involvement of industry in all aspects of training aiming to impart quality training and reduce the skill gaps.

5.13 In addition to Upgradation of 100 ITI's, 400 ITI's are being upgraded through World Bank Assistance. The project has three components: (i) Improving the Quality of Vocational Training, (ii) Promoting Systemic Reforms and Innovation and (iii) Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation. 100 ITI's out of these 400 ITI's have been taken up in 23 States/UTs during FY 2006-07 with retroactive financing. Remaining 300 ITI's are to be selected competitively for upgradation in year 2007-08 and 2008-09.

5.14 The State Governments are required to enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to empower the Institute Management Committee (IMC) and enhance powers and commitments of the Principals of the ITI's for efficient implementation and sustainability of the scheme. The total Project cost has been estimated, as Rs.1581 crore out of which Rs.1231 crore is Central share and Rs.350 crore in State share.

### **SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE**

5.15 To upgrade vocational training standards, Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a new strategic framework for skill development called 'Modular Employable Skills (MES)' framework in close consultation with industry, States and experts. The focus is on providing 'Minimum Skills Set' which meet the requirements of the industry. The scheme also covers skills upgradation, multiskilling, multi entry and exit, vertical mobility and life long learning opportunities in a flexible manner. The scheme is a five year project during which one million persons would be trained or their

existing skills tested and certified under Modular Employable Skills framework.

5.16 Under the scheme (i) course curricula for 224 short-term MES courses have been approved by the NCVT, (ii) apex committee at National level for guiding and advising the implementation of the scheme has been constituted, (iii) implementation manual containing guidelines for implementing the scheme has been prepared and circulated to State Governments for implementation.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT & STRENGTHENING OF ITI'S IN NORTH EASTERN STATES, SIKKIM AND JAMMU & KASHMIR**

5.17 This scheme envisages establishment of 22 new ITIs and strengthening/modernization of 35 existing ITIs in North Eastern Region and strengthening of existing ITIs in the State of J&K. On completion of implementation, the seating capacity in ITI's, in North Eastern states and J&K would increase from the existing 7,244 to 16,144 and from 4,364 to 6,200 respectively. Three more new ITIs have been approved to be set up in Sikkim (2) and Assam (1). The total outlay of the CSS for North-Eastern states is Rs 113.70 crore. A sum of Rs 89.75 crore was released up to October 2007. The courses have already commenced in 21 new ITI's and 34 existing ITI's covered under the CSS.

#### **SCHEME FOR "UPGRADATION OF 1396 GOVERNMENT ITI'S THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP"**

5.18 In the Union Budget Speech 2007-08 a scheme for upgradation of 1396 Government ITI's into Centres of Excellence through Public Private Partnership was announced. The scheme envisages that an Industry Partner will be associated with each Government ITI to lead the process of Upgradation. An Institute Management Committee will be constituted/ reconstituted with Industry Partner or its representative as its Chairperson and registered as a Society. Interest free loan of up to Rs.2.5 crore will be given directly to the IMC Society for upgrading the training infrastructure of the ITI. The IMC will be delegated the power to determine up to 20% of the admission in the ITI. Financial and academic autonomy will be granted to the IMC to manage the affairs of the ITI. The State Government will retain the ownership of the ITI and will continue to regulate the admissions and fees except 20% admissions to be determined by IMC. A memorandum of agreement will be signed among different stakeholders. The total outlay of the scheme would be around Rs.3665 crore.

## ANNEXURE 5.1

Statement showing Number of ITIs/ITCs with seating capacity in various States/UTs as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2005

Sl. No	Name of State/UTs	No. of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	No. of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs/ITCs (3+5)	Total Seating Capacity (4+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Northern Region</b>						
1	Haryana	79	15,684	43	3252	122	18936
2	Himachal Pradesh	50	5186	28	1786	78	6972
3	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4332	1	48	38	4380
4	Punjab	93	21635	104	8288	197	29923
5	Rajasthan	99	8588	134	9965	233	18553
6	Uttar Pradesh	258	23736	191	20520	449	44256
7	Chandigarh	2	804	0	0	2	804
8	Delhi	16	9516	55	3516	71	13032
9	Uttaranchal	58	6251	19	2036	77	8287
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>95732</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>49411</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>145143</b>
	<b>Southern Region</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	87	21780	448	83528	535	105308
2	Karnataka	115	20568	738	48848	853	69416
3	Kerala	34	14217	376	46314	410	60531
4	Tamil Nadu	56	19064	608	56684	664	75748
5	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
6	Pondicherry	6	1224	8	492	14	1716
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>76949</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>235866</b>	<b>2477</b>	<b>312815</b>
	<b>Eastern Region</b>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
2	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
3	Bihar	34	11154	59	8070	93	19224
4	Jharkhand	14	4512	37	5088	51	9600
5	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
6	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
7	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
8	Nagaland	7	928	0	0	7	928
9	Orissa	25	6776	208	31534	233	38310
10	Sikkim	1	212	0	0	1	212
11	Tripura	8	816	0	0	8	816
12	West Bengal	51	11388	20	984	71	12372
13	A & N Islands	1	241	0	0	1	241
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>43691</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>46076</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>89767</b>
14	Goa	10	3056	4	265	14	3321
15	Gujarat	136	56020	202	16784	338	72804
16	Madhya Pradesh	149	18680	34	2716	183	21396
17	Chhattisgarh	68	8896	23	2184	91	11080
18	Maharashtra	369	67240	207	25328	576	92568
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
20	Daman & Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>154508</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>42277</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>201785</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1913</b>	<b>370880</b>	<b>3552</b>	<b>378630</b>	<b>5465</b>	<b>749510</b>

## Chapter 6

### Social Justice

6.1 Empowerment of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups viz. the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups has been the priority concern of the Government. The overall objective is to bring about socio-economic development amongst these disadvantaged groups through an integrated and inclusive approach covering programmes and activities ensuring their welfare, development and empowerment. The chapter presents a review of the Annual Plan 2006-07 in terms of financial and physical achievements of each social group during the year.

#### REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07

6.2 The process of empowering SCs, OBCs and Minorities, socially and economically with social justice continued to receive focused attention of the Government. The Ministry of Minority Affairs was set up on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2006, to exclusively attend to the developmental needs of the Minorities. The parent Ministry (of Social Justice & Empowerment) continued with the responsibility of dealing with the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities and other Social Defence groups. In the Annual Plan of 2006-07, a total outlay of Rs. 1686.11 crore for both Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes was earmarked for the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment towards the development and empowerment of SCs, OBCs, Persons with Disabilities and Social Defence groups

(Original allocation for 2006-07 was Rs.1,750 crore which has been reduced to Rs. 1686.11 crore). During the year schemes viz. Maulana Azad Education Foundation, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Coaching & Allied Scheme (a component of Minorities), Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment, Assistance to Homes for Infant and Young for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption, Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care & Protection with allocations relating to the Minorities and Child Welfare were transferred to Ministry of Minority Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Development, respectively. (The review of those schemes has been dealt with in the concerned section of the relevant Chapter). Out of the total allocation of Rs.1686.11 crore, Rs.1250.11 crore was for SCs, Rs.117.00 crore for OBCs, Rs. 76.00 crore for Social Defence and Rs. 243.00 crore for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities. Against the Annual Plan 2006-07 outlays, amount of Rs.1671.42 crore expenditure was incurred indicating 99.12 per cent fund utilization.

#### SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)

6.3 The Scheduled Castes constitute 16.23% of the Indian population spreading across the country with 80% being concentrated in the rural areas. The socio-economic development and protection of SCs from discrimination and exploitation have been accorded high priority from the very start of the planning process.

6.4 The scheme-wise outlay and expenditure at the Central level for SCs and OBCs during Annual Plan 2006-07 are given at Annexure – 6.1, the details of the same in the State Sector are furnished at Annexure – 6.2. The summary of the outlay and expenditure incurred during 2006-07 is given in the following Table 6.1.

### Social Empowerment

6.5 Attainment of Social Empowerment amongst these disadvantaged groups could be possible only through reduction/removal of prevailing inequalities, disparities and other persisting problems especially in the field of education, besides providing access to their basic minimum services.

6.6 Education being the basic requirement and the most effective instrument for social empowerment, effective implementations of the nation-wide major scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC Students was accorded high priority during 2006-07. Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS) are awarded to all eligible SC Students to pursue post matric education for professional, graduate and post-graduate courses in recognized institutions within the country. The PMS also provides some additional benefits to persons with disabilities amongst SCs. Under the scheme, 100 per cent Central

assistance is provided over and above their committed liability to extend scholarships to all eligible SC students based on a means test, for payment of tuition and compulsory fees, besides maintenance allowance. The allocation for 2006-07 for this scheme was Rs. 450.00 crore and was expected to benefit about 24.99 lakh students during the year 2006-07. The allocation for 2007-08 for the scheme is Rs. 625 crore. About 33 lakh students are likely to be benefited. To further gear up the educational development of SCs, another support service of Book Banks for SC Students which supplies text books to SC students for pursuing Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agricultural, Polytechnics, Chartered Accountancy, Business Administration, Bio-Sciences and Law Courses, etc, was also provided. A sum of Rs. 625 crore has been allocated for 2007-08 to provide scholarships to SC students.

6.7 The scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation is a scheme to encourage their children for taking up education. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable the children of the parents who are traditionally engaged in unclean occupations like scavengers of dry latrine, tanners, flayers and sweepers having traditional links with

**Table – 6.1: Outlay and expenditure for welfare and development of SCs and OBCs during 2006-07 and outlay for 2007-08**

S.No.	Items	(Rs. in crore)		
		Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08
		BE	Actual Exp.	B.E.
1.	Welfare and Development of SCs	1250.11	1315.90	1521.50
	(i) Central Sector (CS)	190.63	181.30	742.50
	(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)	609.33	675.70	779.00
	(iii) SCA to SCSP	450.15	458.90	470.00
2.	Welfare of OBCs	117.00	131.81	177.50
	(i) Central Sector (CS)	36.00	33.22	31.50
	(ii) (CSS)	81.00	98.59	146.00
	<b>Total 1+2</b>	<b>1367.11</b>	<b>1447.71</b>	<b>1899.00</b>



scavenging to pursue pre-matric education. Under the scheme Central assistance is provided to State Government on a 50:50 basis and 100 per cent to UT Administration. During Annual Plan 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 16 crore was allocated to benefit 6 lakh students. An allocation of Rs. 25 crore has been made for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

6.8 To reduce the high dropout rates and to increase the retention rates amongst SC students a major support service is provided in the form of hostels facilities for SC boys and girls pursuing studies in middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges and universities. Under the Scheme of Hostels, central assistance is provided on matching basis (50:50) to States and to the extent of 100 per cent to UTs for the construction of hostel buildings. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 62 crore for SC Boys and Girls Hostels was allocated for construction of 174 hostels for SC Boys and girls accommodating 2954 inmates. In order to give added thrust to improve the educational status of SC girls, the Central funding for Construction of SC Girls Hostels has been increased to 100% in 2007-08 from 50%. A sum of Rs. 35 crore and Rs. 32 crore have been allocated in Annual Plan for 2007-08 for Construction of Hostels for boys and girls, respectively.

6.9 Under the Coaching and Allied Scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC/OBC/Minorities candidates, through Pre-Examination Training Centres and Private Institutions/Universities, to enable them to compete with others in Civil Services and other competitive examinations. Under the scheme, institutions run by the State Government are provided Central Assistance on 50:50 basis and 100 per cent in the case of UTs. The assistance to NGOs/Universities is funded on 90:10 bases with the Central Government bearing 90% of the expenditure and the concerned State/UT/NGO/University

bearing 10% of the expenditure. The approved outlay for the Scheme for 2006-07 was Rs. 6.40 crore for the benefit of 10,000 students. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

6.10 The Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SCs, introduced in 2005, continues to be implemented through University Grants Commission. Through the scheme 1333 Fellowships are awarded every year to SC Students for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D courses. Rs. 35.13 crore were allocated under the scheme and Rs. 34.18 crore were released to UGC for disbursement of Fellowships to SC students. During 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 88.00 crore has been allocated to meet the higher demand from SC students.

## **ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

6.11 Economic empowerment of the weaker sections of SCs and SafaiKaramcharis has been accorded equal priority especially focusing poverty alleviation through promoting employment and income-generating activities. To this effect, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) is also being extended to States/UTs on the basis of their population, relative backwardness, performance of implementing the SCSP strategy etc. Under SCA to SCSP, 100 per cent grant to States/UTs is extended as an additive to fill the critical gaps and missing inputs in family-oriented income generating schemes with supporting infrastructural development with the objective of enhancing their productivity and income. During 2006-07, a budgetary provision of Rs. 450.15 crore to benefit 5.69 lakh SC beneficiaries was made. An amount of Rs. 470 crore is made for the year 2007-08 to benefit 5.7 lakh families.

6.12 Special financial institutions have been set-up exclusively for the purpose both



at the national and the State levels to economically empower SCs and SafaiKaramcharis by way of providing credit facilities for undertaking various income generating activities towards self-employment. These include i) National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC); ii) State SC Development Corporations (SCDCs); and iii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC). During 2006-07, Rs. 37 crore was budgeted for the NSFDC and Rs. 80 crore were allocated for NSKFDC. SCDCs were provided Rs. 33 crore. These Corporations also provide skill and entrepreneurial training to unemployed youth through reputed training institutions. During 2006-07 the NSFDC has disbursed loan costing Rs.169.12 crore covering 38,305 beneficiaries. The SCDCs have been functioning as guarantors and promoters at the State level for providing margin money loans and subsidy to the SC beneficiaries especially for those living below the poverty line. The Central government is participating in share capital investment of SCDCs, to the extent of 49% as against 51% of the State Share. The SCDC mainly takes up employment-oriented scheme in the areas of Agriculture and allied sector, minor irrigation, trade and services, transport and self-employment scheme. Rs.33 crore were provided to SCDCs of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh, covering 6.80 lakh beneficiaries.

6.13 A new Self-Employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers was introduced in 2006-07 with a token provision of Rs. 1 crore. In 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 50 crore has been provided to implement the programme. The Objective of the scheme is to assist the scavengers towards alternative vocations in a time bound manner. The identified scavengers will be provided

training, loan, and subsidy. NSKFDC or any other identified agency at the apex level will provide interest subsidy to the banks through its State Chanelising Agencies (SCAs) or any other identified agency at the State level. NSKFDC or any other agency identified under the scheme will undertake all activities under the scheme and will co-ordinate with the concerned agencies to ensure optimum benefits to the beneficiaries. It is also provided to encourage involvement of reputed micro finance institutions and NGOs for micro financing schemes through the SHGs. Reputed specialised training institutions, besides the government institutions are involved in the training of beneficiaries.

## SOCIAL JUSTICE

6.14 Towards ensuring social justice to the weaker sections especially the SCs who have been traditionally subjected to various types of socio-economic disparities/irregularities and disabilities the on-going efforts were continued on 2006-07 not only towards elimination of social discriminations inflicted upon them but also in protecting them from crimes and atrocities committed by others through effective implementation of the existing legislations and affirmative action. The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are the two important legal instruments to prevent/curb persistent problems of social discrimination, prevalence of social evils like untouchability and increasing cases of exploitation and atrocities against these disadvantaged groups. The SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, provides for special courts/mobile courts for on-the-spot trails and the disposal of cases promptly. To ensure effective implementation of these Acts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been under implementation, under which financial assistance is provided for strengthening the administrative, enforcement and judiciary machinery, publicity and for the relief and

rehabilitation of the effected persons. In order to ensure effective implementation of SCs and STs (POA) Act, 1989, Special Cells have also been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Puddicherry so far. Similarly, to ensure speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities (Act) 1989, 137 Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (11), Chhatisgarh (7), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (7), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (4) and Uttar Pradesh (40). Against the allocation of Rs. 37.91 crore, Rs. 35.49 crore has been released under the scheme during 2006-07. The outlay for 2007-08 has been provided to the tune of Rs.40 crore.

### **SPECIAL STRATEGIES OF SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO SCSP FOR SCS**

6.15 In order to ensure that the interest of SCs are not by-passed, the special mechanisms viz. Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs and Special Central Assistance (SCA) for SCP launched during the 1970s towards quantification and earmarking of population proportionate funds from the concerned developmental sectors. The nomenclature of Special Component Plan (SCP) has been changed to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) in 2005. Guidelines have been issued to all the Central Ministries/ Departments and the State Governments/UT Administrations to earmark funds separately in the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan under SCSP (& TSP) in proportion to the population of SC and ST in their State and prepare a separate document. Efforts will be made to further strengthen both formulation and

effective/meaningful implementation. To this effect, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, being the nodal agency will keep a close vigil on the implementation of these special strategies. The review of the implementation of SCSP and SCA to SCSP at the Centre will be done by the Central Standing Tripartite Committee and the National Commission for SCs and STs to assess the effectiveness of these instruments in supplementing/complementing the efforts of the nodal Ministry.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)**

6.16 There are 8 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which are funded with the Central fund through the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment towards welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities (Details of the CSS are discussed in the preceding paragraphs). Funding pattern under the CSS are as follows: i) Post- Matric Scholarships and Book-Banks for SC Students (100 per cent); ii) Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupations (100 per cent); iii) Hostels for SC, OBC and Weaker Sections (50:50 and 90:10 for NGOs and Universities; iv) Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) (50:50); v) Coaching and Allied Scheme for SCs, OBCs and Other Weaker Sections (50:50 and 90:10 for NGOs and Universities); vi) Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students (100 per cent); vii) Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 (50:50); and VIII) Merit-based Scholarships of OBC and Minority Students (50:50).

### **STATE SECTOR**

6.17 State Sector which plays vital role in actual implementation of programmes, will further be geared up not only to implement

various welfare and development programmes but also to ensure optimal and meaningful implementation of the special strategies of SCSP and SCA to SCSP. To this effect, efforts will also be made towards speedy and effective implementation of the schemes/programmes that have bearing on the achievable/monitorable targets relating to the gainful high-quality employment, universalisation of education, reduction in Infant Mortality, reduction in Maternal Mortality, reduction in Poverty, increase in forest and tree covers etc. focusing on SCs. An outlay of Rs.72.06 crore has been provided to the State Sector in Annual Plan 2006-07 for the welfare and development of SCs, OBCs and Minorities (**Annexure 6.2**).

### **SCHEDULED TRIBES (STs)**

6.18 The system of planned development pursued by the Government has special concern for and commitment to the welfare, development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) who while living in relative geographical isolation, continue to persist in socio-economic backwardness. According to 2001 census, STs constitute 8.2 per cent of the country's total population. They are distributed in 30 States and Union Territories. There are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups had 1.32 million population (1.95 per cent), in 1991. While the STs in general lag behind the rest of the society, the condition of PTGs is even worse than the rest of the tribals.

6.19 To ensure focused attention in improving the conditions of the tribals, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs prepares and coordinates plans and policies for effective execution of various programmes along with the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy. In this pursuit, provisions are also made to channelize development effort especially in deficient areas, through implementation of various programmes involving State Government, autonomous bodies and Non-

Government Organizations. The Constitution of India provides for special Financial Assistance under its Article 275(1) for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Area. Another important source of funding to state is made through Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan to extend additional assistance to States to fill the critical gaps in their TSP focusing schemes for income/employment generation opportunities, up-gradation of vocations skills, and support to entrepreneurship etc.

### **REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07**

6.20 A three-pronged approach adopted in the Tenth Plan for empowering the STs continued in the Annual Plan 2006-07 through – (i) Social Empowerment especially through education development; (ii) Economic Empowerment through employment and income generating, and poverty alleviation activities; and (iii) Social Justice through effective implementation of existing legislation and other protective measures has been pursued as the guiding theme and strategy for the empowerment of the tribals. During the Annual Plan 2006-07, a total of 13 schemes including 10 Central Sector Schemes and 3 Centrally-Sponsored Schemes were being implemented by the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs towards the welfare, development and empowerment of the Tribals. A budgetary provision of Rs. 440.19 crore was made for both Central and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes in 2006-07. Besides, a sum of Rs. 820.00 crore was provided towards Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and that of Rs.500.00 crore towards Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution prescribing for additional central assistance. The expenditure incurred under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes was to the tune of Rs.431.38 crore accounting for 98.00

percent utilization of the outlay provided. Rs. 816.71 crore and Rs. 400 crore for SCA to the TSP and GIA under Article 275(1) of the Constitution respectively have been released to the States in 2006-07 (**Annexure 6.3**).

6.21 Outlay and Expenditure for Welfare and Development of the Scheduled Tribes during 2006-07 are as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Annual Plan 2006-07	
		BE	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.	Welfare and Development of STs	1760.19	1648.09
i)	Central Sector	154.61	122.12
ii)	CSS	285.58	309.26
iii)	SCA to TSP	820.00	816.71
iv)	Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	500.00	400.00

## SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

6.22 The Social Empowerment of Tribals is expected to be accomplished mainly through implementation and promotion of educational programmes, with a special focus on improving the female literacy rate. Three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of – i) Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS), Book- Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students; ii) Hostels for ST students (Boys and Girls); iii) Ashram Schools in TSP Areas; and a Central sector scheme of iv) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets are being implemented. Under the Scheme of Post- Matric Scholarships (PMS), Book-Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students 100% central assistance is provided to the States/UTs over and above their committed liabilities. The total outlay provided for the scheme during 2006-07 was Rs. 228.58 crore. During 2006-07, 10.00 lakh ST students pursuing post-matric studies across 28 states/UTs were expected to be benefited. Under the programme of Up-gradation of

Merit, grant-in-aid was extended to 13 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Orissa, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, benefited 1145 students. Under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships, 667 fellowships have been provided to ST students for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D

6.23 The scheme of Hostels for ST boys and girls was launched in 1989-90 with the intuition of encouraging enrolment and retention and thus decreasing drop out rates. An amount of Rs. 32.00 crore was released to the states for construction of hostels for ST boys and girls creating capacity to accommodate 6178 students.

6.24 Ashram Schools in TSP Areas is a CSS scheme under implementation in 21 States and 2 UTs. The Central outlay for the Ashram Schools for 2006-07 was Rs.16.00 crore for construction of Ashram Schools, creating 6178 seats. To promote educational development of the Tribals, residential facilities are created with a focus on ST girls and children of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), migrant and nomadic STs. A matching share of 50 percent from the Centre is provided to the States while, 100 percent central assistance is given to the UTs. Central assistance is mainly for the construction of Ashram School buildings, hostels and staff quarters.

6.25 In addition to the above, another educational programme, namely, educational complexes in low literacy pockets for extending formal as well as vocational education to the ST girls in tribal areas is being implemented since 1993-94. The scheme is implemented through the NGOs, institutes set up by the State Governments, educational institutes, local bodies and co-operative societies etc. At present, 136 districts in 11 states are covered under the



scheme. An amount of Rs. 10.00 crore had been budgeted for the same in 2006-07. Against this the Ministry reported to have utilized Rs. 7.91 crore.

## ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

6.26 Economic development especially amongst those living below the poverty line being crucial for empowering the Scheduled Tribes, high priority was accorded to employment and income-generating activities during the Annual Plan 2006-07. Also, a special thrust was given to training and skill-upgradation to enhance the capacity of the STs to take up income and employment generation activities in more productive ways. The existing apex organizations viz. (i) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), (ii) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), (iii) State Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporations (SSTDFCs) have been strengthened through increased outlays. These corporations and cooperatives are expected to play the role of the catalytic agents besides extending both “forward” and “backward” linkages for credit and marketing facilities to the micro level agencies.

6.27 The authorized share capital of the NSTFDC is Rs. 500 crore. It is the apex institution for financing schemes/projects for economic development of the Scheduled Tribes by extending term loans, seed loans, bridge loans etc. as soft loans at concessional rates of interest for identified trade/business/professions and other economic activities, upgradation of skills besides extending support to the existing State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crore was provided to the NSTFDC during the Annual Plan 2006-07 to support ST beneficiaries to undertake income and employment generating activities.

6.28 The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) was set up in 1987 with the prime objective of extending marketing assistance and remunerative prices to the STs for their Minor Forest Produce. TRIFED had undertaken the following activities to help tribals to improve their livelihood opportunities through: (i) income generation; (ii) skill upgradation; and (iii) training for scientific cultivation and collection and harvesting of wild honey, scientific tapping of gum karaya, cultivation of safed musli and stevia.

6.29 In supplementation to the state governments’ efforts towards economic development of STs, the Centre under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) has also been providing funds to support the STDCCs in their endeavour in procurement of the MFP with coordinated support of logistics, warehouse facilities, extending consumption loans, value-addition and other linkages keeping tribal beneficiaries economic development as the ultimate objective to achieve.

6.30 The Government took a major initiative in enacting The “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” which was notified in the Gazette of India, extraordinarily, dated 2.1.2007. The Ministry has also framed the draft Rules for implementation of the provisions of the Act. The major rights that are granted under the Act *inter alia* are the right to cultivate forest land to the extent under occupation, (subject to a ceiling of 4 hectares); the right to own, collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce; rights inside forests which are traditional and customary e.g. grazing, etc.”

6.31 The scheme of Grants-In-Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations is being

implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to promote much needed voluntary activities in the unreachable and backward tribal areas by extending financial and other supports to the Voluntary Organizations working for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. Various welfare and development projects are taken up by these NGOs under the scheme which include residential schools, hostels, vocational training, medical mobile dispensary, computer training units, shorthand and typing training, balwadi/crèches etc. The grant extended under the scheme is generally restricted to 90 % of the approved total cost of the project, and the balance 10% being borne by the voluntary organizations. In the Annual Plan 2006-07 an amount of Rs.26.00 crore was provided for the scheme. In 2006-07, 81 voluntary agencies and NGOs have been supported under the scheme (upto December, 2006).

## SOCIAL JUSTICE

6.32 There are 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 15 States/UTs with an estimated population of 1.32 million in 1991. As the PTGs live in more interior pockets which are generally inaccessible and with declining sources of sustenance, they become more vulnerable to hunger/starvation, malnutrition and ill – health. Some of them are even on the verge of extinction. Thus, a number of specific projects are being implemented under the Central Sector scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups towards their protection, survival and development. Exceeding the allocation of Rs. 25.00 crore in 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 31.31 crore was utilized through 16 State Government and 13 Voluntary Organizations.

6.33 An outlay of Rs. 503 crore has been earmarked for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementing Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes in 2007-08. In addition

to this, an amount of Rs. 816.71 crore as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Rs. 400 crore as grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution was also provided for the Annual Plan 2006-07 in **Annexure 6.3**. The scheme-wise distribution of the plan outlay for annual Plan 2007-08 is appended, a summary of the same is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Heads	Annual Plan 2007-08
1.	Central Sector Scheme (CS)	231.01
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	271.99
3.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP	816.71
4.	GIA under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	400.00
	Total	1719.71

## OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)

6.34 The Second Backward Classes Commission headed by Shri B.P. Mandal (1980), basing its calculation on census 1931, estimated that Other Backward Classes (OBCs) constituted 52% of the population. Recently, NSSO 61st Round (July 2004 to June 2005) report on Employment and Unemployment Situation among Social Groups in India' gave an estimate of OBC constituting 41% of the population. State-wise OBC-wise data on population as well as vital and demographic variables are not available, which is the main hurdle in the formulation of policy and programmes for development of Other Backward Classes.

6.35 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment continued to implement programmes for development of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). In order to give focused attention to the educational development amongst OBCs, the Schemes of Post-Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarships continued to be implemented.



The expenditure incurred under these schemes was at the level of Rs. 53.30 crore and 25.27 crore benefiting 4.11 lakh OBC students with Post-Matric Scholarships and 9.57 lakh OBC students under Pre-Matric Scholarships. Amount of Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 25 crore have been allocated under these schemes.

6.36 To reduce the high dropout rates and increase the retention rates amongst educationally backward OBCs, a major support service is provided in the form of hostels facilities for their boys and girls in middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges and universities. Under the Scheme, central assistance is provided on matching basis (50:50) to States and to the extent of 100 per cent to UTs for the construction of hostel buildings. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 21 crore for Hostels for OBC boys and girls was allocated for construction of hostels benefiting 4520 OBC boys and girls. During 2007-08, an allocation of Rs. 21.00 crore has been allocated.

6.37 In order to ensure effective implementation of employment and income-generating schemes at grassroots level and to support Micro Credit Scheme for improvement of credit facilities in favour of the target group especially for women beneficiaries, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has adopted Micro-Financing through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and accredited NGOs either directly or through Self-Help Groups. An allocation of Rs. 30 crore has been made for the year 2006-07 for NBCFDC to benefit 132108 beneficiaries.

## MINORITIES

6.38 In pursuance of the Constitutional provisions, the Government is committed to the well being of the Minorities. Such

measures are not limited to protecting and promoting their language, religion and culture, but in making special efforts for their socio-economic development and mainstreaming. Under the National Commission of Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992, five religious communities (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis)) have been notified as Minorities. Among the Minorities, Muslims, especially Muslim women need special attention since they remain socially, educationally and economically backward.

6.39 According to 2001 Census, 18.4 per cent of total population belongs to Minority communities. Muslims constitute 13.4 per cent, Christians 2.3 per cent, Sikhs 1.9 per cent, Buddhists 0.8 per cent and Parsis 0.07 per cent of the country's total population. In absolute numbers, Muslims (nearly 140 million) account for 72.8 per cent of the total minority population of 189.5 million.

6.40 The Ministry of Minority Affairs as the nodal agency for the welfare and development of the Minorities, continued to implement various welfare and developmental programmes. During 2006-07, the Ministry was allocated Rs.130.89 crore. Out of the allocation, Rs.119.49 crore were spent during the year (**Annexure 6.4**).

6.41 Towards promoting education among educationally backward minorities, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), set up in 1989, formulates and implements various educational programmes including establishment/expansion of schools, residential schools/colleges for girls; construction of laboratory building; establishment of computer/vocational centres for women etc. The foundation extends grant-in-aid to NGOs in taking up various educational development activities with focus on Minority girls. During the year 2006-07 the Corpus Fund of the MAEF was further

enhanced from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 200 crore by providing Rs. 100 crore. The Foundation has sanctioned Rs.5.94 crore grant-in-aid to 52 NGOs/Local Bodies. Besides under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities, coaching facilities to aspiring minority students for appearing in various competitive examinations had been provided to 1310 candidates. During 2007-08 Rs.50 crore has been provided to further enhance the Corpus Fund of the Foundation as per commitment made in Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.

6.42 With an aim to accomplish economic upliftment especially the poorer sections of the Minority, the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) continued to extend concessional financial assistance to minorities for setting up self-employment ventures. The Corporation has an authorized share capital of Rs. 650 crore with the share of Government of India as Rs.422.50 crore (65%), State/UT Government Rs. 169 crore (26%) and from group of individual Rs. 58.50 crore (9%). The paid up share capital is Rs. 419.85 crore, out of which Government of India has paid up Rs.344.57 crore and State/UT Government Rs. 75.28 crore, while there has been no contribution from the groups/individual. The NMDFC has disbursed Rs. 112.75 crore to support 48,783 beneficiaries. During 2007-08, the authorized share capital of the Corporation has been enhanced further to Rs. 750 crore. The outlay for 2007-08 has been provided to the tune of Rs. 70.00 crore.

### **PRIME MINISTER'S NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME**

6.43 The Prime Minister's New 15-Point programme was launched in 2006, aimed at ensuring the well-being, protection and development of Minorities. The focus of the new Programme is to ensure that the benefits of various schemes/programmes flow

equitably to the Minorities by quantifying a certain portion of development projects to be established in the areas with minority concentration. It stipulates that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes will be earmarked for the Minorities. All Central Ministries/ departments, State Governments/ UT Administrations have been advised to implement this new Programme. Five Central Ministries viz. Human Resource Development (HRD), Labour & Employment (LEM), Housing & Poverty Alleviation (H&UPA), Rural Development (RD) and Women & Child Development have been given responsibilities in their respective areas. The procedure for monitoring the outcomes of these multiple initiatives is clearly laid out. It will be done on a half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) and the Cabinet. The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA) is the nodal Ministry for coordinating and monitoring the implementation.

### **SACHAR COMMITTEE REPORT**

6.44 The Government of India also constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar to prepare a report on the Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim community. In its comprehensive Report on 'Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India' the Committee observed that Muslims have been left behind the growth and development process. It recommended setting up of an autonomous Assessment Monitoring Authority (AMA), creation of National Data Bank and constitution of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC). It also suggested provision of hostels facilities at reasonable cost, inclusion of minority aspects in the general curriculum for teacher training, setting up and strengthening of State run Urdu medium schools, linkage of Madarsas to

Higher Secondary Board, recognition of the degrees from Madarsas for eligibility in competitive examinations, provision of financial and other support to Madarsas.

### **OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS**

6.45 The other Vulnerable Groups under Social Welfare Sector include mainly Persons with Disabilities, Social Defence and the other disadvantaged groups. The Persons with Disabilities include the persons with loco-motors, visual, hearing, speech and mental disabilities; the Social Defence and the other disadvantaged categories mainly include drug and alcoholic addicts and the Older Persons.

### **REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07**

6.46 During Tenth Plan, a three-pronged strategy for 'Empowering the Disabled', 'Reforming the Social Deviants' and 'Caring for other Disadvantaged' was adopted along with the strength and support of progressive legislation vis. the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and policies for these groups. Keeping in view the strategies and objectives of the Tenth Plan, schemes/programmes during Annual Plan 2006-07, were implemented to enable these disadvantaged groups to overcome their social, economic and physical shortcomings. There is an emphasis for protection and early detection of disabilities, cure and rehabilitation, health, education, vocational training, rehabilitation etc. especially through making these services available in the unreached in rural areas.

6.47 In the Social Defence sector, there were 4 central sector schemes. Scheme for Prevention and Control of Socially Maladjustment/Assistance to Homes for Infant and Young Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption, Scheme for Welfare of Working Children and Children in Need of Care and Protection have been

transferred to Ministry of Women & Child Development during 2006-07. Out of an allocation of Rs 363.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 247 crore and Rs. 116 crore was provided for the welfare of disabled and the social defence sector respectively in 2006-07.

### **WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

6.48 As per the Census 2001, the disabled are estimated at 21.09 million or about 2.2 per cent of the total country's population and about 75 per cent of the disabled are in rural areas. As per National Sample Survey conducted during July-Dec. 2002, the number of disabled persons in the country was 1.85 crore and they formed 1.8 per cent of the total estimated population. While NSSO survey covered the 7 areas of disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, the Census 2001 covered 5 Groups while merging blindness and low vision in one category and hearing and speech is in another category.

6.49 The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, which was adopted in 2006, lays down that pro-active measures will be taken to provide incentives, awards, tax exemptions etc., to encourage employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector. Five Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) at Srinagar, Lucknow, Bhopal, Guwahati and Sundernagar continue to provide facilities for manpower development and ensuring availability of rehabilitation services for all categories of persons with disabilities. The four Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) also provide services to persons with spinal injuries at Chandigarh, Cuttack, Jabalpur and Bareilly. 199 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been sanctioned in the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services at the grass root level. At present, 122 DDRCs have been operationalised.

6.50 To cope with the emerging need for a huge manpower for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and to strengthen the services delivery programmes for the disabled persons, seven apex National Institutes (NIs) continue to play a lead role. The thrust areas of these institutes are Human Resource Development, Rehabilitative Services, Research activities and outreach and extension of services. A provision of Rs.49 crore was provided for these institutes during 2006-07 and Rs. 55 crore during 2007-08.

6.51 The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), set up in 1986 - continues to play its important role in ensuring quality of services in the crucial area of manpower development and enforcing uniform standard in training professionals and giving recognition in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled. In addition to its normal activities, RCI is also engaged in training of special educators and medical professionals/personnel. Although, not mandated, RCI also maintains the Central Rehabilitation Register of all professionals/personnel and provides research in rehabilitation and specialized education. A provision of Rs 3 crore was made for 2006-07 of which Rs. 2 crore has been spent. An amount of Rs. 3 crore was made for this scheme during 2007-08.

6.52 The scheme of "Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances popularly known as ADIP has a direct visible impact on the lives of disabled persons through the supply of durables and standard aids & appliances. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to the Voluntary Organizations, Red Cross Societies and NIs for purchase, fabrication and distribution of aids and appliances. Against the allocations for 2006-07 of Rs. 71.20 crore, an amount of Rs. 49.39 crore has been released to 64 NGOs/implementing agencies upto December 2006. Under this scheme organizations are given grant-in-aid for both

recurring and non-recurring expenditure to the extent of 90 per cent of the total approved cost of the project.

6.53 The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) was incorporated on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 with the objective of promoting economic empowerment of the Persons with Disabilities through financing self-employment ventures and assisting beneficiaries in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurship skills for effective management of their ventures. The Corporation provides concessional loans to the disabled with an annual income of less than Rs. 1 lakh per annum in the urban areas and Rs.80,000 per annum in the rural areas for undertaking income generation activities. The Corporation has also assisted individual beneficiaries under its micro-financing scheme involving Self Help Groups. The NHFDC operates through the State Channeling Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective States Governments. There are 46 SCAs in operation at present. During the year 2007-08, loans to the tune of Rs. 1.76 crore have been disbursed covering 411 men and Rs. 0.64 crore covering 184 women beneficiaries.

### **REFORMING THE SOCIAL DEVIANTS**

6.54 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, as the nodal Ministry for drug abuse and demand reduction programmes in the country, has been implementing the scheme for Prohibition and Prevention Substance (Drugs) since the year 1985-86. Implementation of programmes for Deaddiction and rehabilitation of drug addicts require a State and Voluntary Organization Partnership. Under this Scheme, the Ministry is assisting around 346 voluntary organizations that are running 390 Treatment cum-Rehabilitation Centres and 30 counseling and Awareness Centres. Funds to the order of

Rs. 22.35 crore was released by the Ministry to these NGOs during the year 2005-06 and the Budget allocation for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 34 crore. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs 40 crore was approved for this scheme.

### **CARING THE OTHER DISADVANTAGE**

6.55 The aged person (60+) accounts for nearly 7 per cent of the country's population as per 2001 Census. To bring about a qualitative improvement in the services to Older Persons, the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for welfare of the aged was revised in 1998 to make it very flexible. The new scheme - An Integrated Programme for Older Persons' to meet diverse needs of the older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family and awareness generation on issues related to the Aged. Financial assistance of Rs.12.33 crore was provided to 288 NGOs for running Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units and Non-institutional service centres in different parts of the country during the year 2006-07. Financial assistance of Rs. 22 crore was provided to 289 NGOs for running 223 old age homes, 151 day care centres, 31 mobile Medicare units in different parts of the country during 2007-08.

6.56 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill, 2007 has

been passed by both the houses. The Act proposes to make it obligatory on the persons who inherit the property of their aged relatives to maintain them. It also aims to make provisions for setting up old age homes to take care of indigent older persons. It aims to set up an appropriate mechanism for need-based maintenance to parents and senior citizens, better medical facilities and Old Age Homes. It seeks for institutionalization of a suitable mechanism for the protection of the life and property of older persons. It is expected that Ministries and State Governments would be activated to provide proper attention to the Senior Citizens.

### **FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

6.57 The total outlay for the Annual Plan 2006-07 was Rs. 323.00 crore comprising Rs. 243.00 crore for the welfare of disabled and the remaining Rs. 76.00 crore were for social defence and other disadvantaged. The following table summarizes the expenditure incurred and the approved outlays for the Annual Plan 2006-07 and 2007-08.

6.58 The total outlay and actual expenditure of the Annual Plan 2006-07 and outlay of the Annual Plan 2007-08 of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are annexed.



## ANNEXURE 6.1

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR  
(SCs AND OBCs) SCHEME-WISE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. Crore.)

Sl. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	ANNUAL PLANS		
		2006-07		2007-08
		B.E.	Actual Expdr.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>			
1	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP)	450.15	458.90	470.00
2	National Finance Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	147.00	93.00	98.00
3	GIA to NGOs for SCs, OBCs & Research & Training	37.50	31.35	40.00
4	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs.	35.13	34.17	88.00
5	Top Class Education for SCs.	5.00	0.00	16.00
6	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	0.00	1.00
7	Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	1.00	56.00	50.00
	<b>NEW SCHEME</b>			
8	National Overseas Scholarships Schemes for SCs.	-	-	4.00
9	Babu Jagjivan Ram Foundation	-	-	-
	<b>Total - I</b>	<b>676.78</b>	<b>673.42</b>	<b>767.00</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>			
1	Post-Matric Scholarships & Book Banks for SC Students	450.00	526.00	625.00
2	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupations	16.00	20.25	25.00
3	Hostels for SC and OBC	83.00	73.62	88.00
4	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs)	34.00	33.00	20.00
5	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SCs, OBCs & Other Weaker Sections	6.40	3.92	7.00
6	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	3.01	3.00	1.00
7	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 & SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989	37.91	35.49	40.00
8	Merit based Scholarships for OBC	60.00	79.01	125.00
	a. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs.	35.00	53.74	100.00
	b. Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs.	25.00	25.27	25.00
9	Setting up of Residential Schools for SCs for pursuing studying in Class VI to XII	0.01	0.00	1.00
	<b>Total - II</b>	<b>690.33</b>	<b>774.29</b>	<b>932.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>	<b>1367.11</b>	<b>1447.71</b>	<b>1699.00</b>



## ANNEXURE 6.2

**PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE - SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGE GROUPS  
( SCs, STs, OBCs & MINORITIES ) - States/UTs.**

(Rs. In Lakh )

S.No.	Name of the State	ANNUAL PLANS		
		2006-07		2007-08
		B.E.	Actual Expdr.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	156153		NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	1500	1140	5475
4	Bihar	13361	13079	12559
5	Chhattisgarh	18899	20313	25551
6	Goa	183	268	439
7	Gujarat	48705		58500
8	Haryana	4000		10000
9	Himachal Pradesh	3614	2744	3437
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1147	1158	1250
11	Jharkhand	14788		13500
12	Karnataka	51794		66161
13	Kerala	18447	16583	20469
14	Madhya Pradesh	26820		31207
15	Maharashtra	120090		176286
16	Manipur	2197	1551	2052
17	Meghalaya	12		12
18	Mizoram	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-
20	Orissa	12125		17333
21	Punjab	725		11820
22	Rajasthan	15844	4850	17420
23	Sikkim	510		933
24	Tamil Nadu	47872	52895	55950
25	Tripura	3907		4552
26	Uttar Pradesh	112780		79575
27	Uttarakhand	27630	12407	15302
28	West Bengal	11214	9590	13714
29	A & N Islands	428		691
30	Chandigarh	86	96	90
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37		50
32	Daman & Diu	41		
33	Delhi	3744	NA	5000
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	1947	1642	1430
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>720600</b>		<b>650758</b>

## ANNEXURE 6.3

## MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	ANNUAL PLANS		
		2006-07		2007-08
		B.E.	Actual Expdr.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>			
1	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for Competitive Exams.	30.00	31.60	37.00
2	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	6.00	8.50	9.00
3	Educational Complexes in low Literacy Pockets	10.00	7.91	20.00
4	Investment in TRIFED and Price support	10.00	8.98	30.00
5	Grant-in-Aid to STDCs for MFP Village Grain Banks	18.00	17.91	22.00
6	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)	32.00	31.31	40.00
7	Support to National ST Finance & Development Corporation and GIA to State ST Dev. & Finance Corporations	30.00	0.00	35.00
8	Construction of Adivasi Bhavan in New Delhi	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	Promotion of Tribal Culture	1.00	0.00	
10	Fellowship programme for ST students	17.60	15.90	27.00
a	Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship for ST. Students	17.60	15.90	26.00
b	National Overseas Scholarship	0.00	0.00	1.00
	<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>			
11	National Institute of Tribal Affairs (NITA)	0.00	0.00	1.00
12	Institute of Excellence/Top Class Education	0.00	0.00	10.00
	<b>Total - I</b>	<b>154.61</b>	<b>122.12</b>	<b>231.01</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>			
13	Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	228.58	256.53	202.99
14	Scheme of Hostels for ST Students	32.00	28.11	37.00
15	Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	16.00	15.50	20.00
16	Research & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	9.00	9.12	12.00
	<b>Total - II</b>	<b>285.58</b>	<b>309.26</b>	<b>271.99</b>
	<b>Sub Total - ( I+II )</b>	<b>440.19</b>	<b>431.38</b>	<b>503.00</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
17	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	820.00	816.71	816.71
18	G.I.A. under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution	500.00	400.00	400.00
	<b>Total - III</b>	<b>1320.00</b>	<b>1216.71</b>	<b>1216.71</b>
	<b>Grand Total ( I+II+III )</b>	<b>1760.19</b>	<b>1648.09</b>	<b>1719.71</b>

## ANNEXURE 6.4

## MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	ANNUAL PLANS		
		2006-07		2007-08
		B.E.	Actual Expr.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>			
1	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	100.00	100.00	50.00
2	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	18.29	18.29	70.00
3	Free Coaching and allied Scheme for Minorities	1.60	0.41	10.00
4	Research/studies, monitoring & evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	1.00	0.79	6.00
	<b>NEW SCHEME</b>			
5	Grant-in-Aid to State Channelizing Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme	0.00	0.00	10.00
	<b>Total - I</b>	<b>120.89</b>	<b>119.49</b>	<b>146.00</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>			
6	Merit-cum-means scholarship for professional and Technical Courses	10.00	0.00	54.00
	<b>NEW SCHEME</b>			
7	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	0.00	0.00	120.00
8	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	0.00	0.00	80.00
9	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	0.00	0.00	100.00
	<b>Total - II</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>354.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total ( I+II )</b>	<b>130.89</b>	<b>119.49</b>	<b>500.00</b>

## Chapter 7

# Spatial Development & Regional Imbalances

### 7.1 REGIONAL IMBALANCES

7.1.1. A widespread perception all over the country is that disparities amongst States, and regions within States, between urban and rural areas, and between various sections of the community, have been steadily increasing in the past few years and that the gains of the rapid growth witnessed in this period have not reached all parts of the country and all sections of the people in an equitable manner. That this perception is well founded is borne by available statistics on a number of indicators. Though there is some evidence to indicate a movement towards convergence on human development indicators across States, one of the reasons for this convergence could also be that most human development indicators have a value cap. However, widening income differentials between more developed and relatively poorer states is a matter of serious concern. The objective of the Annual Plan is “faster and more inclusive growth”.

#### INTER STATE DISPARITIES AND THE ROLE OF THE CENTRE

7.1.2. Redressing regional imbalances has indeed been a vital objective of the planning process. However, despite the efforts made, regional disparities have continued to grow and the gaps have been accentuated as the benefits of economic growth have been largely confined to the better developed areas. Paradoxically, it is the natural resource rich areas which continue to lag behind. This has in turn tightened the stranglehold of the naxalite movement and demands for division

of States in these areas. With the removal of controls and the opening up of the economy to external forces, the pressure of market forces may tend to exacerbate inter and intra State disparities. The role of the Centre in promoting equity among States and regions, therefore, has assumed added importance in the post liberalization era.

7.1.3. Redressing regional disparities is not only a goal in itself but is essential for maintaining the integrated social and economic fabric of the country without which the country may be faced with a situation of discontent, anarchy and breakdown of law and order.

7.1.4. There is probably no easy answer to the question of what really drives the growth process in the States. In the early years of planning, attempts were made to control a large part of the key drivers of growth and to make them fit into an overall consistency framework. This covered not only fiscal variables, but also other areas such as credit and financial markets, physical investments, locational decisions etc. However, this approach has now long since been given up for reasons that are not required to be discussed here. Over the past several years, the share of public investment in the overall investment made in the country has been steadily declining. In recent years, public investment has been a little over 20% in the aggregate. There is, therefore, a very great limitation on the influence that fiscal quantities, allocations and strategy can directly exert on growth rates, especially at the State level. States have, therefore, to focus

on providing the necessary policy framework and supporting environment that makes economic activity possible and attractive enough for private sector investment. This would include the entire gamut of services provided by the State Governments, right from maintaining law and order, providing quick and effective dispute resolution through an efficient adjudication system, avoiding an extortionate and distortionary tax system to enabling and empowering the general mass of the population to take advantage of economic activity. Many of these factors are covered under the broad rubric of governance and have been discussed elsewhere in the plan document. Here, we attempt to analyse the patterns of resource flows from the Centre to the States and of Government spending in order to understand its implications for balanced development.

### GENERAL PURPOSE RESOURCE TRANSFERS

7.1.5 In the system of division of powers between the Union and the States, the most productive sources of revenue have been assigned to the Union from the point of view of administrative convenience, uniformity and efficiency. At the same time, the major responsibility for the delivery of social services to the population has been vested with the States, and has now been devolved further downward to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Given this situation, therefore, a very substantial responsibility falls on the Central Government to ensure that the overall flows of resources from the Centre to the States is such that the relatively backward States are enabled to achieve a level of service delivery at par with the more advanced States. This involves issues of the fiscal capacity available to States to raise revenues, the extent to which such capacity is actually being utilized, and the specific difficulties that the States face which result in increased unit costs of service delivery.

7.1.6 Part of the Centre's responsibility in this regard is fulfilled through transfers under the Plan process. At the same time, an equally, if not more, significant volume of transfers takes place through the mechanism of the Finance Commissions. For a proper appreciation of the extent to which Central transfers help in mitigating inter-State disparities, it is necessary to look at transfers by the Finance Commissions also.

7.1.7. The Twelfth Finance Commission has used the following criteria and weights for transfers of Central taxes amongst the States. These have been applied uniformly across all States, both in the Special Category as well as others.

7.1.8. It is seen from the above that the Income Distance criterion (which measures the extent to which the per capita income of a State is below that of the State with the highest per capita income) is given a weight of 50%. This has had the effect of making transfers of the share of Central taxes steeply progressive. The formula for inter-se distribution of share of Central taxes is now generally more progressive than the formula used for the distribution of Normal Central Assistance (NCA) amongst the States (Gadgil Mukherjee Formula). Under the NCA Gadgil Mukherjee Formula, the following criteria and weights are used.

#### Criteria and Weights under Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula

	Criterion	Weight (percent)
1	Population (1971)	60
2	Per capita income	
	(a) For States with lower than National average	20
	(b) For all States	5
3	Performance (Tax effort, fiscal management, national objectives)	7.5
4	Special Problems	7.5

7.1.9. The Gadgil Mukherjee formula applies only to States that are not in the Special Category. In the case of the Special Category States, 30 % of the total NCA is earmarked, and this amount has been apportioned among them in a constant ratio over the years.

7.1.10. The following table shows the share of each State as per Twelfth Finance Commission in the share of Central taxes,

share in NCA, the per capita income, and population share of a State in total population of the country. Since there is a difference in the manner in which NCA is provided to the Special Category States and the other States, these two groupings are taken separately.

7.1.11. While there could be different points of view about whether relative backwardness should be assigned as much weight as it has

#### INTER-SE SHARES

Sl. No.	States	Per Capita GSDP 2004-05 (in Rupees)	Population (2001-census)	Share in NCA# (2007-08: BE)	Share percent as per Twelfth Finance Commission
			Within Group percent		
	Non Special Category States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	26655	8.03	6.345	8.011
2	Bihar	7486	8.75	11.062	12.009
3	Chhattisgarh	20336	2.20	2.877	2.890
4	Goa	80392	0.14	0.495	0.282
5	Gujarat	34223	5.35	3.926	3.887
6	Haryana	35893	2.23	1.768	1.171
7	Jharkhand	19908	2.84	3.544	3.660
8	Karnataka	28774	5.57	4.417	4.856
9	Kerala	32818	3.36	3.259	2.902
10	Madhya Pradesh	16597	6.36	6.922	7.308
11	Maharashtra	37235	10.21	6.913	5.442
12	Orissa	18440	3.88	6.257	5.620
13	Punjab	36376	2.57	2.113	1.415
14	Rajasthan	18909	5.95	5.864	6.108
15	Tamil Nadu	31603	6.58	5.943	5.777
16	Uttar Pradesh	13842	17.52	19.481	20.978
17	West Bengal	23145	8.45	8.814	7.685
			<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>100.000</b>
	Special Category States				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	23326	1.75	7.928	3.525
2	Assam	18172	41.88	19.532	39.591
3	Himachal Pradesh	36785	9.55	9.656	6.388
4	Jammu & Kashmir	22430	15.92	19.148	15.873
5	Manipur	22457	3.34	5.840	4.430
6	Meghalaya	24978	3.66	4.849	4.540
7	Mizoram	27663	1.43	5.590	2.925
8	Nagaland	22021	3.18	5.908	3.219
9	Sikkim	28332	0.80	3.771	2.778
10	Tripura	26693	5.10	8.243	5.238
11	Uttaranchal	25276	13.38	9.535	11.492
			<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>100.000</b>

# calculated including a notional loan component.



been under the Twelfth Finance Commission's award, or otherwise, it would also appear that there does not seem to be any reason any more for continuing with two different formulae for apportionment of share of central taxes and Normal Central Assistance amongst the States. The need to do away with the distinction between plan and non plan in expenditure has also been emphasized. This would logically imply that the need for two different formulae for resource transfers would not exist any more.. Two components of resource flows being distributed to the states on the basis of the same formula could continue. One portion, namely, the share of central taxes, would be entirely untied; while the second could be earmarked for being spent on specific development sectors, with considerable flexibility to states about how exactly to spend the amounts. It needs to be remembered that, in fact, the significance of the NCA amount has got substantially reduced since 2005-06, from which year the Central Government ceased to provide the loan component of the NCA. This revised procedure would have the added advantage of providing for a fresh examination of the formula, criteria and weights by an impartial, professional body once every five years, unlike in the case of the Gadgil formula and its variants, where the process of adapting to change is very time consuming.

### **Transfers under CSS and ACA**

7.1.12. Apart from the above, the Central government also transfers substantial resources to the states in the form of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance for State Plan schemes. These transfers have an in built mechanism for progressivity since they are directed at filling gaps in the provision of basic services in the most backward areas. The instruments being used by the Central Government to channelize funds into sectors and areas which need

special attention include the Flagship Programmes, particularly Bharat Nirman, Backward Regions Grant Fund, and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

7.1.13. Most of the schemes for rural development and poverty alleviation use poverty as a criterion for distribution of funds and therefore people and areas with low income benefit automatically. The NREGP is self targeting as it is expected that only the unemployed with no other source of income for that period would opt for a programme of wage employment. The NREGP provides an opportunity to States and districts to plan and execute programmes that provide employment and create rural assets that would support further economic activity. The availability of funds on demand distinguishes NREGA from other schemes. The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is targeted at BPL families and has in-built safeguards for the weaker sections with 50% benefits reserved for the SCs/STs.

7.1.14. Most of the Flagship Programmes also address backwardness in terms of the particular sector. The Table 7.7 gives the State-wise allocation of funds under some of the major programmes in the budget estimates for 2007-08. The overwhelming shares of the relatively backward States clearly show that the flagship programmes are a major instrument to direct funds to areas which lack infrastructure.

7.1.15. Under the Indira Awaas Yojana, 75% weightage is given to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratios. For district level allocations, 75% weightage is given again to housing shortage and 25% to the SC/ ST component of the population. In Annual Plan 2007-08 Bihar has been allocated 26% of the total funds while Uttar Pradesh will get 12%.

7.1.16. Under the National Rural Health Mission 18 focus States which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure have been identified. These 18 States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. Thirty percent of the funds in 2007-08 will flow to three States, namely, Uttar Pradesh (16%), Bihar and Assam (7% each).

7.1.17. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan tackles backwardness in primary education through the formulation of district plans based on habitation level plans which are to be prepared on the basis of gaps in infrastructure for which norms have been laid down.

7.1.18. In the case of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttar Pradesh alone receives nearly 17% of the allocation of the programme, while Bihar has been allocated 11%. In fact seven states account for 64% of the total outlay.

7.1.19. The allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the States is based on, inter-alia, a weightage of 75% for need (share of unconnected habitations in the total unconnected habitations of the country) and 25% on coverage (share of connected habitations in the total unconnected habitations in the country). Keeping the original inter-State allocations intact, the additional allocations on account of cess accruals are distributed to various States based on the target of road length to be connected under Bharat Nirman in each State. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh have been allocated one third of the allocation under PMGSY in 2007-08.

## 7.2 NORTH EASTERN REGION

7.2.1 Core element of the recent development planning for the areas/states which were deprived from the benefit of the strategies adopted for overall growth in the initial years of planning has been to supplement the efforts of the State Governments with capital investments in order to minimize certain distinct geo-physical & historical constraints.

7.2.2 Development of North Eastern Region comprising of eight states (*Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura*) have been affected due to the factors like difficult geographical location, transport bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc. The region though rich in development potential in terms of human capital and natural resources, lacks in adequate physical infrastructure which is impeding its growth. Special focus being given on the economic development of the region in the Plans and strategies adopted for removal of infrastructural bottlenecks, provisioning of basic minimum services and creating an overall environment for private investment. While considerable progress has been made over the years, certain crucial gaps remain.

### Special initiatives for development of NER:

7.2.3 Recognizing the special requirements of the region and the need for significant levels of government investment, the North Eastern states have been categorized as Special Category states and Central Plan assistance to these states is provided on liberal terms for their Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. A number of special arrangements and initiatives have also been taken to accord priority to the development of the region. The policy of earmarking at least 10% of the Plan Budget(s) of the Central Ministries/Departments is an important step for

development of the North Eastern Region. Creation of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) out of the unspent balances of the mandatory 10% budgetary allocation by the Ministries/Departments is another important initiative of the GOI. The broad objective of the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resource Scheme is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure by the way of filling the existing infrastructural gaps (economic and social) in the region by making funds available from the pool.

7.2.4 The North Eastern Council (NEC) set up in 1972 is a regional planning body for securing a balanced development of the NE region by taking up projects of regional priorities like inter-state transport, communications, power, health/para-medical institutes etc. The role of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), set up in September 2001, is to create synergy and ensure convergence of programmes by coordinating the efforts of both Central agencies and the State Governments. DoNER make funds available from NLCPR to the states for taking up priority projects. The Ministry is to act as a catalyst in stimulating the development process and focus on increasing opportunities for productive employment, strengthening infrastructure, particularly connectivity and communication, together with ensuring accountability in the implementation of projects. Scheme-wise allocations and expenditure of M/o DoNER during the 10th Plan (2002-07) Annual Plan 2007-08 and allocations during 2008-09 are indicated below.

7.2.5 Programmes under NLCPR and NEC are being sanctioned by the M/o DoNER and implemented by the State Governments and funds under these programmes are classified as Central Assistance for State Plans. The Central Schemes of M/o DoNER include four schemes viz., Advocacy, Capacity Building,

(Rs. in crore)

Plan Schemes	2002-07		2007-08		2008-09
	Budget	Exp.	Budget	Exp.	Budget
A.State Plan Schemes					
NLCPR	3129.17	3129.17	636.00*	636.00	650.00
NEC	2511.50	2494.52	600.00	577.87	624.00
Spl. Package to BTC	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sub- total(StatePlan)	5640.67	5623.69	1336.00	1313.87	1374.00
B.Central Plan Schemes					
NEDFi	109.11	109.11	60.00	60.00	60.00
Advocacy	20.00	16.74	6.50	6.34	6.50
Capacity Building	27.00	23.70	12.00	11.60	12.50
SMC	4.01	4.01	-	-	-
North Eastern State Road Project (ADB assisted)	-	-	0.01	-	1.00
NER Livelihood Project (World Bank assisted)	-	-	-	-	1.00
Development of Inland Waterways in NE	-	-	1.49	-	-
Sub-total (Central Scheme)	160.12	153.56	80.00	77.94	81.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5800.79</b>	<b>5777.25</b>	<b>1416.00</b>	<b>1391.81</b>	<b>1455.00</b>

\* BE was Rs.600 crore but revised to Rs. 636 crore at RE stage

NEDFi, North Eastern State Road Project and NER Livelihood Project. One new scheme i.e. Inland Waterways in NE was proposed during the year 2007-08. The Scheme was

transferred to M/o DoNER in 2007-08 from the D/o Shipping which has been transferred back to them.

## Chapter 8

# Innovation & Technology

8.1. Science, Technology and Innovation are vital components for the economic and social progress of the country besides creating scientific and technological capacity and competence. Recognising the key role of the sector, several initiatives, activities/programmes have been proposed by the scientific departments/ agencies. Multifold increase in the plan resources have also been allocated for the purpose. These new efforts proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been taken forward for implementation during the Annual Plan 2008-09 by the six scientific departments/agencies namely Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector), Department of Space, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (including CSIR) and Department of Science & Technology. Some of the significant achievements of these S&T Departments/Agencies during 2007-08 and the programmes proposed for the year 2008-09 are briefly highlighted below:

### **DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (R&D SECTOR)**

#### **Review of Achievements during 2007-08**

8.2 The major achievements of Department of Atomic Energy during the Annual Plan (2007-08) under R&D sector include: testing of the critical facility for the Advanced Heavy Water Reactor utilizing thorium-plutonium MOX fuel element at Trombay; design, development and installation of Super critical natural circulation loop for Supercritical water reactor

(SCWR) at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC); development of compact high energy density close cycle thermal system (CCTS) to generate super heated steam for desired duration; demonstration and setting up of a fluidized bed reactor based de-nitration plant (10 litres/hour) at BARC and commissioning of a twin Ion source Magnetic Sector Mass Spectrometer for Boron and Oxygen isotopic analysis at the Heavy Water Plant, Talchar etc. Besides this, the first inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer was built in collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology and is in the commercial domain. The Anupam –Ajeya supercomputer system at BARC delivered a sustained speed of 9 Teraflops. The Computing grid of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) provides access to all resources of institutions of DAE and also established linkages with DIT and European service providers.

8.3. Other major achievements of the department were relating to: development of Thermo-Electric Generators (TEG) for application in High Temperature reactors, Folded Tandem Ion Accelerator experimental beamlines, articulated and advanced servo manipulator, advanced micro-array system, powder X-ray diffractometer, prototype magnetic crawler robot for in-service inspection of boiler tubes at thermal power plants, application specific integrated circuits and hybrid microcircuits for nuclear instrumentation etc. These technologies have already been transferred to the industry. Several innovative technologies have also

been developed, which include: Time Domain Electro-Magnetic (TDEM) survey system for remote sensing of uranium developed by Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic research (IGCAR); Indus-1 and Indus-2 beamline, pumped Nd:YAG laser for cutting/welding operations, low temperature 60 watt average power carbon vapour laser and Electron beam of  $\sim 40$  MeV energy and  $\sim 10$  mrad divergence for monitoring of wound healing etc. by Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT); fabrication of multi-element charge particle detector array and Grazing incidence beamline at Indus-2 Synchrotron for surface interface studies by Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) and payload for hard X-ray astronomy and models of brain encoding of odour mixtures by Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) etc. Under Radiation technologies and applications, 150 tonnes of Radiation processed mangoes were exported to USA and 8 new Trombay varieties of oilseeds and pulses were released for commercial cultivation. TMC has developed Bhabhatron II for treating cancer patients which is almost 50% cheaper than the imported ones. One such machine was donated to Vietnam. 29 hospitals including 7 from North-East and 2 from abroad are connected with Tata Memorial Hospital through tele-medicine network. Under the Joint DAE-CERN activities, CERN is building a Compact Linear Collider (CLIC) Test Facility-3 to test concepts of a multi-TeV  $e^+ - e^-$  collider and DAE has designed Dipole vacuum chambers and Dipole magnets for supplying to CERN.

8.4. In the field of Water desalination technology, a Barge mounted ultra filtration reverse osmosis desalination plant with 50,000 litres/day capacity has been installed and commissioned. Under the Indian Environmental Radiation Monitoring Network (IERMON), 94 radiation monitoring stations have been established, out of which 76 stations are based on solar powered

systems with GSM based data communication.

### Major Programmes for the year 2008-09

8.5. During the Annual Plan (2008-09), some of the major activities proposed to be undertaken include: design and development of an eddy current based time domain electromagnetic survey system for remote sensing for the exploration of Uranium, hot trials of fabrication line for (Th-Pu) MOX Fuel Elements for Critical Facility at Tarapur and testing and experimentation of critical facility for Heavy Water Reactors at Trombay. Works relating to setting up of a parallel processing supercomputer having a speed of  $\sim 50$  Teraflops, providing access to DAE Grid from Anunet and up-gradation of Anunet are also planned for 2008-09. Thermo-Electric Generators (TEG) for application in *Compact High Temperature Reactor* (CHTR) which converts heat into electricity have been developed using Pb-Te devices (operating temp =  $500^\circ\text{C}$ ) and devices based on Si-Ge alloy ( $T = 1000^\circ\text{C}$ ) will be taken up for development during the current year. Commissioning and utilization of Energy Dispersive X-ray Diffraction (EDXRD), Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS) and Infra Red (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) beamlines and testing and integration of components for Protein Crystallography beamline will be completed during 2008-09. Further, 2-D array chip of  $128 \times 128$  elements of MEMS based ultrasonic transducer for in service inspection of PFBR main vessel will be designed. In addition, activities relating to State-of-the-art Animal imaging system to study experimental rodent cancers, Facilities for diagnosis & treatment of spontaneous cancers in dogs and cats, nano spectrophotometer for validation of cancer biomarking will be taken up by ACTREC during 2008-09.



8.6. In the field of water technologies, development of various types of membranes, setting up of few small sized plants and Solar Driven Desalination Plant are proposed to be taken up during this plan period. Work relating to Radiation sterilization of 7 different classes of approved agro commodities will be carried out. A radioisotope processing facility is proposed to be set up at Visakhapatnam and commissioning of major equipments and construction of Building for DAE Medical cyclotron facility at Kolkata will be completed during 2008-2009. Further, one hundred IERMON systems incorporating three radiation detectors for redundancy and meteorological parameters will be installed in 2008-09.

8.7. India has joined the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) programme and would contribute equipment worth nearly 500 million US dollars to build a prototype demonstration reactor DEMO, based on the magnetic confinement scheme of controlled thermonuclear fusion. It is also proposed to set up a Multi Purpose Research Reactor to carry out research on development and testing of nuclear fuels and other materials. During 2008-09, a new initiative for setting up Prospective Research Fund to provide funds on competitive basis to the Department personnel for pursuing research complementary to the major projects would be taken. The infrastructure at the existing units of DAE is also proposed to be strengthened during the year 2008-09 to meet the requirements of expanding programmes of the Department. New campuses are also being set up at Visakhapatnam for BARC, at Rajarkhat, Kolkata for Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), at Gandhinagar for Institute for Plasma Research ((IPR) and at Mumbai for Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).

## DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

### Review of achievements during 2007-08

8.8. The major achievements during the year included : launching of Advanced Avionics Module as a co-passenger with the Italian Satellite Agile onboard PSLV C8 on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2007—first dedicated commercial launch of PSLV in core-alone configuration; launch and operationalisation of INSAT-4CR satellite carrying 12 high power Ku band transponders onboard second operational flight of GSLV F04 on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2007; Launch of PSLV C10 carrying TECSAR satellite on commercial basis on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2008; assembly, integration and testing of Cartosat-2A and IMS-1; assembly, integration and testing of Chandrayaan-1 satellite for launch onboard PSLV likely in Oct. 2008. Full duration hot tests on indigenously developed Cryogenic Stage were successfully completed for full flight duration of 720 seconds on November 15, 2007 at LMF, Mahendragiri. This test is the first of its kind in the country and will significantly enhance the self reliance in launcher technology. This indigenously developed cryogenic stage will replace the existing Russian supplied cryogenic stage used in GSLV flights. The GSLV flight with indigenous Cryo has been planned in 2008-09. The activities relating to development of GSAT-9, Chandrayaan-2 and PSLV/GSLV for further continuation flights were initiated. The design and development activity of the ongoing projects viz., RISAT, Oceansat-2, GSLV Mk III, TWSAT, INSAT-3 & 4 satellites, SRE-2, ASTROSAT and Megha-Tropiques was continued. Significant progress was made in areas of Space applications which included expansion of EDUSAT utilization network, Telemedicine network, setting up of Village Resource Centres and use of IRS imageries for natural resource management. The INSAT system supported vital applications in the areas of tele-communication, broadcasting, rural

communications, business communication, Tele-medicine, Tele-education, mobile communications and emergency communication services for Disaster Management Support. 211 Transponders were pressed to operational use. Under Tele-education programme, more than 33,103 Class rooms were operational in the country covering primary education, secondary education, professional education, adult education, teachers training and non-formal education sectors. Satellite based Tele-medicine facility was made operational in 299 centres. The Tele-medicine mobile Vans wherein one can avail the consultation of expert doctors while examining the patients in rural areas benefited a large number of rural populations. The Village Resource Centres (VRCs) were set up in 378 locations in association with NGOs and being interactive in nature, were found to be effective for meeting varieties of rural needs including skill development. The Village Resource Centre was a major step taken by the Department to take the benefits of Space Technology to the door-steps of rural population by providing space enabled services such as Tele-medicine, Tele-education, Disaster Management Support, Advisories to Fisherman, etc, through a Single Window System. The successful launch of agile satellite and the Indian Advanced Avionics Module (AAM) contributed in enhancing the commercial prospects of PSLV in the global launch vehicle market. The advanced avionics module tested in PSLV C8 has become the forerunner for the advanced avionics systems for future launch vehicles. All the scientific instruments required for the Chandrayaan 1 mission were arrived at ISRO Satellite Centre and the integration of the spacecraft was in advanced stage of completion. The Deep Space Network was commissioned at Bylalu, near Bangalore with 18m and 32 m dia antennas for the Chandrayaan Mission. The

other achievements were related to development of synthetic aperture radar modules for Radar Imaging Satellite, establishment and testing of satellite navigation GAGAN ground segment and setting up of production & test facilities for advanced GSLV Mk III project. Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) was established and started functioning from the academic year 2007-08 around the infrastructure available at Trivandrum. About 140 students were enrolled in three disciplines inducing Integrated M.Sc. in applied Science during the first year.

### Major Programmes for the year 2008-09

8.9. The major missions / programmatic targets for the current year 2008-09 include: launch and operationalisation of high resolution cartography satellite Cartosat-2A and Indian Mini Satellite (IMS) for resource survey applications onboard PSLV; launch of Chandrayaan-1, India's first unmanned planetary mission, onboard improved version of PSLV; launch GSAT-4 satellite on third development flight of GSLV D3 carrying indigenous Cryo; launch and operationalisation of Oceansat-2 satellite onboard India's PSLV; and assembly, integration and testing of INSAT-3D satellite. Activities relating to design & development of GSAT-10 and follow on satellites, advanced communication satellite, semi cryogenic engine, and small satellites for atmospheric studies, RISAT, Resourcesat-2, GSLV Mk III, INSAT-3 & 4 satellites, IRNSS, Chandrayaan-2, ASTROSAT and Megha-Tropiques would be continued. IMS-1 data will also be shared by developing countries. Oceansat-2 will provide continuity of services provided by Oceansat-1 so far. The satellite will carry Ocean Colour Monitor, a Ku band scatterometer, and radio occultation sounder for atmospheric studies developed by the Italian Space Agency. It will be used for identification of potential fishing

zones, sea state forecasting, coastal zone studies and provide inputs for weather forecasting and climatic studies. It is also planned to complete the development of Synthetic Aperture Radar Payload for Radar Imaging Satellite and start the spacecraft integration activities. Radar Imaging Satellite will be an important initiative in Earth Observations Programme for all-weather, day and night imaging capability crucial for several applications including Agriculture and Disaster Management Support. The focus of the INSAT/GSAT programme during 2008-09 will be towards realisation of GSAT-4 satellite incorporating advanced communication technologies and also satellite navigation payload for launch onboard GSLV. Fabrication and testing of advanced meteorological payloads viz., 6 channels imager and 19 channels sounder for INSAT-3D would be completed. The satellite will be an advanced meteorological satellite to derive profiles of atmospheric water vapour and temperature and cloud vapour winds. The work on payload and spacecraft subsystem development for INSAT/GSAT follow on satellites viz., INSAT-4D / GSAT-5, INSAT-4E/GSAT-6, GSAT-8 and GSAT-9 would be taken up. In the area of Satellite Navigation the activities will include: design, development, fabrication and testing of IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System) payload and assembly of spacecraft IRNSS-1, the first spacecraft in the series of 7 satellites. The launch of IRNSS-1 is targeted for 2009-10 onboard PSLV. The work on Final Operations Phase (FOP) of GAGAN would be initiated in joint collaboration with Airports Authority of India. An important target for 2008-09 in the launch vehicle area will be to formulate the project and initiate the development activities on Human Space Flight Programme and Semi-cryogenic Engine development. The major objective of Human Space Flight programme will be to develop a fully

autonomous manned space vehicle to carry two crew to low earth orbit. The Semi cryogenic engine will be envisaged to realize a cost-effective and fuel efficient unified liquid stage (employing aviation grade Kerosene as fuel and liquid oxygen as oxidizer) for all the launch vehicles. Fabrication, production and test facilities will be commissioned for GSLV Mk III to realize the first development flight in 2009-10. A dedicated Space Science Data Centre would be set up to facilitate the scientists to analysis the data received from Chandrayaan-1. The space applications programmes will be strengthened by expansion of networks of EDUSAT, Tele-medicine and VRCs. The Virtual Private Network (VPN) connecting Ministry of Home Affairs with State / District Emergency Operations Centres for Disaster Management Support would be expanded.

## **DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (DBT)**

### **Review of Achievements during 2007-08**

8.10. Department of Biotechnology has been implementing various schemes/programmes to generate products, processes and technologies based on biotechnology and develop human resource in this field. In order to generate Human Resources, various Ph.D. and fellowships programmes have been initiated during 2007-08. Besides 12 Centres of Excellence, various long-term R&D Programmes in Advanced science with translational research, programmes in partnerships with industry and projects on Technology development have been supported. Center of Excellence on Silkworm Genetics and Genomics have been established for identification and characterization of genes and sequencing of wild silkmths. Further, DBT has also supported about 1200 ongoing R&D projects in various areas of biotechnology. Some of the important outcomes from these projects during 2007-08

include: transfer of various technologies such as Filarial Antibody Spot/ Immunoblot assay system, vi-conjugate typhoid vaccine, DNA based vaccine for Clostridium in livestock, Protocol for extract of fenugreek seeds for insulin like compound etc. Other important developments during the period also included: Quality Protein Maize hybrid through Molecular breeding, Crop biofortification for Iron and Zinc contents and reduced phytates in wheat, rice and maize through marker assisted breeding- transgenic approaches etc. A number of Biopesticide/Biocontrol agents like *Triahoderma viride* and *Trichogramma chilonis* and technologies for new generation broad spectrum biofertilizer have been developed. Besides this, various Transgenic crops like Brinjal, Cabbage, Castor, Cauliflower, Corn, Groundnut, Potato, Rice and Tomato are under various stages of development and field trials. Further, a DBT-ICRISAT platform for translational research on transgenic crops have been established for sharing infrastructure, facilities and services among the various institutes and industries.

8.11. DBT has established a CMC-DBT Centre for stem cell research at CMC, Vellore which provides multi-centric clinical studies to assess safety and efficacy of autologous stem cells. More than 35 research projects in Bio-engineering in the areas of tissue engineering, biomaterials and therapeutics, biomedical sensors, medical devices, implants & bioinstrumentation have been implemented. In the field of Nanotechnology, 30 well defined focused R&D have been supported in the areas of Delivery of drug/bioactive molecules; Nano-fibres from aquatic weeds; Nano-filters for water purification etc. Under the Grand Challenge Programme, various programmes such as vaccine development and breeding crops by design have been formulated.

8.12. Seven autonomous institutions under DBT are undertaking R&D activities as per

their mandate. These institutions have been progressively remodeled to establish innovation and translational centres for support to the existing R&D activities and accelerating technology transfer and development. Out of the 11 new institutions planned during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram has been taken over by the DBT from the State Government of Kerala and the Centre for Translational Research in Health Science and Technology at Faridabad have been approved during the year 2007-08. In addition, the EFC/cabinet proposals for 3 more institutions namely; UNESCO Regional Centre for Education, Training and Innovation in Biotechnology, Faridabad, Institute of Agri-food Biotechnology, Mohali, and Institute of Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicines, Bangalore were prepared and are in the approval stage. Under Small Business Industry Research Initiative (SBIRI), 398 proposals were considered, out of which 62 have been recommended and 37 were sanctioned during 2007-08. Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) have been taken up with industry partnership for development of advanced and new technologies with futuristic potential to address major un-met national technology needs.

### Major Programmes for the year 2008-09

8.13 During 2008-09, 6 more Centres of Excellence, new PG courses and 5 star colleges and 12 R&D programme in the areas of medicine, agriculture, environment, animal and food biotechnology would be supported. The technology management system for biotechnology and technology transfer units in agriculture and medical biotechnology would also be set up. In addition, the various facilities for Virus research, candidate vaccines and biotherapeutics, DNA and stem cell, drugs and pharmaceuticals and DNA sequencing etc would be set up during 2008-



09. The universities will also be funded for remodeling and up-gradation of existing life science departments including veterinary and agriculture sciences. Besides supporting several new R&D projects on computational biology, genomic and proteomics, the activities relating to implementation of TB and rice bio-informatics projects, support to establishment of bio-IT parks, establishment of National Centre for Computational Biology, development of Information data base on rice and Tuberculosis, special fellowship scheme for Ph.D. in bioinformatics etc would be taken up during the plan period. In addition, new R&D based Wellcome Trust –DBT fellowships programme for enhancing R&D Leadership to drive a major expansion in Ph.D & post Doctoral R&D programmes is also planned.

8.14. DBT would also initiate 600 new projects particularly focusing on emerging areas of application in agriculture, healthcare and industrial biotechnology etc. It is also envisaged to start two more programmes on Tuberculosis and regenerated medicine during the Annual Plan (2008-09). Under the International Cooperation Programme, besides the ongoing programmes, efforts would be made towards developing new programmes in collaboration with Finland, Sweden and USA in the areas of human resource development, agriculture and food, medical and health care, molecule biology, bioinformatics and computational biology etc. The additional support will be provided to Autonomous institutions for establishing Research Resource Units in universities and sister institutions through extramural funding to fulfill newly assigned responsibility for building academic excellence in this area.

8.15. Regarding setting up of proposed new institutions during the Eleventh Plan, the approval processes like SFC/EFC/Cabinet note for Establishment of Institute of stem cell research and regenerative medicine,

Bangalore, UNESCO Regional Centre for Education, Training & Innovation in Biotechnology and National Agri food Biotechnology Institute and Agri food cluster at Mohali and taking over of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Biotechnology, Trivandrum, Institute of Animal Biotechnology and Institute of Medical Genetics & Molecular medicine, West Bengal, Institute of Silk and biomaterials and Institute of Marine Biotechnology Applications would be completed during plan period.

8.16. The approach of SBIRI during 2008-09 would be towards establishment of Research Institutes and Universities in partnership with industry for increasing global competitiveness of Indian industry in new and futuristic technologies. Biotechnology Industry Partnership Program (BIPP) would meet the major technology needs in health, agriculture, energy and environment friendly/green manufacturing. Further, Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is also being set up to stimulate foster and enhance the innovation capabilities of Small and Medium Enterprises. National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority is also planned during 2008-09 for which proposed organizational structure has been finalized.

## **DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

### **Review of Achievements in 2007-08**

8.17. Under the R&D support programme, Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) supported nearly 900 ongoing projects in newly emerging and frontier areas of science and engineering during 2007-08. In order to spread the R&D base of the country and enhance functional efficiency of fund delivery, Mentorship scheme for the Investigators has been introduced. Special package for science in North-Eastern region

has also been developed. Funds have been provided to 58 under-graduate colleges @ Rs.50 lakh per college per year to create and strengthen S&T infrastructure. In order to generate reliable data base, the National Science & Technology Management Information System (NSTMIS) has been compiling information on level of public support for research, directory of extramural R&D projects and R&D in industry, besides publishing R&D statistics. Under the Instrument development programme, various scientific instruments, industrial instruments and sensors have been developed in collaboration with industries and these were transferred to various companies and in academic institutions/R&D Labs. Under International programme, establishment of Indo German Science Center in Delhi; Indo-Russian Technology Centre in Thiruvananthapuram; commissioning of India e-beamline at KEK, Japan and participation in the International Facility for Antiproton Ion Research (FAIR) were the land mark events of 2007-08. As a part of the S&T programme for socio-economic development, core support was provided to 12 S&T based voluntary groups for setting up of 4 Rural & 16 Women Technology Parks. In addition, coordinated programmes were initiated in the areas of Medicinal plants & Sericulture, Fodder cultivation for the benefit of SC/ST community. Under the State Science and Technology programme, the projects on cost effective technology for controlling air pollution in Cupola Furnace, Plasma Pyrolysis plants for disposal of plastic bags and hospital waste (15 Kg/ hour) were supported. Survey of India has completed Maps of 1:50,000 scale on a nation wide scale and about 3000 maps have been cleared by defense as open series maps.

8.18. Support was also provided to 15 autonomous institutions and 5 professional bodies to take up R&D activities in the diverse areas of science and technology from

basic science to advanced science and technology. Some of the important achievements of these institutions during 2007-08 include: establishment of 3.6 metre devesthal optical telescope at Nainital, design and development of ultra-violet imaging telescope for moon mission, and development of new model for Sree Chitra heart valve etc. Agarkar Research Institute (ARI) has developed technology for the removal of arsenic from groundwater and Nano-crystalline silver gel for the treatment of burns, wound infections, diabetic feet, bed sores etc. During the year 2007-08, the Autonomous Institutions have transferred 49 technologies, produced 90 PhDs and published 1250 papers with average impact factor 2.60. The Drugs and Pharmaceutical Research Programme has been able to establish Public Private Partnership (PPP) for undertaking R&D in this field. During the current year, 9 collaborative research projects and 3 National Facilities including BSL-4 facility at CCMB were supported. Under the Nano Science and Technology mission, establishment of three new centres of nano science and technology at Bangalore, Kolkata and Mohali have been approved during 2007-08.

### **Major programmes for the year 2008-09**

8.19. During the Annual Plan 2008-09, SERC would support about 600 new R&D projects, 50 SERC schools/workshops. 200 scientists and science students would also be supported through SERC fellowships. Further, research grant of Rs.1.50 lakhs per paper will be awarded to project investigator having publication with impact factor greater than 10. Several new departments in the Universities would be brought under the FIST programme for strengthening their S&T infrastructure. The activities of NSTMIS would be aimed at generating global database on research paper in malaria during last 50 years and its analysis and also to study the status of nanotechnology in Indian industry



and academia. Under the Technology Development Programme, projects on appropriate indigenous technology for utilization of bio-fuel, development of advance technology for finding solution to the problem related to environment protection, water contamination and waste management will be supported. Village resource centre will be established by involving public private partnership to address health need of rural population. Under the International cooperation programme, support will be provided to approx. 500 ongoing projects and 200 new joint projects in the areas of agriculture research, biotechnology, energy and environment, material including micro-electronics, MEMS and nanotechnology etc., besides organizing 50 joint R&D workshops/seminars. Three new joint centres including Indo German centre and Indo Iceland Center on weather and climate change would be supported. India has signed its intent to participate in the FAIR project and DST would be contributing 3% of the project cost.

8.20. Support to State S&T Council would be continued and efforts would be made to strengthen linkages of Central S&T agencies with the S&T departments in the States to identify scope of S&T intervention for the overall socio-economic development of the state. During 2008-09, Survey of India/NATMO has proposed to install tide gauge, GPS/VSAT at additional 10 locations for real time data transmission for tsunami warning system and complete the provision of 2200 first order Geographical Control Points (GCPs) with monuments. Under the drugs and pharmaceuticals research programme, several collaborative R&D projects on development of novel anti-allergic drugs, mechanism based anti-diabetic formulations, and herbal medicinal formulations would be taken up. Some of the molecules developed by Indian Pharma Industry, which have reached clinical trial stages would be supported to take up their IPR to phases I, II,

& III clinical trials. Under the Nano Science and Technology Mission, apart from establishing Institute of Nanotechnology, MSc/M.Tech programme in nano science & technology will be started in several universities during 2008-09. Many joint industry-academia/national labs, nanotechnology business incubators and nano-application and technology development centres will also be initiated.

8.21. Several new schemes, which were proposed at the beginning of the 11th Plan, viz. Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE), Innovations in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Water technology initiative, Security Technologies, Innovation Clusters and Mega Science Projects would be initiated after the approval of competent authorities. The proposed Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) would also be established to fund basic research projects in Science and Engineering and creation of research facilities and centres of excellence hitherto being carried out under the existing 'Science and Engineering Research Council' (SERC) programme. Under Water Technology Initiative, the activities such as development of innovative material as a filters, potable water treatment and storage pots, technologies for rain water harvesting and kits for water testing etc will be taken up. A national programme, as a joint initiative of all concerned organizations and stakeholders, would be initiated under the Security Technology Initiative.

## **DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (DSIR)/COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)**

### **Review of achievements during 2007-08**

8.22. DSIR was engaged in promotion of industrial research, technology development, transfer and its utilization through

Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization (TPDU) Programme; the two public sector undertakings namely National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) and the Central Electronics Ltd (CEL); and two autonomous organizations viz. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Consultancy Development Centre (CDC). The host facilities were provided to Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT). Under TPDU programme, ten TePP Outreach Centres were set up to popularize the programme across the country. The other major achievements were related to: development of Camera Mouse for Visually Handicapped - a device that enables a visually handicapped person to see and read text messages and pictures from any written matter; tractor driven mobile machine for pulverizing waste wood from BABUL tree and Thorny bushes with a capacity of 5 tonnes production per day for utilization as fuel. CEL upscaled the SPV capacity from 2Mw to 10Mw to process silicon wafers up to 200 mm x 200 mm size and installed/commissioned a facility to manufacture bigger size SPV modules up to 250 Wp. The project for electrification of 101 villages in Afghanistan, including Khandhar was completed. The technologies licensed by NRDC included: Hydrogel, a super water absorbent, Mosquito Larvicide formulation, Oil Adjuvanted Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccine and Vijetha, a Sericulture Disinfectant.

8.23. CSIR is a multidisciplinary, multi-locational set-up comprising 37 national laboratories and 39 outreach centers over the years has matured into a performance driven and knowledge centric organization. The R&D projects were implemented in inter-and intra laboratory network, inter-agency and facility creation modes. The first SARAS prototype aircraft has so far completed 106 test flights and performance data have been

obtained and evaluated. The second SARAS prototype aircraft was fully integrated and successfully completed low speed and high speed taxi trials and 11 test flights were completed. A solar powered community scale RO desalination unit was developed and installed in the Sambhar Lake area of Rajasthan, producing 700 liters per hour drinking water from brackish water containing excess fluoride. The other major achievements were related to: development of a process for conversion of methane to gasoline through non-oxidative activation of methane and its simultaneous conversion with methanol into gasoline-range hydrocarbons; a mathematical model to predict water table variation in an unconfined aquifer induced by time-varying recharge and/or withdrawal from any number of recharge basins, pumping wells and leakage sites of different dimensions; diode technology for fabricating diodes of varying diameters from 1.2 mm to 2.0 mm; a paper dirt speck analyzer by using image-processing technique for the pulp and paper industry; oscillation monitoring system which is an advanced portable instrument to monitor, detect and record the horizontal and vertical acceleration of the railway vehicles (railway coaches, wagons and locomotives, etc.) as well as of the railway tracks; a herbal formulation as well as an extract and composition useful for the treatment and remedy of prostate cancer; low cost house in areas affected by natural disaster; a three step tanning methodology towards a near zero wastewater discharge leather processing; softwares in the area of bio-informatics viz. Bio-Suite, Geno Cluster; a software for monsoon prediction for tropical regions. A portfolio of 1126 granted foreign patents and 1161 Indian patents was secured apart from 3000 Indian and 2200 in-process foreign patent applications. 655 patents abroad and 169 patents in India were filed. National S&T Human Resource Development scheme supported 5946 NET qualified Research

Fellows, 2228 Senior Research Fellows, 484 Research Associates, 375 Senior Research Associates, 35 Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellows. 59 meritorious scientists were recognized with the prestigious Shanti Swamp Bhatnagar Prize for their outstanding research contributions done primarily in India, and 25 CSIR scientists were given Young Scientist Award.

### Major programmes for the year 2008-09

8.24. The major activities of TPDU programme will include: undertaking Waste to Wealth projects by start-up firms under FAST initiative and Lab to field demo projects under the TDDP programme; setting up of consultancy clinics at ITIs/polytechnics /SME clusters for micro enterprises (CPP); promoting trans-nationalization of SMEs; supporting skill up-gradation of women self help groups; setting up of Technology Management National Resource Centre and Technology-link cells in various institutes; and setting up of innovative information delivery systems. CEL will upgrade infrastructure for large volume production & deployment of second generation signaling and safety equipment; develop new SPV technology for thin film solar cells for commercial production and new SPV applications using white led technology. NRDC will initiate funding by way of equity. The basic engineering design packages will be developed for transfer of technologies to industry. Rural technology demonstration cum training centres will be strengthened, and technology development projects, viz. Development of Anti-eczematous Formulation and Bio-Assay Efficacy test for Plant based Larvicide would be supported.

8.25. CSIR would continue to foster the organization values of Excellence in Science, Global competitiveness, Local relevance, Innovation, and its mission to provide scientific and industrial research and

development that maximizes the economic, environmental and societal benefits. There would be a strong paradigmatic link between network and PPP modes. A forge viable, defined and scientifically challenging R&D projects in Supra institutional mode will be taken up to make each laboratory a cohesive and close knit unit. Within each lab Centres of Sustainable Growth will be built. The projects creating, nurturing and sustaining the knowledge frontier would be completed and the leads developed in-house would be scaled up & validated. Under Scale-up and validation stand-alone activity, centres for establishment in five laboratories from the appropriate S&T areas will be identified and located. These centres would be provided with facilities germane to scale-up from nano to multi, gram to kilogram and beyond scales or from a few units to assembly line prototypes. Open drug discovery programme for infectious diseases, and laboratory modernization activities would be continued. Under open source drug discovery programme, identification of leads available in public domain for further development will be initiated. The support in the interdisciplinary areas will be encouraged apart from core basic research areas. Mega Projects in niche areas and programmes addressing Energy & climate change would be initiated under the scheme National Laboratories. A total of 1300 fellowships will be made available to the student for pursuing higher studies leading to the award of PhD degrees. 60 fellowships will be provided to GATE qualified candidates having BE/BTech/BArch/B.Pharm degrees. About 200 Indian and 150 foreign patents would be filed. Focus will be to file only commercially and strategically important inventions for protection at national and international levels. Surveillance for infringement and enforcement of IPR would be taken up. Under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative programme the projects relating to:

Development of Molecular diagnostic kits for Eye infection; Operationalization of pilot plants for separation of Bagasse and Lactic acid; Technology transfer of DHA production from direct fermentation of thraustochytrids to industrial partner; Licensing of herbal formulations for treatment of diabetes and hepatic disorders; Completion of Phase-I Clinical Trial of Anti-TB Molecule; Completion of Phase-I Clinical trial of Lysostaphin; and Initiation of Phase-III Clinical Trial of Anti-Psoriatic formulation would be initiated.

## MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

### Review of Achievements during 2007-08

8.26. The XXVII Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica was launched. The base work for establishment of third permanent station in Antarctica was completed. The third expedition to the Southern Ocean India was undertaken, and 30<sup>th</sup> Antarctic Treaty consultative Meeting (ATCM) was held in May 2007 for the first time ever since India joined the Antarctic Treaty in 1983. The ATCM's accepted the Indian proposal for a new Indian Research Base at the Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica. In the quest for knowledge and pursuit of science India embarked upon Arctic research by launching first ever scientific expedition to this region in the first week of August 2007 using the international research facility at Ny-Alesund in Spitsbergen island of Norway. Projects were initiated in the areas of atmospheric science and arctic microbes. A pilot plant was successfully completed for recovery of valuable metals from the nodule. Deep sea crawler, soil tester, and Remotely Operable Vehicle (ROV) were developed and tested in the Central Indian Ocean Basin at a depth of 5200 mts. (Soil Tester), off Malvan Coast 451 mts. (Crawler) and off Mangalore 251 mts. (ROV). 30 argo floats were deployed for collection of ocean information data. An

atlas on the distributional pattern of Marine Mammals in the Indian EEZ was released in August 2007 and atlas on Zooplankton distribution in Indian EEZ and seasonal climatology and productive patterns in the Indian EEZ was completed. Setting up of Centre of Excellence for Drugs from the sea at Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow was initiated. An MOU was signed with IIT, Madras for regular M.Tech/Ph.D programme in the areas of ocean science. Monitoring of marine pollution at 76 locations along the coastline of the country was undertaken and development of GIS based information system was initiated along the coastline. Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology plant of 1 lakh liter per day capacity fresh water from sea water was set up at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep. In April 2007, a barge based LTTD plant with a capacity of 1 million liter per day was designed and commissioned 40 km off Chennai. The construction of Technology Demonstration Vessel (TDV), Sagar Nidhi was procured and launched in June 2007. The vessel was equipped with the state-of-the art facility to augment the capacity needs of the marine living and non-living resources programme. As a part of Coastal and Ocean Advisory Services the Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) maps were developed and disseminated to users. The National Tsunami Early Warning System was set up at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad on October 15, 2007. This state-of-the-art technology system equipped with the requisite softwares and hard-wares is capable of issue Early Warning within 20 minutes of occurrence in the Indian Ocean. A number of observation platforms such as tide gauges, pressure recorders, and seismic stations have been deployed for receiving data on real time. The Centre generates and disseminates timely advisories to the Control Room of the Ministry of Home Affairs for further dissemination to the Public.



8.27. Modernization of India Metrological Department (IMD) was initiated for effective delivery of weather services. Efforts were made towards procuring 550 automatic weather stations (AWS) and 1,350 automatic rain gauges (ARG), and 125 Nos. of Automatic Weather Stations were procured and installed as part of a comprehensive programme of supplementing the manually operated surface observatories with unmanned observatories. A multilingual Web portal for disseminating Agro meteorological advisories for different parts of the country was created and is being routinely updated from the Agrimet centre of IMD at Pune. Setting up of a dedicated centre for climate change at IITM, Pune was initiated to address various scientific issues relating to climate change including impacts on sectors like health, agriculture and water. In order to explore and assess targeted science-facets of climate change that are of high relevance for the Indian region, along with their global linkages through the creation of a research infrastructure was coordinated through the institutional research network, developing collaborative linkages with international institutions and research groups to enhance research capabilities. The Seismic network was increased in density to capture earthquakes of lower magnitude, and was connected by telemetry to reduce the time lag of occurrence and detection. The system will be useful for Tsunamigenic earthquake detection. Geo technical evaluation of vulnerability was conducted at a scale of 1:10,000 for important towns/cities with high risk, to redefine building byelaws. First level of Microzonation of National Capital Region, Jabalpur and Guwahati were completed in respect of Seismic hazards, at a resolution of 1:50,000. A set of ten broadband Seismic observational Networks in the peninsular India were upgraded. An Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre was created in New Delhi to evaluate seismic hazards at a very high

resolution so that its engineering applications were possible. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune launched a programme on cloud studies which is designed to reduce the knowledge gaps in the cloud microphysics by addressing the problems relating to special cloud, aerosol observations over different parts of the country. Studies were carried out on monsoon variability and predictability including application of satellite data in weather forecasting, climate modeling and dynamics, regional aspects of global climate change using instrumental and proxy climate records, short-term and long-term climate diagnostics and prediction, hydrological modeling, cloud modeling, theoretical understanding of atmospheric and oceanic circulation, radiometric and spectrometric remote sensing systems, middle atmosphere and chemical climate, atmospheric boundary layer experiments, atmospheric electrical characteristics, development of simulation techniques in cloud and surface observations of atmospheric electricity and electrical properties of clouds. A capability was developed to increase the forecast resolution from 150 km to 51 km in the country. The Weather Research Forecast (WRF) model with 30 km horizontal resolution and 31 levels in the vertical was installed. A set of Twenty-four (24) new Agromet Advisory Units were opened enhancing the all India network of AAS units to 107. Recognizing the importance of day to day weather information for the development of the country in various centres namely, Aviation, Tourism, Defence, Transport, Power, Sports particularly 2010 Commonwealth games and other socio economic events, it has been decided to launch a state-of-the-art weather channel for providing the information on 24X7 basis.

### Major Programmes for the year 2008-09

8.28. The XXVIII Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica would be launched. Maitri station at Antarctica would be strengthened, and multi-disciplinary cruise to the Southern Ocean would be taken up along with the scheduled expedition to the site of the Third Indian Base in Antarctica at Larsemann Hills due to logistics constraints. The major activities of Polymetallic Nodules Programme will include: collection of micro-bathymetry data with multi-beam sonar; deployment of long moorings for validation & modeling; testing and validation of collector crusher system; preparation of electrolytic manganese dioxide for use in rechargeable batteries/ manganese metal from manganese cake obtained during processing of manganese nodule. 50 Argo floats, & 30 drifting buoys would be deployed in Bay of Bengal for facilitating ocean observation and information services. Two cruises would be undertaken onboard FORV Sagar Sampada across the Arabian sea for assessment of myctophid resources in addition to cater to the needs of marine living resources programme. The other important activities under the programme will be relating to development of technology for black lip pearl production from oysters. Mass collection of samples for drugs from sea would be carried out in the areas of Anti-hyperglycemic; Anti-hyperlipidaemic; Anti-fungal; and Anti-viral for further optimization of various pharmacological activities. The activity of monitoring of marine pollution at 76 locations and consolidation of results to identify the trends of pollution will be continued including development of GIS based information system for 5 locations and database for 10 locations. Data will be collected for ecosystem modeling and finalizing of water quality model for Chilka and Kochi backwaters. Preliminary biological model for Kochi backwaters would be developed, and activities for ecosystem

modeling in Sunderbans would be undertaken and storm surge model using indigenous software would be developed. The activities of National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) would include: design and development of collector crusher system and integration with the existing crawler and testing of the system at 500 m water depth; cold water pipe configuration for 10 MLD offshore desalination plant and its demonstration at actual sea condition; preparation of atlas for spatial and temporal variation of oceanographic parameters for Indian Coast; identification of beneficiaries for open ocean aquaculture; development of antifouling coating and trial and manning, maintenance of all ships - Sagar Purvi, Sagar Paschimi, Sagar Manjusha, and Sagar Sakthi including TDV Sagar Nidhi. A network of 40 buoys would be set up for providing oceanographic data to facilitate the R&D activities for Tsunami Early Warning information. The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services would operationalize PFZ Forecast with wind parameter and 200 new Electronic Display Boards (EDB's) would be procured and installed. The in-House research programmes at National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR) in the realms of ice core studies, paleoclimatology, polar environment & ecology, sea ice-atmosphere interaction and modeling, polar remote sensing, establishment of a permanent research base in Ny-Alesund for Indian Arctic Station would be continued.

8.29. India Meteorological Department will commission ground segment for reception and processing of Meteorological Data for INSAT-3D and replacement of old Cyclone Warning Dissemination Systems (CWDS) by Digital receivers (DCWDS). The other important activities would be relating to: operation of Agromet Advisories services at 127 Agro climatic zones of country;



establishment of 20 New seismological observatories in the Western Himalayas and Island regions and up gradation of 20 existing observatories; seismic hazard and risk microzonation on 1:10,000 scale of five cities including Delhi; establishment of Anemometer array for detection of Wind Shear; creation of national data on seismic hazard and regional risk appraisal. High Performance Computing System (HPCS) for Global Data Processing and Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) for Weather forecasting services would be acquired. New Integrated and automated systems at 20 airports would be established. 550 nos. of Automated Weather Stations (AWS) and 1350 Nos. of Automatic Raingauges (ARG's) would be installed and commissioned. The

India Institute of Tropical Meteorology would undertake the activities relating to development of index of intensity of Asian summer monsoon, determination of predictive potential of Indian summer monsoon and associated rainfall. The activities of National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast would include development of Multi-Model Super Ensemble approach for forecasting and implementation of Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP) of land falling Tropical Cyclones over Bay of Bengal.

8.30. The details of plan outlays/ expenditure for various S&T Departments and the schemewise Annual Plan 2008-09 outlays in respect of each of the six S&T Departments is given at Annexure-8.1 to Annexure 8.7.

## ANNEXURE-8.1

## Outlays/Expenditures of Central Scientific Ministries/Departments/Agencies

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	S&T Deptt./Agencies	Annual Plan 2006-07	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09
		Actual	BE	RE	BE
1	Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)	991.24	1215.00	1040.10	1228.00
2	Ministry of Earth Sciences	334.44	690.00	437.00	750.00
3	Deptt. of Science & Technology	938.15	1526.00	1270.00	1530.00
4	Deptt. of Biotechnology	488.85	675.00	683.00	900.00
5	Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research inclu. CSIR	820.58	1070.00	1060.00	1200.00
6	Deptt. of Space	2594.17	3420.00	2831.00	3600.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6167.43</b>	<b>8596.00</b>	<b>7321.10</b>	<b>9208.00</b>

## ANNEXURE-8.2

## DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (R&amp;D Sector)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09 BE
1	AERB	3.00
2	AMD	50.00
3	BARC	420.00
4	RRCAT	55.00
5	DAE Projects	5.00
6	DCS&EM	25.00
7	Grant in aid support to Research and Education	340.00
8	IGCAR	90.00
9	IPR	140.00
10	TMC	50.00
11	VECC	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1228.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 8.3

## DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09 BE
1.	Launch Vehicle Missions	
i.	GSLV MKI	1.00
ii	GSLV Operational	255.00
iii	Cryogenic Upper Stage Project (CUSP)	0.10
iv	GSLV MK III Development	270.00
v	GSLV MK III Operational	
vi	PSLV-C	180.00
	<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>706.10</b>
2	Earth Observation Mission	
i.	Oceansat-2 & 3	10.00
ii	Radar Imaging Satellite	25.00
iii	Resourcesat-2 & 3	35.00
iv	GEO HR Imager	25.00
v	Cartosat-3	5.00
vi	Altika-Argoes	25.00
vii	Technology Experiment Satellites	5.00
viii	Disaster Management Satellite (DM-SAR)	5.00
ix	E O Followon Satellites	
	<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>135.00</b>
3	Space Science Mission	
i.	Chandrayan-1 & 2	78.00
ii	Megha Trpiques	20.00
iii	Astrosat 1 & 2	25.00
iv	Advanced Planetary Missions	0.00
v	Small Satellites for Atmospheric Research & Astronomy	10.00
	<b>Subtotal 3</b>	<b>133.00</b>
4	INSAT Satellites	
i.	INSAT-3 satellite	10.00
ii	GSAT-4	7.00
iii	GSAT-5 / INSAT-4D	10.00
iv	GSAT-6 / INSAT-4E	65.00
v	GSAT-8 / INSAT-4G	145.00
vi	INSAT-4CR	
vii	INSAT-4 / GSAT Satellites (GSAT-9 to GSAT-14)	90.00
viii	Advanced Communication Technology Satellites	22.50
ix	INSAT capacity augmentation (short term)	30.00
x	INSAT / GSAT Follow on Satellites	
	<b>Subtotal 4</b>	<b>379.50</b>
5	Satellite Navigation	270.00
6	Advanced Launch vehicle development	
i.	Semi Cryogenic Engine/Stage Development	22.50
ii	Human Space Flight	125.00
iii	Space capture Recovery experiment-SRE	10.00

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09 BE
iv	Reusable Launch Vehicle technologies	13.50
	<b>Subtotal 6</b>	<b>171.00</b>
7	Major Space Applications and Space Science Research	
i.	Remote sensing application (inc. NNRMS, NR CENSUS, RSAM, NRSA, NESAC etc)	55.00
ii	Disaster Management Support	65.00
iii	SATCOM application programme	15.00
iv	Space Science & Environment (inc.PRL, NARL)	95.00
	<b>Subtotal 7</b>	<b>230.00</b>
8	Information Technology Related Applications	
i.	National Natural Resources Data Base	3.00
ii	Village Resource Centres	35.00
iii	Edusat IT network	8.00
iv	Telemedicine network	8.00
	<b>Subtotal 8</b>	<b>54.00</b>
9	R&D, Technology & process development	
i.	Technology Development programme / R&D/ Small Satellites / Development of semiconductor technology	145.00
ii	Development of space material & component & Advance Actions	350.00
iii	Sponsored Research	13.00
	<b>Subtotal 9</b>	<b>508.00</b>
10	Infrastructure/auxilliary facilities/capacity building for space programme	
i.	Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology / HRD	65.25
ii	Technical facilities Replacement/Augmenation	315.00
iii	Industry interface and productionisation	55.00
iv	International cooperation programme	3.15
v	Technical & Auxiliary facilities support	445.00
vi	General Civil Works & Housing	130.00
	<b>Subtotal 10</b>	<b>1013.40</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3600.00</b>

## ANNXURE-8.4

## DEPARTMENT OF BIO-TECHNOLOGY

(Rupees Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09
		BE
1	Human Resource Development	30.00
2	Programmes for Promotion of Excellence and Innovation	45.00
3	Biotech Facilities	25.00
4	Bioinformatics	20.00
5	Research & Development	315.00
6	Grand Challenge Programmes	45.00
7	International Cooperation	15.00
8	Biotechnology for Societal Development	10.00
9	Support to Autonomous R&D institutions	235.00
10	<b>I&amp;M Sector</b>	70.00
10(a)	Assistance for Technology Incubators, pilot projects, Biotechnology Parks and Biotech Development Fund	
10(b)	Public-Private Partnership ( Small Business Innovative Research Initiative (SBIRI); Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP); Establishment of Biotechnology Industrial Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)	
11	North Eastern Areas	90.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>900.00</b>



## ANNEXURE-8.5

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09 BE
1	Research & Development Support	415.00
2	Technology Development Programme	35.00
3	S&T Programme For Socio-Economic Development	95.00
4	International Cooperation	50.00
5	State Science & Technology Programme	10.00
6	Modernization Of Mapping Professional Bodies(SOI& NATMO)	16.00
7	Autonomous Institutions & Professional Bodies	421.00
8	Vocational Employment Generation	1.00
9	Technology For Bamboo Products (Mission Mode Project)	20.00
10	SYNERGY PROJECTS (O/O Pr. Scientific Adviser)	8.00
11	Information Technology	4.00
12	National Training Programme For Scientists/ Technologist Working With Govt. Of India	5.00
13	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research	100.00
14	National Mission For Nano-Science & Nano-Technology	145.00
15	Science & Engineering Research Board *	0.00
16	Scholarships For Science In Higher Education (Oversight Committee Recommendation)	85.00
17	Water Technology Initiative	5.00
18	INSPIRE	85.00
19	Innovation Clusters	5.00
20	Security Technology Initiative	5.00
21	Mega Facilities For Basic Research	20.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1530.00</b>

## ANNEXURE-8.6

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC &amp; INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (DSIR) INCLUDING CSIR

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09 BE
	<b>CSIR</b>	
1	National Laboratories	960.00
2	National S&T Human Resource Development	75.00
3	Intellectual Property & Technology Development	34.00
4	R&D Management Support	25.00
5	New Millenium Indian technology Leadership Initiative	60.00
6	Setting up of Institute of Translational Research	1.00
	<b>Total CSIR</b>	<b>1155.00</b>
	<b>DSIR</b>	
1	Technology Promotion, Development and Utilisation	26.00
2	Central Electronics Limited	5.00
3	National Research and Development Corporation	10.00
4	Consultancy Development Centre	2.00
5	DSIR building & Infrastructure	2.00
	<b>Total DSIR</b>	<b>45.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total CSIR + DSIR</b>	<b>1200.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 8.7

## DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2008-09 BE
1	Polar Science	35.50
2	Polymetallic Nodules (PMN) programme	15.00
3	Ocean Observation and Information System(OOIS)	13.00
4	Marine Research and Technology Development (MRTD)	24.00
5	Delineation of the outer limits of continental shelf	1.00
6	Coastal research vessels and other Research vessels	5.00
7	National Institute of Ocean Technology(NIOT)	20.00
8	Information Technology	1.00
9	Comprehensives Topography Surveys	5.00
10	Gas Hydrates	12.00
11	Acquisition of Research Vessel "Sagar Nidhi"	12.00
12	Data Buoy Programme / Integrated Sustain Ocean Observation	10.00
13	Tsunami & Storm Surge Warning System	15.00
14	National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR)	15.00
15	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)	30.00
16	Sea front facilities	10.00
17	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF)	11.00
18	Indian Institute of Tropical Metereology (IITM)	13.00
19	India Meteorological Department (IMD)	
	(a) Space Meteorology	10.00
	(b) Agro met Advisory Services	10.00
	(c) Seismic Hazard and Risk Evaluation	15.00
	(d) Operation & Maintenance	28.00
	(e) Aviation Meteorology	5.00
	(f) Modernisation of IMD (Communication, Observation, Cyclone warning, Forecasting, Aviation Services, Instrumentation, infrastructural development)	364.00
20	Development of manned submersible	5.00
21	Multichannel Seismic System onboard ORV Sagar Kanya	5.00
22	Expeditions to the Arctic region	2.00
23	Desalination plant	10.00
24	National Oceanarium	0.50
25	Demonstration of Shoreline Protection Measures	0.50
26	Integrated Ocean Drilling Prog. & Geotechnoic studies (IODP)	4.00
27	Ice-Class Research Vessel	5.00
28	Headquarters Building	20.00
29	Multi-hazards Early Warning Support System	1.00
30	Centre for Climate Change	5.00
31	Dedicated Weather Channel & Commonwealth Games	5.00
32	NIOT ext. centre West Bengal	0.50
33	R&D in Earth & Atmopsheric Sciences	7.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>750.00</b>

## Chapter 9

# Environment & Climate Change

### 9.1 ENVIRONMENT

9.1.1 Every living being is entitled to a health and clean environment on this earth. Environmental load is increasing with increasing population and rapid economic growth. This rapid economic growth should be environmentally benign and compatible to environmental sustainability. Monitoring and timely actions for mitigation of negative environmental impacts are important in this context. Greater environmental awareness, appropriate policies and regulatory mechanism are important means to ensure these considerations in development. The Eleventh Plan aims at integrating development planning with environmental concerns.

9.1.2 Monitoring of air and water quality is also crucial for devising programmes and policies related to pollution management. Existing monitoring stations need to be augmented with adoption of latest and new technologies. River cleaning would be the priority of the sector to restore the water quality of all major rivers to B category (bathing class). The National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is in need of a critical review of its present strategy, operational and sustainability mechanism. Similarly Management of solid waste would be the priority of the sector seeking support of the citizens in evolving a mechanism for segregation of the waste at a point of the origin, maximum recycling and safe disposal of the rest.

9.1.3 Forests and Wildlife resources of the country contain habitats of immense ecological and biodiversity value. However, low productivity and multiple pressures on these resources render these vulnerable. Linkage of forest management with the forest dwellers needs to be strengthened for creating gainful livelihood opportunities. For this, productivity of these resources have to be augmented. Promotion of bamboo resources, bio-fuels and participatory forest management are some of the steps in this direction.

9.1.4 Similarly, the wild life in the Sanctuaries and National Parks has become more vulnerable in recent times. These areas being the showcases of biodiversity require specific measures for preservation. However, socio-economic issues of fringe population need to be taken into consideration and inclusive protection as recommended by the Tiger Task Force needs to be accorded due recognition in management planning. Focus of conservation of important wildlife habitats of Protected Areas will be on community participation. People living in deep forest areas will be encouraged to shift to fringes voluntarily for providing inviolate space for wildlife.

9.1.5 Adequate Emphasis needs to be given in encouraging agro/farm forestry and building interface between industry and farmers, creating enabling environment for promoting growing of trees in farm/community lands is essential to achieve the desired green cover. Promotion of bamboo resources and bio-fuels in mission mode in the Eleventh Plan would contribute both towards expansion of the

green cover as well as livelihood support of the rural communities.

9.1.6 The target of Tenth Plan has been to increase the green cover of country to 25 % by 2007. As per the assessment by FSI in 2003, the green cover of country was 23.68%, an addition of 0.65% since 2001. At this rate, plan target of 25 % in 2007 is likely to be achieved. In the Eleventh Plan, the target of achieving 30% of green cover by 2012 has been proposed. For reaching the National Forest Policy target of 33% from the present green cover, it is estimated that 31.46 million ha area should be covered under afforestation. Out of this, only 5 million ha area would be available with in recorded forest area and remaining 26.46 million ha would be covered from non forest area. Local bodies including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) can be involved in accessing and making available the existing unutilized public/ common lands to the community institutions for developing these as common property resources for their biomass needs. This will not only improve the productivity of land resources, but will also shift biomass pressure from forests, thus causing two way addition of green cover.

9.1.7 As the process of formulation of Eleventh Plan was completed only by the end of 2007, programmes for 2007-08 were delinked from the Eleventh Plan. The programmes of the Central sector plan have been grouped into the following broad sub sectors.

1. Pollution Abatement
2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
3. Environmental Information, Education, Research, Training and Awareness
4. Environmental Monitoring and Governance

5. Research and Development for Conservation
6. Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection.
7. National Coastal Management
8. International Co-operation Activities & other projects
9. National River Conservation Plan
10. Grants-in-aid to Forestry & Wildlife Institutes
11. Capacity Building in Forestry
12. Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboo in the North East
13. Intensification of Forestry and Management (previously Integrated Forest Development)
14. Strengthening of Forestry Divisions
15. Strengthening of Wildlife Division
16. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
17. Project Tiger
18. Project Elephant
19. National Afforestation and Eco Development Board (NAEB)
20. National Afforestation Programme
21. Social Forestry with Community Participation

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Performance Review of Outcome Budget 2007-08**

9.1.8 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), set up in 1974, has the objective of undertaking Air and Water Quality Monitoring in the country through its

programmes - National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAQMP) and Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) for which quantitative deliverables for 2007-08 were WQM stations at 870 locations, ambient air quality monitoring stations at 313 locations and setting up of 16 automatic AQM. Against this, 1032 WQM stations, 313 AQM stations and 5 automatic AQM stations have been set up.

9.1.9 Botanical Survey of India commenced operations in early 1990s' with the objectives of exploration, inventorisation and documentation of fragile ecosystems and other protected areas, monitoring Phytodiversity, identification of species with traditional economic users and to compile a National Data Base of plants/species. Against the quantitative deliverables identified of 3000 specimens to be collected and identified, 300 species in herbaria to be documented, digitisation of 50,000 herbarium, 10 research papers and books to be published and conservation of 40 Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET) species, the achievements are reported as digitisation of 7500 specimens and development of data base of 20 RET species.

9.1.10 The Scheme - Information Technology was started in 1998. Its objectives include development and implementation of a Comprehensive Management System to increase efficiency, transparency and accountability, streamlining regulatory functions and sanctions of grants through procurement of hardware and computer peripherals, appointment of suitable consultants for designing software architecture, training of officials at various levels etc. Against targets of appointment of consultant for Stage-III of the project, appointment of consultant for IT and non-IT training programmes, etc, it has been reported that the consultant is yet to appointed and bids

are being invited again for conducting training programme.

9.1.11 National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) was set up in the MOEF in 1995 to oversee sanctioning and monitoring of works under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) of the Ministry for improving the quality of water in rivers and lakes respectively. NRCD's outlay is utilised for salaries and wages of the staff advertising and publicity, R&D etc. NRCP has core areas like Interception and Diversion (I&D), Sewage Treatment Plants (STP), Low Cost Sanitation, Crematoria, River Front Development etc. under its purview. Under NRCP, the existing STP capacity was reported to be 355.94 mld. During 2007-08, against targeted capacity addition of 252.77 mld, only 28 mld is reported to have been added taking the total STP capacity in the country to 393.94 mld.. Works of NRCP include projects in 159 towns along polluted stretches of 33 rivers spread over 20 states. About Rs. 4735.42 crore worth of projects have so far been approved under NRCP. Under NLCP, the components are I&D, STP, desilting, dewatering and bioremediation and catchment area treatment. Against physical completion of conservation of 6 lakes (2 in Uttarakhand, 2 in Karnataka and 1 lake each in Rajasthan and West Bengal) targeted for 2007-08, it is likely that only 1 lake will be completed. In addition, new projects for Dal Lake conservation in J&K and Veli Akkulam Lake in Kerala sanctioned at a total cost of Rs 323.32 crore are under initial stages of implementation.

9.1.12 During 2007-08, about 300 projects (75 projects per quarter) were targeted to be evaluated by the National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Authority. About 189 projects have been cleared till September, 2007.



### Programmes and Schemes for 2008-2009

9.1.13 The existing schemes of the Environment Sector have been put under 8 umbrella schemes. Details of major ongoing schemes are given below:

#### POLLUTION ABATEMENT

9.1.14 CPCB has been created to discharge regulatory functions as stipulated in various regulatory laws. The Board is coordinating implementation of Rules framed under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The areas covered broadly include Air and Water Quality Monitoring, Assessment and Strategies for Abatement, Waste Management, Industrial Pollution Control, etc. The Board is also enforcing compliance to emission and effluent standards in the country. Mass Awareness and Training are also being undertaken. For Pollution Abatement (including CPCB and Establishment of Environment Protection Authorities), an outlay of Rs. 40 crore has been provided for 2008-09.

9.1.15 Under Hazardous Substances Management, effective management of chemical accidents, handling and disposal of wastes, financial assistance to authorities responsible for management of hazardous substances and training in the field will be carried out.

9.1.16 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) scheme provides support to a cluster of small-scale industries for setting up CETPs to meet the standards set for liquid effluent discharge at manageable cost thereby reducing the pollution level of effluents. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to 10 CETPs in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh for implementation through SPCBs.

#### CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECO-SYSTEMS

9.1.17 The scheme of Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands scheme augments conservation efforts of states for specific ecosystems including Ramsar site wetlands. During 2008-09, Management Action Plans for 50 wetlands are targeted to be prepared. In addition, Management Action Plans for 25 identified National Mangrove and Coral Reefs sites and research projects will be prepared.

9.1.18 Under the scheme of Biosphere Reserves, it is targeted to provide financial assistance to 14 existing Biosphere Reserves and adding 1 new Biosphere Reserve to the list.

9.1.19 Under Botanical Survey of India (BSI), surveys and explorations for collection and identification of specimens will be carried out in 2008-09. It is expected to complete a National Data Base of plant species, herbarium specimens, live specimens, illustrations, relatives of cultivated species and economically important species.

9.1.20 Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has proposed establishment of new unit at Jamnagar, Gujarat to assess the faunal diversity of marine system, establishment of another unit at Gangtok, Sikkim for the same purpose and also monitor the diversity and distribution of faunal elements of Eastern Himalayas including Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve.

9.1.21 Under the scheme of National Museum of Natural History, Phase-II of the Regional Museums at Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Bhopal, new Museums at Sawai Madhopur and Gangtok, Sikkim and site acquisition the Delhi Museum are expected to be carried out in 2008-09.

9.1.22 National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) deals with similar activities for the polluted and degraded urban lakes of the country. So far, 33 projects for conservation works of 49 lakes were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 632.62 Cr., out of which works on about 10 lakes have been completed. Dal Lake Conservation in Jammu & Kashmir is under implementation.

### **NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN (NRCP)**

9.1.23 NRCP aims at improving the water quality (up to bathing standard) of major rivers in the country. So far identified stretches of a total of 34 rivers have been covered under the programme. During 2007-08, it was proposed to create 252.77 million litres per day (mld) of Sewage Treatment Capacity against which only 38 MLD has been created till September, 2007.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION, RESEARCH, TRAINING & AWARENESS**

9.1.24 Environmental Information System (ENVIS), a network of decentralized websites has been created by MOEF for hosting databases and information on environmental aspects, for interest users. During 2008-09, support will be provided to 79 ENVIS centres

9.1.25 National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) programme is a part of the integrated programme aiming at identification of key issues in the sustainable management of natural resources, with MOEF being focal point for bio-resources and the environment using Remote Sensing technology. During 2008-09, it is proposed to support research activities involving GIS and Remote Sensing Technology under identified areas. About 35 on-going projects are expected to be monitored and evaluated during 2008-09.

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES & OTHER PROJECTS**

9.1.26 Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change project undertakes climate change capacity building activities in the country to enable the stakeholders in the mainstream climate change concerns in the formulation of developmental strategies, risk assessment and management to address consequences of climate change; increase public awareness on climate change and encourage sustainable development processes. The Scheme also aims at enhancing international cooperation in the field of climate change. National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Authority is established under this scheme. During 2008-09, the activities are expected to continue with the same target of approving about 300 projects (75 per Quarter).

9.1.27 Activities for 2008-09 will include facilitation of India's participation in various international negotiations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, evaluation of CDM projects by National CDM Authority and organizing meeting of consultative Group and Sub groups

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)**

9.1.28 The Ministry of Environment and Forests is responsible for planning, promotion, coordination and overseeing of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to environment and forestry sector which have the objectives of increasing the availability of natural resources, promotion of sustainable methods of managing these resources through multi-stakeholder partnership thereby increasing the livelihood support for the poor.

9.1.29 As proposed in the Eleventh Plan Document, all CSS have been regrouped into

10 including a new CSS proposed for revival of social forestry for augmenting productivity of underutilized common property resources in the rural areas, through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The modalities of the programme are being worked out.

## 9.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

9.2.1 Global warming and climate change are considered to be posing considerable risks to natural and manmade environment. The policy on climate change needs to focus on reducing these risks with least cost on development. Substantive efforts are needed at individual and global levels for intensification of the legal regimes favoring carbon and energy efficiency in agro-commercial sectors and commensurate enforcement. Development of low carbon and energy efficient technologies with affordable costs has to be the priority in this aspect. The relevant socio economic target of Eleventh Plan is to increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.

9.2.2 Emissions from deforestation are very significant, more than the global transport sector. Curbing deforestation is a highly cost-effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Wood also traps the atmospheric carbon for long term sequestration. Improving productivity of forests and wood lots will be a priority in this context. Agro forestry can be a viable option as it provides an economic interface between farmers and industry for industrial wood. Agroforestry practised in compatible mixture with crops also sustains livelihood when crops fail due to failure or inadequate rains.

9.2.3 Strategies to deal with the potential threats and impacts of climate change need to

be based on better understanding of the issues, ensuring optimum and efficient use of resources and reducing impact of environmental stresses on the life of common man.

9.2.4 Considering the magnitude of the concern and actions required, attempts on the following lines will be made:

- Climate change to be recognized as a risk factor in the process of development and its potential impacts will be taken into consideration in development planning.
- Specific institutional arrangements are needed within government to oversee and monitor development in context of the above two necessities. An expert consultative group has been set up to support a Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change for this purpose.

9.2.5 Ministry of E & F is the National Focal Point for UNFCCC. As a part of facilitation of India's participation in various International negotiations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, Pre- Conference of Parties (COP)-13 and G-8 meetings were held. Against target of evaluation of about 75 CDM projects per Quarter in 2007-08 (300 per year), about 186 projects were evaluated.

9.2.6 Scheme-wise Plan Outlays and Expenditure, Physical Targets and Achievements, State-wise release of Central Share under CSS during 2006-07 and 2007-08, State-wise sectoral outlays are at Annexures 9.1.1 to 9.1.4 respectively.

## ANNEXURE 9.1.1

## Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests

Rs. Crore

		2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 Outlay	2007-08 Anti.	2008-09 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>				
1	Environmental Management in Heritage Pilgrimage and tourism centres including Taj protection	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
2	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	78.06	127.59	92.40	110.00
i)	Biosphere Reserves	8.98	10.60	11.00	11.00
ii)	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	16.42	16.99	18.19	19.00
iii)	National Lake Conservation Plan	52.66	100.00	63.21	80.00
3	National River Conservation Plan	281.10	269.00	269.00	254.00
i)	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	241.69	269.00	257.70	254.00
ii)	NRCP - EAP	39.41			
4	Wild Life Conservation	108.46	146.68	146.87	180.00
i)	Project Tiger	35.41	65.00	65.40	80.00
ii)	Project Elephant	15.59	16.68	17.00	20.00
iii)	Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries (now Integrated Dev. of Wildlife Habitats)	55.72	62.00	62.00	80.00
iv)	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project	1.74	3.00	2.47	
5	National Afforestation and Forest Protection	366.36	453.78	491.70	505.62
i)	National Afforestation Project (NAP)	292.76	355.55	392.95	345.62
ii)	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (now Intensification of FM)	48.60	71.13	71.65	130.00
iii)	Gregarious flowering of Muli (Melocanna baccifera) Bamboos	25.00	27.00	27.00	15.00
iv)	Afforestation through PRIs (Gram Van Yojana)		0.10	0.10	15.00
	<b>Total Centrally Sponsored Schemes (A)</b>	<b>833.98</b>	<b>997.06</b>	<b>999.97</b>	<b>1049.63</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES</b>				
1	Environmental Montg. & Governance	40.37			40.00
	Central Pollution Control Board	37.57			34.50
	Estt. of Protection Authorities, etc	2.80			2.00
	Activities under EIA				3.50
2	<b>Pollution Abatement</b>	<b>23.43</b>	<b>62.58</b>	<b>20.04</b>	<b>23.00</b>
i)	Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.50
ii)	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution and Environment Policy and Law	6.40	4.27	4.50	5.00
iii)	Clean Technology	1.47	1.40	3.50	3.05
iv)	CETP	4.35			4.45

		2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 Outlay	2007-08 Anti.	2008-09 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
v)	Hazardous Substances Management	7.66	7.53	8.00	9.00
vi)	Capacity building EIA and Revised Environmental Clearance Process	2.55	0.10	3.04	
<b>3</b>	<b>R&amp;D for Conservation &amp; Dev.</b>	<b>194.87</b>	<b>46.79</b>	<b>233.46</b>	<b>60.00</b>
i)	Botanical Survey of India (BSI)	9.59	3.36	10.23	18.00
ii)	Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)	10.11	5.63	10.88	11.15
iii)	G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	8.64	8.50	8.50	9.45
iv)	Assistance to Botanic Garden and Centres for Conservation and Propagation of Endemic, Rare and Endangered Plants	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.20
v)	Biodiversity Conservation	5.07	3.70	3.70	4.45
vi)	National Natural Resource Management (NNRMS)	9.90			6.00
vii)	R&D.	4.69			6.00
viii)	Taxonomy Capacity Building Project	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.75
<b>4</b>	<b>Environmental Education information research Training and Awareness</b>	<b>58.52</b>	<b>90.06</b>	<b>78.27</b>	<b>95.00</b>
i)	Environment Education, Training & Awareness	34.37	32.23	40.00	53.50
ii)	National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)	4.88	5.04	8.30	10.00
iii)	Centres of Excellence	7.24	7.50	7.50	8.50
iv)	Environmental Information System (ENVIS)	4.81	4.27	5.26	6.00
v)	State of Environment Project	0.99	0.50	0.50	0.50
vi)	Information Technology (IT)	6.23	26.27	16.71	16.50
vii)	Strengthening of Environment Information Centre		0.10		
<b>5</b>	<b>International Co-operation Activities &amp; other projects</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>18.78</b>	<b>12.00</b>
i)	GoI-UNDP- CCF Programme	3.51	5.00	5.00	5.00
ii)	International Co-operation Activities	2.96	0.79	5.50	3.00
iii)	Climate Change	3.88	2.65	4.23	3.50
iv)	Organizational Strengthening and Re-positioning of Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO)- Madhya Pradesh and Strengthening Natural Resource Management & Farmers Livelihood in Nagaland	0.90	2.00	2.00	0.50
v)	Civil Construction Units	1.79	0.01	2.05	0.00
vi)	National Coastal Management Programme		0.10	1.55	1.37
<b>6</b>	<b>National River Conservation Plan</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD)</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Forestry and Wildlife Education, Research and Training</b>	<b>83.05</b>	<b>110.59</b>	<b>118.61</b>	<b>90.00</b>
i)	Indian Council for Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE)	60.03	59.00	62.00	66.65
ii)	Grant-In-Aid to Indian Plywood Industries Research and Institute (IPIRTI)	4.25	4.00	5.00	4.45
iii)	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)	6.77	6.00	6.90	6.70
iv)	Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	12.00			12.20

		2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 Outlay	2007-08 Anti.	2008-09 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>9</b>	<b>Capacity Building in Forestry Sector</b>	<b>9.96</b>			<b>20.00</b>
i)	Training to IFS Officers	1.44	1.35	1.50	2.00
ii)	Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)	4.59	1.65	4.14	6.00
iii)	Directorate of Forestry Education (DFE)	3.93	2.70	4.75	4.00
iv)	Trg. Of Personnel of Other Services				2.00
v)	Foreign Trg. Of Forestry Perosnnel				5.00
vi)	Trg. Of Other Stakeholders				1.00
<b>10</b>	<b>Strengthening of Forestry Divisions</b>	<b>34.25</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>15.00</b>
i)	Forest Survey of India (FSI)	5.22	0.66	6.17	5.50
ii)	Strengthening of Regional Offices	6.90			7.00
iii)	National Forestry Infromation				0.50
iv)	National Coordinated Programme for Assessment of Non-timber				0.50
v)	Cert. Progr. For wood and Non-wood Forest Resources				1.50
<b>11</b>	<b>Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions</b>				<b>25.00</b>
i)	Control of Wildlife Crime				6.00
ii)	Central Zoo Authority(CZA) including NZP	22.13	18.00	21.50	19.00
<b>12</b>	<b>National Afforestation and Forest Protection</b>	<b>23.10</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>37.16</b>	<b>38.00</b>
i)	National Afforestation & Eco-development Board (NAEB)	14.44	18.24	26.66	20.00
ii)	Eco Task Forces	8.66	9.60	10.50	18.00
<b>13</b>	<b>Animal Welfare</b>	<b>20.85</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
	<b>Total Central Sector (B)</b>	<b>49.82</b>	<b>349.99</b>	<b>512.32</b>	<b>450.37</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>1199.75</b>	<b>1351.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>



## ANNEXURE – 9.1.2

## Physical Targets and Achievements – E &amp; F Sector

S. No.	Parameter	Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08 Anticipated
1	Forest and Tree Cover in the country	Addition of 5% over Tenth Plan	23.39% *

\* AS per Forest Survey of India (FSI)'s State of Forest Report (SFR),2005.

## ANNEXURE 9.1.3

## Funds Allocated Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09
1	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	Andhra Pradesh	1.69	3.00
		Arunachal Pradesh	1.25	0.80
		Assam	0.82	1.30
		Bihar	0.04	1.20
		Chhatisgarh	3.79	3.30
		Goa	0.32	0.85
		Gujarat	3.19	4.75
		Haryana	0.70	1.20
		Himachal Pradesh	2.33	3.50
		Jammu & Kashmir	2.21	3.55
		Jharkhand	0.98	2.00
		Karnataka	5.73	6.00
		Kerala	4.78	5.00
		Madhya Pradesh	7.76	6.00
		Maharashtra	3.21	5.00
		Manipur	1.05	0.90
		Meghalaya	0.64	0.60
		Mizoram	1.69	1.00
		Nagaland	0.19	0.50
		Orissa	3.49	5.00
		Punjab	0.00	0.75
		Rajasthan	3.27	4.50
		Sikkim	1.50	1.00
		Tamil Nadu	2.75	4.00
		Tripura	0.36	0.90
		Uttar Pradesh	3.27	4.00
		Uttranchal	0.69	2.00
		West Bengal	3.31	5.00
		Andman & Nicobar Island	0.82	1.40
		Chandigarh	0.00	0.20
		Daman Diu	0.05	0.10
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.25
		Lakshdeep	0.00	0.10
	Delhi	0.00	0.35	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>62.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>
2	Biosphere Reserve	Assam	0.25	0.55
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.35	0.35
		Chhatisgarh	0.32	0.60
		Karnataka	0.32	0.60
		Kerala	2.08	1.50
		Madhya Pradesh	1.52	1.30
	Meghalaya	0.30	0.30	

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09
		Orissa	1.09	1.00
		Sikkim	0.59	0.50
		Tamil Nadu	1.32	1.50
		Uttranchal	0.73	0.80
		West Bengal	0.64	0.80
		Research Project	1.49	1.00
		UT		0.20
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.00</b>
3	National River Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh	67.98	30.00
		Bihar	0.00	0.50
		Gujarat	0.25	0.00
		Goa	0.70	0.00
		Haryana	6.00	15.00
		Jharkhand	0.00	0.50
		Karnataka	2.75	10.00
		Kerala	1.00	1.00
		Madhya Pradesh	6.25	7.00
		Maharashtra	5.21	3.50
		Orissa	7.13	10.00
		Punjab	44.30	5.00
		Rajasthan	0.00	2.00
		Tamil Nadu	21.00	10.00
		Uttar Pradesh	38.95	65.00
		Uttranchal	3.37	10.00
		West Bengal	26.11	24.50
		Delhi	12.00	50.00
		Sikkim	4.84	5.00
		WQM & R&D		
		NRCD (H.Q)	9.86	5.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>257.70</b>	<b>254.00</b>
4	National Lake Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
		Jammu & Kashmir	31.66	40.00
		Karnataka	2.59	6.00
		Maharashtra	2.00	4.00
		Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.00
		Rajasthan	4.80	10.00
		Uttranchal	3.00	2.00
		West Bengal	0.00	2.00
		Uttar Pradesh	1.00	5.00
		Orissa	0.00	1.00
		Madhya Pradesh	8.75	6.00
		Kerala	0.00	2.00
		NLCP (General)	0.38	
		New Proposals	9.03	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>63.21</b>	<b>80.00</b>

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	
5	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	Andhra Pradesh	0.34	1.00	
		Assam	0.50	0.40	
		Goa	0.05	0.50	
		Gujarat	2.40	1.50	
		Himachal Pradesh	0.40	0.80	
		Jammu & Kashmir	0.33	0.90	
		Kerala	0.15	1.00	
		Karnataka	0.37	1.20	
		Manipur	0.30	0.30	
		Orissa	1.62	1.20	
		Punjab	1.03	1.00	
		Rajasthan	1.02	0.80	
		Tamil Nadu	1.43	2.00	
		Tripura		0.20	
		West Bengal	2.41	2.50	
		Andman & Nicobar Island		0.50	
		Mizoram	0.53	0.30	
		Maharashtra		0.50	
		Madhya Pradesh	0.49	0.40	
		Uttar Pradesh	0.29	0.50	
		Uttranchal		0.20	
		R & D	0.73	0.40	
		Sikkim	0.16	0.40	
		Consultancy Work	0.44	0.25	
		Others	3.20	0.25	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>18.19</b>	<b>19.00</b>
6		Project Elephant	Andhra Pradesh	0.55	0.60
	Arunachal Pradesh		0.45	0.55	
	Assam		1.25	1.60	
	Bihar/Jharkhand		1.25	1.60	
	Chhatisgarh		0.50	0.70	
	Karnataka		1.80	2.10	
	Kerala		1.80	2.20	
	Meghalaya		0.50	0.55	
	Nagaland		0.30	0.40	
	Orissa		1.75	2.00	
	Tamil Nadu		1.80	2.15	
	Tripura				
	Uttar Pradesh		0.50	0.55	
	Uttranchal		1.50	1.60	
	West Bengal		1.75	2.00	
	Maharashtra		0.40	0.50	
	Haryana		0.40	0.40	
	PE (HQ)		0.50	0.50	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>17.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09
7	Project Tiger	Andhra Pradesh	0.74	0.75
		Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	2.50
		Assam	0.96	2.00
		Bihar	0.98	0.90
		Chhatisgarh	0.35	2.00
		Jharkhand	0.45	1.25
		Karnataka	11.60	9.00
		Kerala	1.53	2.75
		Madhya Pradesh	29.75	18.75
		Maharashtra	2.96	6.75
		Mizoram	0.83	1.00
		Orissa	0.43	5.75
		Rajasthan	4.93	10.25
		Tamil Nadu	0.45	5.00
		Uttar Pradesh	1.35	1.50
		Uttranchal	2.02	3.70
		West Bengal	2.99	2.75
	Others	2.98	0.40	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66.40</b>	<b>77.00</b>	
8	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	1.80	5.70
		Arunachal Pradesh	3.08	4.40
		Assam	4.96	4.50
		Bihar	0.84	2.60
		Andman & Nicobar Island		0.50
		Chandigarh		0.08
		Chhatisgarh	6.13	5.80
		Daman Diu		0.25
		Delhi		0.05
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.25
		Goa	0.18	1.05
		Gujarat	5.69	5.20
		Haryana	0.96	2.55
		Himachal Pradesh	1.24	3.70
		Jammu & Kashmir		2.10
		Jharkhand	2.22	5.10
		Karnataka	1.60	4.90
		Lakshdeep		0.10
		Kerala	2.84	5.90
		Madhya Pradesh	6.65	6.70
		Maharashtra	2.33	5.20
Manipur	1.43	3.70		
Meghalaya	0.86	3.80		
Mizoram	4.14	4.30		
Nagaland	3.65	4.20		
Orissa	1.81	4.30		
Punjab		1.60		
Pondichery		0.05		

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09
		Rajasthan	1.00	3.70
		Sikkim	1.21	3.20
		Tamil Nadu	4.31	5.85
		Tripura	0.99	3.30
		Uttar Pradesh	2.36	3.10
		Uttranchal	2.83	4.25
		West Bengal	1.87	3.80
		Other	4.67	14.22*
		<b>Total</b>	<b>71.65</b>	<b>130.00</b>
9	National Afforestation Programme	Andhra Pradesh	12.00	12.62
		Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00
		Assam	10.00	7.00
		Bihar	6.50	7.00
		Chhatisgarh	35.00	24.00
		Goa	0.00	0.00
		Gujarat	28.00	20.00
		Haryana	9.00	7.50
		Himachal Pradesh	7.50	7.50
		Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	10.00
		Jharkhand	25.00	25.00
		Karnataka	25.00	20.00
		Kerala	9.00	9.00
		Madhya Pradesh	20.00	21.00
		Maharashtra	35.00	25.00
		Manipur	12.00	7.50
		Meghalaya	5.00	5.00
		Mizoram	15.00	10.00
		Nagaland	10.00	7.50
		Orissa	20.00	30.00
		Punjab	6.00	6.00
		Rajasthan	7.00	10.00
		Sikkim	10.00	9.00
		Tamil Nadu	17.00	17.00
		Tripura	5.00	4.00
		Uttar Pradesh	30.00	20.00
		Uttranchal	11.45	10.00
		West Bengal	7.50	9.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>392.95</b>	<b>345.62</b>
10	Gregarious Flowering Muli Bamboo	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.25
		Assam	6.00	5.65
		Manipur	3.00	1.00
		Meghalaya	3.50	0.50
		Mizoram	6.50	5.00
		Nagaland	1.00	0.00
		Tripura	6.30	2.50
		ICFRE	0.20	0.10
		<b>Total</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>



Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09
11	Gram Van Yojna (Afforestation through PRIs)	Andhra Pradesh		0.50
		Assam		0.50
		Bihar		0.50
		Chhatisgarh		0.50
		Goa		0.00
		Delhi		0.15
		Gujarat		1.00
		Haryana		0.50
		Himachal Pradesh		0.25
		Jammu & Kashmir		0.25
		Jharkhand		0.50
		Karnataka		1.00
		Kerala		0.50
		Madhya Pradesh		1.00
		Maharashtra		1.50
		Pondichery		0.10
		Orissa		1.50
		Punjab		0.50
		Rajasthan		1.50
		Tamil Nadu		1.00
		Uttar Pradesh		1.00
		Uttranchal		0.25
		West Bengal		0.50
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>15.00</b>
	* NER			

## ANNEXURE -9.1.4

## Statewise outlays for E&amp;F Sector

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2006-07	2007-08		2008-09
	Actual	BE	RE	BE
Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	18555.62	-
Arunachal Pradesh	289.79	3102.50	3102.50	-
Assam	509.59	1022.00	1022.00	3060.00
Bihar	2719.60	3014.00	3014.00	-
Chhattisgarh	13986.20	16334.83	30321.03	-
Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1240.00
Goa	787.46	921.00	1790.59	-
Gujarat	14364.26	2000.00	2000.00	-
Haryana	NA	10227.40	10227.40	11470.00
Himachal Pradesh	10539.04	10353.00	10360.00	11124.78
Jammu & Kashmir	1729.25	1863.00	2468.25	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	11500.00
Karnataka	-	-	-	-
Kerala	3715.95	5278.00	5278.00	5800.00
Madhya Pradesh	16568.22	24877.00	29443.61	27772.66
Maharashtra	-	-	-	7208.65
Manipur	1496.35	1550.00	1555.62	1805.00
Meghalaya	1179.17	2550.00	2450.00	2895.00
Mizoram	1339.00	1339.00	1319.00	1139.00
Nagaland	1342.00	1587.00	1886.00	-
Orissa	4288.31	7390.00	7390.00	16624.00
Punjab	3876.98	4906.50	4906.50	6887.50
Rajasthan	8654.30	6889.52	5615.24	2820.81
Tamil Nadu	16875.21	18964.65	18964.65	18224.28
Tripura	1065.04	5452.05	1932.65	4028.72
Uttar Pradesh	17130.31	27620.00	23620.00	-
Uttarakhand	415.48	754.38	13865.17	20264.36
West Bengal	2351.48	4700.00	3800.00	6690.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1372.24	1540.00	1540.00	-
Chandigarh	577.18	1069.00	1069.00	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	414.00	414.00	-
Daman & Diu	64.12	56.00	56.00	-
Lakshadweep	38.42	61.00	61.20	119.00
Puducherry	196.56	297.00	297.00	00.55

- Note: 1. N.A. indicates data Not Available.  
2. '-' also indicates data Not Available.

### 9.3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

#### Overview

9.3.1 After the enactment of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and subsequently, the establishment of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Plan Project of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation (NCRMP) including a few new other Mitigation projects in the areas of Earthquake, Floods, Communication Network, Landslides etc. were taken up by NDMA. Since then, NDMA has been undertaking action on preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of these Plan projects among its other responsibilities as mandated in the Act for disaster preparedness and mitigation through institutional and coordination mechanism.

**Table 9.3.1**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Programme	Outlay in 2007-08
1.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	20.00
2.	National Earthquake Mitigation Project (NERMP)	5.00
3.	National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)	2.00
4.	National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDCN)	4.00
	National Floods Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)	5.00
5.	Other Disaster Management Projects	14.00
	Total	50.00

#### Review of Annual Plan 2007-08

9.3.2 Rs. 50 crore was provided on Plan side for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs.) for various Mitigation Projects of NDMA as given in Table 9.3.1. Prior to preparation of DPRs, NDMA had finalized "Concept Notes" on Mitigation

Projects and forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Planning Commission for "in principle" approval. As these approvals had not been received in time due to administrative reasons, no expenditure was possible and accordingly funds were surrendered.

#### Schemes/Projects in Annual Plan (2008-09)

9.3.3. Rs. 25 crore has been provided for the Plan Projects of NDMA for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the following Mitigation Projects of NDMA. Project-wise outlay for DPR preparation is given in Table 9.3.2.

**Table 9.3.2**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Programme	Outlay in 2008-09
1.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	15.00
2.	National Earthquake Mitigation Project (NERMP)	2.00
3.	National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)	1.50
4.	National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDCN)	1.50
5.	National Floods Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)	2.00
6.	Other Disaster Management Projects	3.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.00</b>

9.3.4 MHA had delegated financial powers to NDMA upto Rs. 2 cr. in each case for preparation of DPR and pre-investment activities before cost is firmed for each project. NDMA had a detailed review in May, 2008 on preparation of DPRs for its Mitigation Projects and the progress achieved on each project is shown under:-

- (i) **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP):** NDMA has engaged a Project Management

- Consultant for NCRMP. The Consultancy Agency had commenced its assignment in May, 2008. The DPRs would be finalised by the end of February, 2009 and necessary appraisal before approval would be carried out in March, 2009. NDMA is constantly in touch with the State Governments to review and follow up on the status of readiness of project preparation for NCRMP, constraints (if any) and additional steps required for launching the Project. NDMA has held three Video Conferences on 17.12.2008, 9.1.2009 and 29.1.2009, with the States to review the progress of preparation of appraisal documents. The World Bank Mission is scheduled to visit the implementing States in February, 2009 to review the progress of preparation and the institutional readiness of the State, discuss and agree with the States on the fiduciary and safeguard management arrangements, and thereby assist NDMA and the States in accelerating the pace of project preparation.
- (ii) **National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP):** NDMA had invited “Expression of Interests” (EOI) in May, 2008 and received responses from 12 firms. The Project Management Consultant has commenced work on preparation of DPR in December, 2008. It is likely to be completed by March, 2009. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 60 Lakh would be spent during the financial year 2008-09 on this Project.
- (iii) **National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDMCN):** The “Expression of Interests” to hire the Consultant(s) for preparation of DPR and tendering of equipment(s) to be procured was issued in August, 2008. NDMA has shortlisted seven firms for issue of “Request for Proposals” (RFP). The proposals have been received from four firms and NDMA is in the process of technical evaluation of the proposals. After completing this process, further action to shortlist the Agency for preparation of DPR of the Project will be taken. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 40 Lakh would be spent on preparation of DPR during the financial year 2008-09.
- (iv) **National Flood Disaster Management Project (NFDMP) and National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP) :** NDMA is in the process of hiring Consultancy Agencies and engage Project Management Consultant(s) for preparation of DPRs for both the Projects. It is estimated that Rs. 5 Lakh each would be spent on preparation of DPR for NFDMP and NLRMP during 2008-09.
- (v) **Other Disaster Management Projects:** Other Disaster Management Projects include Expanded Disaster Risk Mitigation Project; Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Project; Microzonation of Major Cities; Project Preparation Facility/Research Programme Studies; Vulnerability Assessment Schemes; and School Safety Project. NDMA proposes to undertake Minor Projects like “Microzonation of Major Cities” and “School Safety Project” during the current Financial Year. Preliminary work has already been undertaken on these two projects. The study on **Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India** has been entrusted to Structural Engineering Research Centre(SERC),

Chennai, as the nodal agency with IIT, Guwahati as participating partner Institute at a cost of Rs. 56.14 Lakh. The time frame for completion of the study is two years. Another study for preparation of DPR for **Development of Cartographic Base in India** has been assigned to National Atlas Mapping Organisation (NATMO) Kolkata at a cost of Rs. 10 Lakh. The Project of **Geo-tech Investigation** is also under consideration. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 10 Lakh will be spent during the current financial year. DPR on **Geographic Information System** will have to be prepared for implementing this Project. Keeping in view the time required for hiring of Consultancy Agency and Project Management Consultant for preparation of DPR, an amount of Rs. 10 Lakh has been proposed for this project in the current Financial Year.

### **Policy issues, Programme Reforms and new initiatives in the Annual Plan 2008-09**

9.3.5 During 2007-08, NDMA had prepared and released the National Guidelines on (i) Earthquakes (ii) Chemical (Industrial) Disaster, (iii) Medical Preparedness and Mass Management and (iv) Floods. It had also formulated Guidelines on preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. During 2008-09, National Guidelines of Management of Cyclones have already been released by NDMA and Guidelines on Nuclear (Unclassified, Part-I) are ready for release. In addition, Guidelines on Education Curricula, Tsunami, Nuclear – Radiological – Part-II, (Classified), Minimum Standards of Relief, Urban Flooding are in the pipeline for release.

9.3.6 All major earthquakes have resulted in a generation of children being lost when the earthquakes struck in day time. The School

Safety, thus becomes one of the most important obligations/objectives for the country. NDMA proposes to take up a Pilot Project on School Safety Programme with an estimated cost of Rs. 48.70 crore. It has been decided to utilise Rs. 2.40 crore allotted to “Other Disaster Management Projects” during the current Financial Year (2008-09).

### **Schemes / Projects with scope, objectives, target group implemented during 2008-09**

9.3.7 NDMA has taken up the following projects during Annual Plan 2008-09:

(a) **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)** - The Government of India has drawn up a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) to be implemented with the World Bank assistance in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs. The main objectives of the Project are to strengthen the structural and non-structural efforts and to reduce the risk and vulnerability of the coastal Districts which are prone to cyclones. NCRMP will assist the vulnerable States/UTs in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation.

(b) **National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP)** – The objective of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and to reduce the earthquake risk and vulnerability in the high risk districts prone to earthquakes. Necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in the States/UTs of Gujarat, Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. This project would incorporate schemes/activities in accordance with Earthquake guidelines prepared by NDMA.

**(c) National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)** – This project aims at strengthening the structural and non-structural landslide mitigation efforts and reducing the landslide risk and vulnerability in the hilly districts, prone to landslides and mud flows and reducing risks arising out of disasters in landslides. Necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in the States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur.

**(d) National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDMCN)** - The country requires a dedicated Communication & IT support for pro-active disaster support functions including early warning & forecasting. The support has to be converged (Voice, Video & Data) adequate and also responsive. It also has to be multilayered: both for Command and Control as also for execution and early warning/ forecasting. In order to reduce risks arising out of disasters in communication network, necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in all States and District Hqs.

**(e) National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)**- This project is undertaken for mitigation or reduction in risk, severity or consequences of floods, improve capability to deal with floods; effective preparedness to deal with floods; improve promptness in response to the impending threat of flood or actual occurrence and to assess the risk and vulnerabilities associated with various flood disasters. It also aims at ensuring that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters and to create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and reducing the risks arising out of disasters due to floods. Necessary mitigation measures will be put in place in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra

Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tripura.

**(f) Other Disaster Management Projects** - Other Disaster Management Projects/ Studies include:-

**(i) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Project**- The Ministry of Home affairs has compiled/ prepared a set of resource materials developed by various organizations/institutions to be replicated and disseminated by State Govts. based on their vulnerabilities after translating it in local languages to assist the State Govts. in capacity building and awareness generation activities and to learn from past experiences including sharing of best practices. Education and training includes material for capacity building and upgradation of skills of policy makers, administrators trainers, engineers etc. in planning for and mitigation against natural disasters. IEC material seeks to generate awareness to include mitigation and preparedness measures for risk reduction.

**(ii) Microzonation of major cities** – Although, the geology and seismotectonics of different regions of India have been well documented, there is lack of information on ground motion data of strong earthquakes. Also, the present seismic zone map of India is based on observed damage patterns where the spatial and temporal uncertainties in the occurrence of earthquake are not included. These deficiencies are proposed to be met by Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA). The main deliverables of this project is creation



of a national database catalogue of earthquakes for seismic hazard analysis, which will include, development/selection of strong motion attention relationships for six or seven different seismogenic regions of the country, and development of national PSHA map for PGA and Sa at Bedrock level on a grid of 0.2° x 0.2° for different return periods. This study coupled with the Geo-tech Investigations would cover the deficiencies in the existing database.

- (iii) **Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Assessment Project-** It involves preparation of a Technical Document to prescribe the Methodology and the various Probabilistic Models to be adopted for vulnerability analysis and risk assessment work in the vulnerable areas.
- (iv) **School Safety Project-** This programme includes basic components of Promoting Awareness and Education Activities, Demonstrating Disaster Risk Management, Training and capacity Building and Assessing Vulnerability and Taking Mitigation Option. Various initiatives under the programme have been taken at National level as well State levels. However, concerted and holistic approach needs to be planned to ensure the safety of school going children at the national level. Currently, NDMA is in the process of consulting State Governments, UNDP, Sustainable Environmental and

Ecological Development Society (SEEDS) etc. which have expertise in this Programme. All major earthquakes have resulted in a generation of children being lost when the earthquakes struck in day time. Earthquakes in Bhuj, Muzzafarabad and recently in China have confirmed this. The School Safety, thus, becomes one of the most important obligations/objective for the country.

### EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT(S)

**9.3.8 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP):** The Government of India has drawn up a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) to be implemented with the World Bank assistance in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs. The main objectives of the Project are to strengthen the structural and non-structural efforts and to reduce the risk and vulnerability of the coastal Districts which are prone to cyclones. NCRMP will assist the vulnerable States/UTs in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation.

**9.3.9** A Project Management Consultant (PMC) is required for preparation of DPR and for implementation of the Project. The latter will be decided later on. It will be engaged to assist NDMA in managing the Project. The PMC has started the assignment with effect from 19.5.2008. The PMC has made considerable progress towards implementation of the NCRMP. The World Bank Mission is scheduled to visit the implementing States in February, 2009 to review the progress of preparation and the institutional readiness at the State level.

## Chapter 10

# Governance

10.1 The Annual Plan, 2008-09 emphasized the Central role of good governance in achieving the Plan objectives as follows:

‘Governance relates to the management of all such processes that, in any society, define the environment which permits and enables individuals to raise their capability levels, on the one hand, and provide opportunities to realise their potential and enlarge the set of available choices, on the other. These processes, covering the political, social and economic aspects of life impact every level of human enterprise, be it the individual, the household, the village, the region or the national. It covers the State, civil society and the market, each of which is critical for sustaining human development. The State is responsible for creating a conducive political, legal and economic environment for building individual capabilities and encouraging private initiative. The market is expected to create opportunities for people. Civil society facilitates the mobilisation of public opinion and people’s participation in economic, social and political activities’.

10.2 Governance involves the interplay of multiple agencies – the State, the Civil Society and the Private Sector. It also involves multiple processes and relationships that involve Institutions, Delivery Mechanisms and framework of Rules and Regulations. The rising concern with questions of governance in the last decade or so has been reflected in the conceptual and theoretical intervention of social scientists; and in a variety of practical efforts by the

Governments to improve the quality of governance.

10.3 A number of steps were taken during the previous years for improving the quality of governance:

- The Right to Information Act, 2005 was brought into force. This applies to Union and local Agencies, local Governments and societies which are receiving public funds and empowers citizens.
- The All India Service Rules were amended providing a certain fixed tenure for specified posts to be notified by the State and Central Government. It will help promote accountability.
- A new Value Added Tax Regime was introduced which simplifies the tax systems and has enormous positive implications for major reforms in the tax structure.
- Electoral funding reforms were introduced promoting transparency and fairness and creating tax incentives to donors and disclosure of antecedents of candidates contesting the public office.
- An e-Governance Plan for 27 major areas was adopted designed to assist and improve delivery of services and digitization of the information.
- Initiatives on participatory governance were introduced under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Rural Health Mission and other measures.

- A policy for voluntary organizations was announced by the Central Government reflecting the importance of the voluntary sector in promoting participatory systems.
- A National Disaster Management Authority was established to bring more focused attention to this important area and to initiate preparatory work to make responses to disasters more effective.

10.4 To address the challenges of governance, Inter-State Council in its ninth meeting held in June, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister adopted a 139-point Action Plan on good governance, which represented the political consensus across the States on governance reforms. One of the most important recommendations of the Action Plan was the establishment of a National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) as a measure of institutional capacity building, which would assist the Central, State and Local Governments in transforming governance and public management systems based on a good governance framework.

10.5 The Inter-State Council Secretariat [ISCS], Ministry of Home affairs is the nodal agency for implementation of the recommendation of the Council for setting up of the NCGG. The ISCS, with the approval of the Hon'ble Home Minister, is taking necessary action for securing necessary approvals of the Government for setting up of the NCGG as a Central Sector Plan project.

### CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

10.6 Good governance goes far beyond the connotation of public administration, civil service or Government. The paradigm of good governance distinguishes between Government and governance. Central to the paradigm of good governance is a set of characteristics of good governance that include participation, rule of law,

transparency, responsiveness, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, strategic vision and consensus orientation. The practice of good governance requires certain fundamental values of public service that need to be nurtured carefully through appropriate institutional arrangements.

10.7 The good governance paradigm embraces the capacity of the centre of power of political and administrative system to adapt and cope up with the emerging governance challenges of the society, which have become critically important with globalization, especially the integration of international trade and financial systems.

10.8 Presently institutional capacity, especially research capacity, on public policy and governance issues including public service delivery needs to be strengthened. There are indeed several institutions in the area of public administration in the country, which have developed domain expertise in different areas of public administration or e-governance; however, their focus has essentially been on specific disciplines and/or technologies in the area of public administration. However, multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary research capacity in public policy *per se* is seriously lacking in the existing institutions. The institutional capacity to identify on a continued basis emerging governance issues, draw inputs from diverse domains and institutions, integrate and dovetail them into a holistic governance reforms agenda that could feed directly into public policy making is today absent both on account of inadequate inter-disciplinary skills and weak links with Governments at policy levels.

10.9 Some of the domestic institutions of excellence, in spite of their being encouraged to engage in research, have not been able to keep pace with the global shifts in public

policy discourses; most of these institutions are essentially engaged in training programmes only and their remit does not include charting new directions in the field of public policy and governance. Many of the non-Governmental Organizations that would describe themselves as think-tanks have only sectoral specialisation and several have become academic research institutes not necessarily doing policy-oriented work in the area of public governance.

10.10 Good governance reforms agenda demands sharp focus on the critical issues relating to change management for the elected representatives of the people, civil servants and other stake-holders in the governance process including the civil society representatives. At present, there is unfortunately no apex level institution addressing these issues relating to change management and mindset block to governance reform in a holistic manner.

10.11 The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has proposed a framework for good governance in the form of a Code of Governance. The main components of this Code are : (i) improving Service Delivery; (ii) Development of Programmes for Weaker Sections and Backward Areas; (iii) Technology and System Improvement; (iv) Financial Management and Budget Sanctity; (v) Accountability and Transparency; (vi) Public Service Morale & Anti-Corruption; and (vii) Incentivising Reforms.

### **STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY**

10.12 It has often been argued that an overly Government-centric view of governance is not the best beginning for any project that seeks a substantive transformation of the quality of governance. The governance approach is less about institutions and more

about processes and outcomes, so that institutional design becomes a means rather than an end itself. The presence of actors other than Government on the landscape of governance suggests a concern less with official structures, and more with dynamic interactions between structures.

10.13 Any strategy for institutional capacity building in the Indian context would, therefore, have to keep in mind the gaps in research on public policy and governance issues and also optimally use the domain-expertise and core-competence, however, sectoral and discipline specific they may be, of the existing institutions of excellence in the country. The appropriate strategy for institutional capacity building, in this context would, therefore, be to create a network of institutions, with a new national level apex institution- NCGG as the main hub and the existing institutions of excellence as its strategic partners. The role of the apex institution-NCGG would be that of a 'Lead' institution. These networked institutions will draw on to each others domain expertise and core-competence, based on the principles of complementarities and strategic alliances, to bolster the overall domain expertise and core competence of the entire network to carry forward the good governance reforms agenda on a holistic and continued basis.

10.14 The objective of inclusive growth as envisaged in the Eleventh Plan can be achieved in its full only by ensuring good governance. According to the Eleventh Plan document, good governance covers the following distinct dimensions:

- i) As a democratic country, a central feature of good governance is the constitutionally protected right to elect Government at various levels in a fair manner, with effective participation by all sections of the population. This is a basic requirement for the legitimacy of

- the Government and its responsibility to the electorate.
- ii) Government at all levels must be accountable and transparent. Closely related to accountability is the need to eliminate corruption, which is widely seen as a major deficiency in governance. Transparency is also critical, both to ensure accountability, and also to enable genuine participation.
  - iii) Government must be effective and efficient in delivering the social and economic public services, which are its primary responsibility. This requires constant monitoring and attention to the design of our programmes. In our situation, where the responsibility for delivery of key services such as primary education and health is at the local level, this calls for special attention to ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of local Governments.
  - iv) Governments at lower levels can only function efficiently if they are empowered to do so. This is particularly relevant for the Panchayati Raj Institutions, which currently suffer from inadequate devolution of funds as well as functionaries to carry out the functions constitutionally assigned to them.
  - v) An overarching requirement is that the rule of law must be firmly established. This is relevant not only for relations between the Government and individuals enabling individuals to demand their rights but also for relations between individuals or businesses. A modern economic society depends upon increasingly complex interactions among private entities and these interactions can be efficiently performed only if legal rights are clear and legal remedies for enforcing these rights are swift.
  - vi) Finally, the entire system must function in a manner, which is seen to be fair and inclusive. This is a perceptual issue but it is real nonetheless. Disadvantaged groups especially the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and others must feel they have an equal stake and should perceive an adequate flow of benefits to ensure the legitimacy of the State.

## **DECENTRALISATION AND GOVERNANCE**

10.15 Decentralisation is an essential feature of good governance. Decentralisation of service provision and monitoring provide voice to the people and greater accountability and transparency. The Constitution provides for setting up of District Planning Committees which are expected to consolidate Plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district as a whole. Planning Commission's guidelines for preparation of District Plans and their incorporation into 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2008-09 should provide an impetus for District Plans and empowerment of local Government institutions at the District level.

10.16 The critical steps that need to be taken to ensure that Panchayats become effective in service delivery are given below:-

- Ensuring that clearly demarcated roles are assigned to Panchayats, through activity mapping,
- Confining Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes to a small number of important programmes to achieve declared national and State goals,
- Undertaking a well structure process of fiscal devolution that matches the fund availability at each level of Panchayat with the functions assigned to it,



- Providing capacity to the Panchayats, in the widest sense of the term to perform their responsibilities effectively,
- Ensuring benchmarking of services so that Panchayats can be clearly judged in terms of outcomes,
- Putting in place systems of accountability so that citizens, the ultimate recipient of services from Panchayats, are enabled to hold them to account for any inadequacies in service delivery,
- Spreading Public spiritedness on the part of all concerned.

10.17 The basic ingredients of an accountability framework for Panchayats are the following:-

- A Panchayat Raj Act and rules relating to conduct of business by Panchayats, such as how often and how meetings are to be conducted, records maintained and disclosed;
- State Panchayat Raj legislation empowering Gram Sabhas to approve Plans, select beneficiaries, monitor plan implementation, approve payment and conduct social audit.
- A framework for social audit;
- A clear structure of Budgeting of the Panchayats;
- Legislative provisions for a right to information and a structure to govern periodic disclosure of information;
- Legislative provisions for an ombudsman-like authority.

10.18 In order to ensure that the proposals of different PRIs merge into a District Plan, it will be necessary to develop a framework both sectoral and cross-sectoral at the district level through a multi-level and iterative planning process with assessment and

prioritization being made at the lowest level and then consolidated at higher levels.

10.19 The Gram Sabha is, in a sense, the fourth tier of governance facilitating direct democracy and face to face accountability. For PRIs to be effective, they have to reach out to communities especially the poor and involve them in the development process. For achieving the linkages between PRIs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), massive capacity building efforts are required.

### **E-GOVERNANCE**

10.20 The e-Governance aims at use of technology and process re-engineering for more efficient service delivery to both citizens and business and also for more effective delivery of various programmes, projects and schemes. If attributes of good governance are transparency, efficiency, responsiveness cost effectiveness and accountability, e-Governance is the means to attain these attributes through application of technology.

10.21 In the Indian context, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as the new techno-economic paradigm is a tool to improve human capability, integrate marginalized sections of the society, modernise provision of services and reduce rent seeking activities due to increased transparency and process efficiency. For sustainable growth and development, societies need incentives and continuous improvement in technology to encourage the accumulation of the factors of production. There is, therefore, a need for tapping the power of the advances in information and communication technologies for good governance, using e-Governance tools to demystify complicated Government processes and procedures, simplifying public service delivery systems, streamlining as well as reducing direct interface of the citizens with Government



officials, improving information management and tracking the performance of public authorities effectively so that the benefits of technology are harnessed appropriately to improve public service delivery and governance. At present, the requisite multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary capacity to analyze the ground level realities obtaining at all levels of the Government and evolve solutions using technology, which would be able to address the diverse federal governance issues of the country is lacking. Good Governance is not merely in terms of documenting governance including e-Governance best practices and process reforms for dissemination among the Centre, the States, the Local Governments and the Civil Society Organizations but also for customizing and dovetailing them to suit the diverse needs of the Governments at these three levels.

10.22 The National Knowledge Commission in the context of e-Governance suggested that to make an immediate impact on citizens, it is critical to identify and simplify important processes and services, which are currently cumbersome, bureaucratic and prone to unnecessary delays and corruption. The first and the most crucial element of this agenda has to be a change in the procedures of various Government Departments.

10.23 The Government's National Common Minimum Programme accords priority to improving the quality of basic governance and in that context proposes to promote e-Governance on a massive scale in areas of concern to the common man. The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) has been formulated by the Department of Information Technology (DIT) and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG), keeping this priority in mind and presently consists of Key Components including Common Core & Support Infrastructure and several Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) to be

implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. The NeGP aims at improving delivery of Government services to citizens and businesses and has the following vision:

*“Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man”.*

10.24 Government has approved on May 18, 2006 the implementation strategy, Key Components and Programme Management structure for the National e-Governance Plan for the Vision. The main features are given below:

- i. Centralised concept - Decentralised implementation
- ii. 27 Mission Mode Projects spread across Centre, State & local Government level.
- iii. One lakh Common Service Centres for 6 lakh villages.
- iv. State Wide Area Network (SWAN) - optic fibre connectivity up to block level.
- v. Effective public – private partnership for long term sustainability.

10.25 The **NeGP** covers 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 10 Support Components to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels.

10.26 Good Governance is about all aspects of Governments' interface with (a) Citizens (G2C) and (b) Businesses (G2B). In order to create a common platform for service/programme delivery, it is proposed to create UID in G-2C domain and CIN in G2B domain as unique identifiers of Citizens and Businesses respectively. The Unique Identification (UID) Project will eventually become the underpinning of the Citizens

Smart Card Project of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The smart card would have memory partitioned into distinct modules representing different entitlement groups for which free services or implicit/explicit subsidies are given. These include Food & Nutrition, Energy (kerosene, LPG, electricity), education services, health services, civic amenities & services (drinking water, latrines/sanitation), employment (NREG), economic services/farming (fertiliser, irrigation water, MSP).

10.27 While the Mission Mode Projects would enable the backend computerization of various Departments, thereby e-enabling them for any time any where service delivery, to achieve the vision of providing Government services at the doorstep of the citizen, a common service delivery platform is being created. The three important elements that form the basis of this effective service delivery framework are State Wide Area Networks (SWANs), the front-end outlets for the service delivery i.e. Common Service Centres (CSCs) and the State Data Centres (SDCs). Government has approved the scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) in 29 States and 6 UTs across the country at a total cost of Rs 3334 crore. The SWAN Scheme is at an advanced stage of implementation. The CSC scheme envisages the establishment of 100,000 broadband internet enabled kiosks in rural areas which would deliver Government and private services at the doorstep of the citizens. An additional 10,000 CSCs would be set up in semi-urban/ urban areas.

10.28 The Scheme of e-Governance in Municipalities covers eight services relating to Birth and Death Certificates, Property Tax, Building Plan Approval, Health Programme, Solid Waste Management, Accounting System, etc. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.787 crore. The key objectives of the Mission are to introduce e-Governance in

Municipalities to provide Single Window Services to citizens, to increase efficiency and productivity of ULBs, to provide timely and reliable management information, etc. The scheme envisages to cover all ULBs in Class I cities (423 in total having population of 1 lakh or more) during 2007-08 to 2011-12. 35 cities with million plus population are proposed to be covered during 2007-08 and rest of the cities in subsequent years.

10.29 Under the National Urban Information System (NUIS) about 22 programmes were proposed to conduct to train 440 officers during 2007-08. An outlay of Rs. 9 crore has been allocated in the annual plan 2007-08 for NUIS.

## **VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS**

10.30 A National Policy on Voluntary Organisations has been notified by the Central Government in July 2007, which aims to further strengthen, promote and develop such institutions. The Policy has the following objectives: -

- (i) To create an enabling environment for Voluntary Organisations (VOs) that stimulates their enterprise and effectiveness and safeguards their autonomy.
- (ii) To enable VOs to legitimately mobilize necessary financial resources from India and abroad.
- (iii) To identify systems by which the Government may work together with VOs, on the basis of the principles of mutual trust and respect, and with shared responsibility; and
- (iv) To encourage VOs to adopt transparent and accountable systems of governance and management.

10.31 In a democracy, Voluntary Organisations act as public 'watch dog' and a major check on arbitrary exercise of power by

the Executive and other organs. Many of these organizations are also doing remarkable work in implementing certain projects some of which are funded by the Government. Effective measures must be taken to implement the policy for improving governance.

### **CORRUPTION**

10.32 Corruption in public services has today assumed serious dimension. Therefore, it is necessary to act on two fronts. First, the punitive approach of identifying those guilty and punishing them must be strengthened. Second, it is necessary to make concerted efforts to develop systems, which are less vulnerable to corruption. Some of the suggestions which need to be seriously worked upon include, review of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and other related laws, strengthening the 'watch dog' role of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, tackling corruption in public utilities and in municipal and other services, a thorough and systematic review of all legislations, rules and executive orders, formulation and enforcement of a code of conduct to regulate relations between Government and private enterprises and appropriate self-policing arrangements should be developed by independent authorities.

### **CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS**

10.33 The Administrative Reforms Commission has made extensive recommendations on issues such as code of ethics, criteria and procedures for appointments, promotions and transfers, role of Public Service Commissions / Administrative Tribunals in monitoring tenure, rules of business in Government, protection for civil servants who expose corrupt practices. Some of the values, which the civil servant could be mandated, to follow are - Objectivity, integrity, neutrality, dedication to public service, transparency,

exemplary conduct, accessibility and efficiency.

### **POLICE AND JUDICIAL REFORM**

10.34 The current vicious circle of poor policing, poor investigation, half-hearted prosecution, hostile witnesses and high acquittal rate will get converted into a virtuous cycle of greater professionalism in investigation, more responsible prosecution, higher conviction rate and lesser crime. It is possible to follow and monitor the crime and the criminal from the time of the perpetration of crime to the time of its adjudication and resultant conviction. This requires a unified database on a shared network to monitor the progress of each case till the delivery of the punishment. State Governments should be encouraged to establish an integrated portal for crime and punishment with crime and punishment tracking system and the criminal tracking system.

10.35 The Government has taken a number of steps for amending various procedural laws from time to time to simplify procedures to speed up disposal of cases on the basis of the advice and recommendations of expert bodies, like the Law Commission. The Government has also increased the number of posts of Judges/Judicial Officers, etc. and has established Special Courts/Tribunals, etc. at various places and appointed Special Judicial/Metropolitan Magistrates. It has encouraged the computerization of Courts and the adoption of alternative modes of dispute resolution such as, arbitration and conciliation. Lok Adalats have been given statutory base for resolution of disputes.

10.36 Though there are some achievements in respect of judicial reforms, much remains to be done. Under the directions of the Supreme Court and the Conference of Chief Justices, the NIC has initiated COURTSIS (Courts Information System) covering all 18-High Courts. Supreme Court has also started

use of e-signature. More focus need to be given on computerization of Courts, appointment of judicial Officers and reducing the pendency of cases, if necessary by introducing a shift system.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.37 The implementation of welfare schemes for development of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, persons with Disabilities, Street Children, Older Persons, victims of alcoholism and drug addiction is being monitored periodically. The Planning Commission reviews the implementation of the Plan schemes through the system of half yearly/quarterly performance reviews and during the Annual Plan discussions with State Governments/Union Territories. The Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission also carries out evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the delivery system and impact of programmes/schemes. Besides, evaluation studies have been sponsored to various independent agencies such as Universities and research Institutes. On the basis of the experience of the implementation of the Schemes, feedback and requests received from State Governments, NGOs and beneficiaries, the schemes are revised as per requirements. With the renewed importance attached to evaluation, a new Central Plan Scheme, namely, Strengthening Evaluation Capacity in Government has been introduced in the year 2006-07. The allocation for the scheme in the year 2007-08 was Rs.26.00 crore.

10.38 Government schemes are evaluated in terms of expenditure incurred and adherence to process requirement. It is necessary to shift the focus from vertical input controls to horizontal co-ordination and monitoring of outcomes. Emphasis will be laid on effective monitoring on outcome at all levels. Given

the current weakness of PEO and the even worse state of State Evaluation Organisations, it is necessary to rejuvenate the existing organizations and also network with evaluation capacity that exists outside Government. The issues such as lack of baseline data, identification of inappropriate indicators, no follow up action on M&E results, no mechanism for data analysis need to be addressed.

## REGULATORY STRUCTURE

10.39 The growth of independent Regulators, who now perform some of the functions earlier performed by Governments, has governance implications. One such evidence is in infrastructure where private suppliers of infrastructure services are actively encouraged. The regulatory framework that has emerged in the infrastructure sectors is characterised by the establishment of independent Regulatory Commissions.

10.40 The creation of independent Regulatory Agencies in the last 15 years has proceeded on a sectoral basis, where each line Ministry or State Government has constituted a Regulator for a particular sector of the economy. This sectoral approach has resulted in an uneven regulatory environment. Another important issue is whether we should consider establishing multi-sectoral Regulators for (a) communications; (b) electricity, fuels and gas; and (c) transport. This would eliminate proliferation of Regulatory Commissions, help build capacity and expertise, promote consistency of approach and save on costs. In the case of States, a single Regulatory Commission for all infrastructure sectors may be more productive and cost-effective as compared to sectoral Regulators for each sector. Another approach could be to constitute a single Appellate Tribunal for all Regulatory Commissions with regional benches.

## Chapter 11

# Consumer Protection

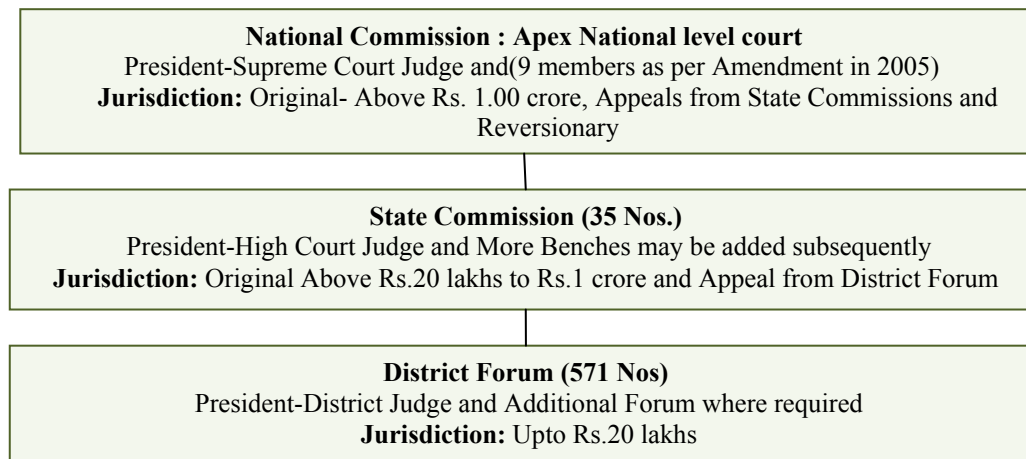
11.1. Consumer is the driver for all economic activities. It is now universally accepted that the extent of consumer protection is a true measure of the level of progress in a nation. The growing size and complexity of production and distribution systems, the high level of sophistication in marketing and selling practices and forms of promotion like advertising etc. have contributed to the increased need for consumer protection. Recognizing this, a well placed organizational set up has been created both at the Central and State levels. At the Central level, Department of Consumer Affairs under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution is the nodal organization for the protection of rights of consumers, redressal of consumer grievances and promotion of standards of goods and services etc.

11.2. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is the most important and comprehensive legislation enacted to provide for effective

safeguards to consumers against various types of exploitation and unfair dealings. It mainly relies on compensatory rather than a punitive or preventive approach. In addition, other laws/ acts governing specific areas or issues like Indian Contract Act, Sale of Goods Act, BIS Act, Standards of Weights & Measures Act etc. are also in vogue for protection of consumer interest. The Consumer Protection Act has set up a three-tier quasi-judicial consumer dispute redressal machinery at the National, State and District levels for expeditious and inexpensive settlement of consumer disputes. The structure and jurisdiction of the said redressal machinery is given in the figure 11.1 below.

11.3 Consequent upon identification of consumer protection as a thrust area by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 21.12.2004, the Department has prepared a National Action Plan for strengthening and intensifying efforts for putting in place an efficient holistic structure

**Table 11.1**





of consumer protection. In line with the National Action Plan, the Department has been implementing major schemes/ activities in the areas of raising consumer awareness, strengthening of infrastructure of consumer fora / courts at State/ District level, e-governance and computer networking of consumer fora, improvement of weights & measures infrastructure, upgrading of structure and functioning of Forward Market Commission, establishment of gold assaying & hallmarking facilities etc. along with a focused approach for intensifying enforcement mechanism. As per emphasis in the Eleventh Plan Document, the Department also contemplates setting up a National System of Standardization and a comprehensive National Consumer Policy. The moot objective of these initiatives is to develop an efficient mechanism comparable with international best practices.

11.4 The success of spreading consumer movement in the country depends upon the

level of consumers awareness about their rights and responsibilities. Within India, the level of consumer awareness varies from State to State depending upon the level of literacy and social awareness of the people. In order to make the consumer movement strong, vibrant and pro-active, a Central Plan scheme of Publicity Campaign was launched in the Tenth Plan. A comprehensive evaluation covering 12 States and 144 Districts in the country has come out with an encouraging picture regarding the impact of publicity campaign carried out during the Tenth Plan. Accordingly the scheme was continued for the Eleventh Plan. In order to enhance effectiveness of the campaign, the Department has taken steps to formulate a media plan on year to year basis. An outlay of Rs. 74 crore has been allocated for 2008-09. A summarized picture of the media plan for 2008-09 is given in the Table 11.2 below.

11.5 With the dual objectives of providing handholding support to consumers in regard

Table 11.2

No.	Media	Details	Nos.
<b>I.</b>	<b>Electronic Media</b>		
(i)	<b>Doordarshan</b>		
		(a) 'Jago Grahak Jago' programme in regional languages from regional Kendras, Krishi Darshan Programme & Kalyan programme	426 insertions
		(b) Relay of serial on consumer issues relevant for rural areas	26 episodes
(ii)	<b>Private Channels</b>		
		(a) Telecast off spots in popular national as well as regional channels	210 insertions
(iii)	<b>All India Radio</b>		
		(a) Announcements/ programmes in regional stations especially in remote and backward areas for illiterate/ semi-literate mass	3000 insertions
<b>II.</b>	<b>Print Media</b>		
		(a) Advertisement in regional Newspaper published in local regional languages	260 insertions
		(b) Distribution of printed publicity materials and audio/ video messages in local languages through Panchayats/ local bodies	
		(c) Meghdoot Postcards – Printing of messages	15000 Cards
<b>III</b>	<b>Outdoor Publicity</b>		
		(a) Mobile van campaign, folk dances, haat campaign , wall paintings and hoardings in Metro Stations and Railway Stations	
		(b) Cultural programme through Song & Drama Division in rural areas	
		© Assistance to State Governments and UTs. for publicity activities	



to filing of consumers complaint and speedy disposal of consumers cases together with time bound delivery of justice, the Department of Consumer Affairs is implementing two schemes i.e. State Consumer Helpline and CONFONET. The former scheme of State Consumer Helpline, launched based on lessons learnt from the successful pilot project of 'National Consumer Helpline', would extend the similar facility in the States and onus of its future operation and maintenance would be on the States and their designated VCOs. The latter scheme of CONFONET envisages computerization of consumer fora and courts as well as establishment of a seamless network of data/ information dissemination among State and District fora for facilitating faster delivery of judgment. As many as 593 district fora and 43 State Commissions were already covered under the project. Future activities inter alia include extension of facility in newly created districts, maintaining services of technical support for skill up-gradation of district officials etc. An outlay of Rs. 13.60 crore has been provided for CONFONET project for 2008-09. Apart from these efforts, significant improvement in follow up mechanism and periodical review have been able to reduce number of pending complaints significantly. A summarized picture of performance of consumer commissions/ fora of various level as on December, 2007 is given Table .11.3.

11.6 Taking into account recommendations of Eleventh Plan Working Group on Consumer Protection, some of the major initiatives taken up during the Tenth Plan have been continuing in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The

extant Integrated Project on Consumer Protection is providing grant to States for upgrading infrastructure of consumer fora/ commissions in the district and State levels as well as for imparting training to the concerned officials in the States. In the area of legal metrology, major Plan activities include strengthening of Regional Reference Standard Laboratories (RRSLs) and supply of mobile kits to States for monitoring accuracy of weighbridges. The other major activities include upgrading facilities of various centres of National Test House, providing assistance for setting up of Gold Hallmarking/Assaying Centres etc.

11.7 The Forward Market Commission (FMC), a statutory body set up under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, performs the role of a regulator in the area of forward or future trading. A Future Contract is an agreement to buy or sell a good or an asset at a certain time in the future for a certain price. The Future Market performs two important economic functions namely, price discovery and price risk-management with reference to a given commodity and thereby benefits producers, exporters, traders as well as farmers to protect themselves against the adverse movement in the price of the commodity. In order to minimize risk factors associated with the future's market, regulation of forward trading is done by a three tier regulatory structure viz. the Central Government, Forward Market Commission and the recognized commodity exchanges/ associations.

11.8 In the current liberalized economic regime, futures trading has renewed relevance

Table 11.3

Sl. No.	Consumer Forum	Cases filed	Disposed	Pending	% disposal
1	National Commission	50656	41576	9080	82.08
2	State Commissions	424047	312975	111072	73.81
3	District Forums	2452682	2224219	228463	90.69
	Total	2927385	2578770	348615	88.09

and volume of transactions in three National Exchanges, i.e. Multi-Commodity Exchange (Mumbai), National Commodity & Derivative Exchange (Mumbai) and National Multi-Commodity Exchange(Ahmadabad) and other regional exchanges has gone up manifold. Keeping in view the same and emphasis laid by the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Working Group, Department has taken steps to strengthen FMC. Accordingly, a plan scheme comprising

strengthening of infrastructure of FMC, networking of APMCs along with computerization and capacity building/awareness promotion has been visualized. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 crore has been earmarked on this account to cater to the need for 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 209 crore has been provisioned for supporting activities and programmes of the Department of Consumer Affairs during 2008-09.

## Chapter 12

# Development of Infrastructure

12.1 Consistent with the strategy of the Eleventh Plan, acceleration in the development of infrastructure assets and services would be maintained through the year 2008-09. Adequate, cost-effective and quality infrastructure is a prerequisite for sustaining the growth momentum.

12.2 Physical infrastructure is defined to include electricity (including generation, transmission and distribution), non-conventional energy (including wind and solar energy) and renovation and modernisation of power stations, roads and bridges, railways (including rolling stock and mass transit systems), ports, inland waterways, airports, irrigation (including watershed development), water supply, sanitation (including solid waste management, drainage and sewerage), telecommunications, and street lighting, storage and oil and gas pipeline networks.

12.3 The Eleventh Plan has set a target of increasing total investment in infrastructure from around 5% of GDP in 2006-07 to 9% by its terminal year 2011-12. Realised investment in infrastructure in the Tenth Plan was Rs. 887,842 crore or US \$ 221.96 billion (@ Rs. 40/\$). Of the projected total investment in infrastructure of Rs. 20,56,150 crore or US\$ 514.04 billion (in constant 2006-07 prices) during the Eleventh Plan, the total public sector investment envisaged is Rs. 7,65,622 crore by the Centre and Rs. 6,70,937 crore by the States. Investment by the private sector, which includes Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects, makes up the balance of Rs. 6,19,591 crore, which is 30 per cent of the projected total investment during the Eleventh Plan, a much higher share than 20 per cent realised during the Tenth Plan. Year-wise projections are as summarised in Table 12.1 below:

**Table 12.1: Year-wise Projected Investment in Infrastructure during the Eleventh Plan**

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sectors <sup>1</sup>	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total XI Plan
Electricity (incl. NCE)	81,954	101,553	126,380	158,027	198,611	666,525
Telecommunications	31,375	38,134	48,593	61,646	78,690	258,439
Roads and bridges	51,822	54,789	59,200	68,370	79,971	314,152
Railways (incl. MTS)	34,225	40,964	49,525	60,393	76,701	261,808
Ports	12,409	14,822	17,374	19,980	23,410	87,995
Airports	5,208	5,520	5,904	6,646	7,690	30,968
Irrigation (incl. WD)	27,497	35,916	47,189	62,266	80,433	253,301
Water supply, sanitation	19,298	22,781	27,323	33,266	41,063	143,730
Storage	3,777	4,098	4,446	4,824	5,234	22,378
Oil and gas pipelines	2,708	3,003	3,332	3,700	4,111	16,855
<b>Total Investment (Rs. crore)</b>	<b>270,273</b>	<b>321,579</b>	<b>389,266</b>	<b>479,117</b>	<b>595,913</b>	<b>2,056,150</b>
<b>(US \$ bn.)</b>	<b>67.57</b>	<b>80.39</b>	<b>97.32</b>	<b>119.78</b>	<b>148.98</b>	<b>514.04</b>
<b>As % of GDP</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>7.60</b>

<sup>1</sup> Investments on inland waterways as well as street lighting in the composite infrastructure sector of water supply, sanitation and street lighting have been excluded.

12.4. The focus through the first two years of the Eleventh Plan has been on developing capacity that adheres to world-class performance standards, and removal of policy-induced constraints and excessive transactions costs. The state would play a dominant role in building infrastructure. In sectors, such as irrigation and water resources management, inland waterways and capital dredging at ports and in certain economically or situationally disadvantaged regions, the bulk of the investment would have to come from the public sector. Nevertheless, since the total resources required to meet the deficit in infrastructure exceed the capacity of the public sector, the strategy foresees the necessity of attracting private investment through appropriate forms of PPPs to meet the overall investment requirements, wherever feasible.

12.5. PPPs are increasingly becoming the preferred mode for construction and operation of infrastructure services with commercial potential such as roads and bridges, airports, ports, railways and metro transit systems, and urban development. The policy and regulatory framework for PPPs being evolved is grounded in principles which ensure that PPPs are formulated and executed in public interest, especially since many infrastructure projects have an element of monopoly, with a view to achieving additional capacity and delivery of public services at reasonable cost. In doing so, PPPs play an increasing role also in enhancing the efficiency in the provision of services to users. Both the Centre and the States are being required to keep their policies under close review to ensure that new infrastructure, whether built by the public or private sectors, comes up to these standards. Protection of public interest is being ensured by institutionalising the processes and frameworks for due diligence, checks and balances.

12.6. Continuing with the introduction of outcome-based targets for various infrastructure sectors with a view to address the gaps in quantity and quality in the Tenth Plan, the strategy in each Annual Plan period of the Eleventh Plan entails strengthening and consolidating on-going infrastructure-related initiatives, and revamping schemes such as the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) besides initiating specific measures.

12.7. The global slowdown, notably after mid-September 2008, has its implications on the development of infrastructure in India primarily through the moderation in capital flows, financial markets and trade. The impact has been relatively muted so far due to the overall strength of domestic demand and the predominantly domestic nature of financing of investment. Nevertheless, some slow down is inevitable and a possible dampening of private investment could be felt.

12.8. To minimise the dislocation to infrastructure, a series of measures were taken to infuse liquidity into the banking system and address problems faced by Non-Bank Financing Companies (NBFCs). A contra-cyclical stimulus via additional plan expenditure of Rs. 20,000 crore was announced on 7 December 2008, for critical rural infrastructure (such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme) and social security schemes. Recognising also that some infrastructure projects cleared through the PPP mode may be experiencing difficulty in reaching financial closure, the Government has authorised the India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd. (IIFCL) to raise Rs. 10,000 crore through tax-free bonds by 31 March 2009 to help refinance bank lending of longer maturity to eligible infrastructure projects, particularly in

highways and ports sectors. Depending upon the need, IIFCL would be permitted to raise further resources by issue of such bonds towards supporting a PPP programme of Rs. 1,00,000 crore in the highways and port sector. The policy on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) has also been further liberalised with, *inter alia*, the removal of the 'all-in-cost' ceilings under the approval route of RBI, grant of permission to NBFCs dealing exclusively with infrastructure financing to access ECB from multilateral or bilateral financial institutions, and by enhancing the FII investment limit in rupee-denominated corporate bonds from US \$ 6 billion to US \$ 15 billion.

### Governance

12.9. The Committee on Infrastructure (COI) was constituted in 2004 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the objectives of initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure, delivering services matching international standards, developing structures that maximize the role of PPPs and monitoring progress of key infrastructure projects to ensure that established targets are realized. The CoI is serviced by the Planning Commission through the Secretariat for the Committee on Infrastructure. With a view to facilitating the functioning of the COI, an Empowered Sub-Committee of the Committee on Infrastructure was constituted in May 2005 with the following functions:

- i. Formulate/ review/ approve policy papers and proposals for submission to COI;
- ii. monitor and follow up on implementation of the decisions of COI; and
- iii. undertake such other actions as may be necessary in furtherance of the objectives.

12.10. With a view to creating an enabling environment that would improve predictability and achieve a more optimal allocation of risks for PPPs and reduce transaction costs and processing time, the Government is reforming the policy and regulatory framework and creating appropriate institutional mechanisms. Such initiatives are contained in reports of the Secretariat for the COI, which are published after consideration and approval by the COI and/or its Empowered Sub-Committee. The reports published so far are listed below:

- i. Approach to Regulation of Infrastructure, September 2008.
- ii. Projections of Investment in Infrastructure during the Eleventh Plan, August 2008.
- iii. Expert Committee on Road Safety and Traffic Management, January 2008.
- iv. Report on Dwell Time in Ports, September 2007.
- v. Task Force on Tariff Setting and Bidding Parameters for PPPs in Major Ports, August 2007.
- vi. Inter-Ministerial Group on Restructuring of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), July 2007.
- vii. Task Force on Financing Plan for Ports, June 2007.
- viii. Inter-Ministerial Group on Simplification of Custom Procedures in Air Cargo and Airports, January 2007.
- ix. Task Force on Financing Plan for Airports, June 2006.
- x. Core Group on Financing of the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP), April 2006.

- xi. Committee of Secretaries on Road Rail Connectivity of Major Ports, February 2006.
- xii. Task Force on the Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah Freight Corridors, February 2006.
- xiii. Inter-Ministerial Group on Custom Procedures and Functioning of Container Freight Stations and Ports, February 2006.
- iv. Guidelines on Formulation, Appraisal and Approval of PPPs, January 2006.
- v. Scheme for Financing Infrastructure Projects through the India Infrastructure Finance Co., January 2006.

### **APPRAISALS, APPROVAL AND FINANCING FRAMEWORK:**

12.11. In 2005, a PPP Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) was set up to ensure a stream-lined, well-defined, consistent and time-bound process for the appraisal of all PPP projects of the Central Government. It is chaired by the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, and includes the Secretaries of the Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Legal Affairs and the administrative Department concerned, as members. PPP projects with an envisaged investment of Rs. 100 crore and above received from Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are considered for approval by PPPAC. PPP Project proposals costing less than Rs. 100 crore are considered for approval by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). Detailed guidelines for the formulation, appraisal and approval of PPP projects have been mandated as below:

- i. Guidelines for Pre-Qualification of Bidders, including Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) for PPP Projects, December 2007.
- ii. Guidelines for Invitation of Financial Bids, including Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for PPP Projects, November 2007.
- iii. Guidelines for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure, January 2006.

12.12. During the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 (until December 2008), a total of 85 PPP projects with an estimated investment of Rs 88,923.23 crore have been approved for implementation by the PPPAC. 27 projects in roads, highways and mass transit systems (metro rail) were approved with an estimated investment of Rs. 37,386.23 crore.

12.13. Complementarily, a PPP Appraisal Unit (PPPAU) has also been set up within the Secretariat for the COI to appraise PPP projects received from the Central and State Governments for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure. By December 2008, 32 PPP projects with an envisaged investment of Rs. 26,932.87 crore were approved for grant of VGF totalling Rs. 5,307.31 crore. Another 29 PPP projects are under consideration or have been received for grant of VGF with an envisaged investment of Rs. 23,800.34 crore entailing a VGF of Rs. 4,128.90 crore.

### **MODEL CONCESSION DOCUMENTS**

12.14. The COI has mandated the adoption of model documents. Projects that are based on duly approved Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) do not require in-principle clearance from the PPPAC prior to inviting expressions of interest. Standardised arrangements, on concession documents and bid process, which provide predictability and mitigate risk to private capital, are regarded as the best option for implementing a PPP program. The use of standard documents also simplifies and expedites decision-making by the authorities.



12.15. In pursuance, the following MCAs and guidelines finalized under the aegis of COI have been published:

- i. Manual of Specifications and Standards: Four-Laning of Highways through PPPs, March 2008,
- ii. Manual of Specifications and Standards: Two-Laning of Highways through PPPs, May 2007,
- iii. MCA for PPPs in Ports, October 2006,
- iv. MCA for PPPs in Operation and Maintenance of Highways, October 2006,
- v. MCA for PPPs in State Highways, October 2006, and
- vi. MCA for PPPs in National Highways, September 2006.

12.16. During the Annual Plan period, it is proposed to further build up the common regulatory framework based on international best practices, and fair and transparent rules, by finalising the following documents:

- i. Model contract for procuring construction works in Highways,
- ii. MCA for City-Side Development of Non-Metro Airports,
- iii. MCA for Container Train Operations,
- iv. MCA for Redevelopment of Railway Stations,
- v. MCA for Urban Transit Systems (Metro Rail),
- vi. MCA for Procurement-cum-Maintenance of Electric Locomotives,
- vii. Model Transmission Service Agreement,
- viii. Model RFP for Appointment of Consultants for Preparation of Feasibility Report in Highways,

- ix. Model RFP for Appointment of Legal Consultant for Transmission Systems,
- x. Model RFP for Appointment of Technical Consultant for Preparation of Feasibility Report of Transmission Systems, and
- xi. Model RFP for Appointment of Financial Consultant.

## FINANCING

12.17. The objective of the VGF Scheme notified in 2006 is to enhance the commercial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are justified by economic returns but do not pass standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme, grant assistance of up to 20% of project capital costs can be provided by the Central Government to PPP projects, with an additional 20% provided by the sponsoring Ministry/ State Government.

12.18. The IIFCL, which was established as a wholly-owned SPV by the Government to raise long term funds from both domestic and external markets against Government of India guarantees, is authorized to directly lend up to 20% of the capital costs of commercially viable projects. It may also provide refinance to financial institutions for loans made by them with tenor exceeding 10 years. Competitively selected PPP projects are accorded a priority for lending by the company.

12.19. Since its incorporation until 30 November 2008, IIFCL had sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 18,415 crore to 101 eligible projects with an estimated total cost of Rs. 145,491 crore (of which 70 are under PPP mode). The sector-wise details are given in Table 12.2 below. Financial closure has been achieved in 89 projects with an estimated total cost of Rs. 114,491 crore and loans sanctioned of Rs.

16,072 crore. Disbursements of Rs. 3,057 crore of loans approved under 63 projects with an estimated total cost of Rs. 79,703 crore have been made.

**Table 12.2: Sector-Wise Financial Assistance Approved by IIFCL**

(Rs. crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Loans Sanctioned
Roads	55	31,712	5,723
Ports	5	3,772	580
Airports	2	14,716	2,150
Power	23	93,241	9,913
Urban Infrastructure	16	2,050	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,45,491</b>	<b>18,415</b>

## SECTORAL HIGHLIGHTS

### Airports

12.20. Against the realised investment of Rs. 6,771 crore (at 2006-07 prices) in the Tenth Plan, the Eleventh Plan foresees investment of Rs. 30,968 crore in airports. Towards this, the COI has initiated several policy measures to ensure time-bound creation of world-class airports in India. A comprehensive National Civil Aviation Policy is on the anvil, the draft of which is under consideration of a Group of Ministers since May 2007. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) Act for an independent economic regulator was notified on 5 December 2008.

12.21. Greenfield international airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad have been operationalised in 2008. Phase-1 of the modernisation and expansion of Delhi airport through PPP is scheduled to be completed by March 2010 at a total cost of Rs. 8,975 crore, with Rs. 4,018 crore expenditure incurred in 2008-09. Phase-1 of Mumbai airport is scheduled to be completed by December 2012 at a total cost of Rs. 9,500 crore, with Rs. 936 crore expenditure incurred in 2008-09. Modernisation and expansion of Chennai and Kolkata airports by the Airports Authority of

India (AAI) is expected to be completed by May 2011 at an estimated total cost of Rs. 1,808 crore and Rs. 1,941 crore respectively, with Rs. 63 crore and Rs. 133 crore having been incurred in 2008-09. The Eleventh Plan aims to facilitate modernization and development of 35 non-metro airports and 13 other airports. Out of these, in respect of Aurangabad, Trichy, Dibrugarh, Udaipur and Ahmedabad (domestic) the work on terminals was completed in 2008-09. 17 airports are expected to be completed in the first half of 2009-10, 4 airports in the second half of 2009-10, and 3 airports are under planning and tendering, while in respect of 6 airports the land is being acquired. In the North-East, 11 operational airports are being taken up for upgradation. The greenfield airport at Sikkim was awarded at a total cost of Rs. 309 crore in January 2009 and two others would be constructed in the North-East.

12.22. Towards building on the existing arrangements for standardisation, an MCA for City-Side Development of Non-Metro Airports has been approved by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the CoI. An MCA for Greenfield Airport is currently under preparation. Revamping of AAI is expected to be approved shortly, which would include upgrading of Air Traffic Control services. A National Facilitation Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to resolve issues such as airport usage, encroachments, land acquisitions, performance standards, city connectivity through expressways and/or metros, and environmental clearances. A Task Force, constituted by the COI in April 2007, is expected to finalise the plan for city connectivity of 10 selected airports in 2008-09.

### National Highways

12.23. Against the realised investment of Rs. 144,892 crore (in 2006-07 prices) in the Tenth Plan, the Eleventh Plan envisages an

investment of Rs. 314,152 crore in the roads and bridges sector, of which Rs. 106,792 crore is expected to be invested through PPPs. Government has set ambitious plans for upgradation of National Highways in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs. 145,853 crore in the Eleventh Plan, in particular through the National Highways Development Program (NHDP). The financing would be done primarily through cess accruals, surplus from toll revenues, private investment and market borrowings. Significant steps taken to further encourage PPPs in the sector include the following:

- It has been decided that all the sub-projects in NHDP Phases III to VII would be taken up on the basis of PPP (BOT) mode.
- Several incentives, such as tax exemptions and duty-free import of road building machinery have been announced.

12.24. 96 per cent of the programme of four-laning of the Golden Quadrilateral has been completed. The four-laning of the North-South East-West corridor is also nearing completion. By December 2008, construction of 7,166 km of the total of 7,498 km under NHDP-I was completed. Four-laning has been completed on 2,240 km under NHDP-II, and contracts awarded for 5,806 km out the balance of 6,647 km. Under NHDP-III, 4,815 km would be completed by December 2009 out of the envisaged four/six-laning of 12,109 km of high traffic density sections. Upgradation of 20,000 km of selected sections to two-lanes at an estimated investment of Rs. 27,800 crore is envisaged under NHDP-IV, with 5,000 km, with 4,000 km on BOT (Toll) basis and 1,000 km on BOT (Toll)/(Annuity) basis already approved in July 2008. Of the six-laning of 6,500 km under NHDP-V, the COI has approved 5,700 km, with the balance 800 km to be selected on the basis of approved eligibility criteria.

Contracts for 1,030 km have been awarded. Under NHDP-VI, the alignment for 400 km Vadodara-Mumbai expressway has already been finalized, and 600 km of expressways would be taken up on BOT basis. Construction of 700 km of ring roads, bypasses, grade separators and service roads at a cost of Rs.16,680 crore has been approved by the COI under NHDP-VII.

12.25. PPP projects in National Highways likely to be awarded during 2008-09 are shown in Table 12.3 below:

**Table 12.3: National Highways' Targets for 2008-09**

(Km)			
NHDP Phase	Completion	Tolling	Award of Concession
I	220	2,003	-
II	2,522	-	801
III	659	-	6,047
IV	-	-	-
V	118	-	3,754
VI	-	-	-
VII	-	-	40

12.26. Furthering the common regulatory framework based on international best practices, a model contract for procuring construction works in Highways would be finalised in 2008-09.

## PORTS

12.27. Although the ownership of ports has traditionally been dominated by the public sector, privatization of port facilities and services has now gathered momentum and an enabling policy framework for private participation, including PPPs, has been put in place. Under the National Maritime Development Program an investment of around Rs. 61,013 crore is envisaged from the public and private sectors combined for enhancing the infrastructure of Major Ports. Proposals for the phased transfer of existing container berths to the PPP mode would be

considered on a case by case basis. Against the ambitious target of awarding 52 berths in 2006-12, the Department of Shipping has awarded 6 berths in 2006-07. In 2008-09, 9 berths are scheduled to be awarded at an estimated project cost of Rs. 3,390.39 crore as set out in Table 12.4 below:

12.28. Government has also decided to enable the 12 Major Ports to attain world-class standards. Each Port has prepared a perspective plan for 20 years and a business plan for seven years, which is being reviewed by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the COI.

12.29. Recognising that the shipping industry is moving towards large vessels, a plan for capital dredging of major ports is being worked out by a Working Group of the Planning Commission. A high level committee has finalised the plan for improving rail-road connectivity of major ports within a period of three years. Other areas that have been opened up to the private sector on a BOT basis include construction of dry-docks, warehousing facilities and ship-repair facilities.

12.30. The Financing Plan for the development of ports is under review, and the report of the Task Force on the Tariff Setting Mechanism and Bidding Parameters has been approved by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the COI.

## RAILWAYS

12.31. Indian Railways' current strategy is to leverage private capital of around Rs. 100,000 crore through PPPs in areas which are amenable to private participation in order to improve efficiencies and control costs. Of this, private investment of around Rs. 25,000 crore is targeted to be tied up in 2008-09, particularly in the construction of the Elevated Sub-Urban Rail Corridor in Mumbai for which the pre-feasibility study is being conducted, the Multimodal Logistics Park for which a comprehensive policy is under formulation, and the redevelopment of the New Delhi, Jaipur, Agra, Patna, Secunderabad, Tirupati, and Amritsar railway stations through PPP mode. In 2008-09, the bidding process has commenced for developing a manufacturing unit for Electric and Diesel Locomotives.

**Table 12.4: PPP Projects in Ports Scheduled to be awarded in 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)
	<b>Paradip</b>	
1	Deep Draught Iron Ore Berth	504.77
2	Deep Draught Coal Berth	387.83
	<b>Visakhapatnam</b>	
3	Western Quay (WQ6) berth for dry bulk cargo	91.00
4	Construction of EQ.10 jetty at inner harbor for liquid cargo	52.66
	<b>Ennore</b>	
5	Container Terminal	1300.00
	<b>Tuticorin</b>	
6	Conversion of berth No. 8 as Container Terminal	150.00
	<b>New Manglore</b>	
7	Mechanized iron ore handling at berth No. 14	132.00
	<b>Mormugao</b>	
8	Development of berth No.7 for handling bulk cargo	332.00
	<b>Kandla</b>	
9	13 to 16 Multipurpose cargo berths	440.13

12.32. Capacity augmentation and improving the quality of services through Dedicated Railway Freight Corridor Projects on western and eastern high-density routes is a major thrust of the Eleventh Plan. At an estimated cost of Rs. 28,000 crore, the western corridor of 1,469 km will connect Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Dadri and Tughlakabad in the north and the eastern corridor of 1,232 km will connect Ludhiana to Sonnagar via Dadri and Khurja. The eastern corridor will further get extended to Kolkata to connect the proposed deep-sea port in the region. An SPV, the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd., has been incorporated to plan, construct and maintain infrastructure, and for the operation of trains. Japan International Cooperation Agency has completed its study on possible assistance in these two corridors, Preliminary Engineering Survey has been carried out by RITES and the agreements with the lenders are targeted to be signed in 2008-09. Feasibility studies, surveys and project reports for DFCs on the North-South, East-West, East-South and South-South routes are in progress. The completion of land acquisition and finalisation of the concession agreement, procurement strategy and the business plan are targeted in 2008-09.

12.33. Redevelopment and modernisation of 26 selected railway stations is proposed through the PPP route, which may include the possibility of areas around the stations and the air space above platforms to be commercially developed. Bypanahalli and Bhubaneswar railway stations are proposed to be developed through Chinese Railways. In the case of New Delhi Railway Station, the feasibility report has been completed and consultants appointed. The final bidding for Patna Railway Station is scheduled for June 2009.

12.34. A series of institutional initiatives are being taken up, which include the preparation of MCAs for the Redevelopment of Railway Stations, for Urban Transit Systems (Metro

Rail), and for the Procurement-cum-Maintenance of Electric Locomotives.

## **POWER**

12.35. The Eleventh Plan has targeted availability of electricity for all by 2012. Power sector reforms have been undertaken, notably through the enactment of the Electricity Act 2003, with the objectives of introducing competition for enhancing consumer welfare, eliminating shortages, improving quality and controlling costs, enabling investment flows, especially private capital, and improving the financial viability of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and the distribution companies. Central assistance is now being used to incentivise reform compliance, especially in reducing the country-wide transmission and distribution losses of 28.65% (in 2006-07). The Task Force on Measures to Attract Investment in Transmission has begun evolving standardised bidding documents for use by the State Governments. Model Transmission Service Agreement, RFP for Appointment of Technical Consultant for Preparation of Feasibility Report, and RFP for Appointment of Legal Consultant are under finalisation. The bidding process for the development of transmission systems in PPP mode at an indicative cost of Rs. 400 crore in Haryana has been initiated in December 2008.

12.36 The Task Force on Measures for Operationalising Open Access has submitted its report to the Government drawing attention to the fact that no consumer has availed of open access in any part of India so far despite the Electricity Act 2003 having introduced open access to allow producers to sell directly to bulk consumers. The Groups on vendor development, price escalation clause and capacity booking, and standardisation of specifications of thermal power plants have submitted their reports to the Government.



12.37 The demand for power in India is growing steadily. Although, by world standards, India's current level of energy consumption is low, demand has consistently outstripped supply with peak and energy shortages of 13.8% and 9.6% at the end of the Tenth Plan respectively. The peak shortage rose to 16.6% in 2007-08. Capacity addition has been 46%, 47% and 52% respectively against the planned targets of 30,538 MW (Eighth Plan), 40,245 MW (Ninth Plan) and 41,100 MW (Tenth Plan). So far, private sector investment has proved elusive mainly because (a) near-bankrupt SEBs are not seen as creditworthy buyers; and (b) producers cannot sell to anyone other than the SEBs. By the end of the Tenth Plan, the private sector accounted for a mere 10% of the total generation capacity while the bulk of transmission and distribution functions are still with the State Utilities.

12.38 The planned capacity addition, excluding captive power plants (CPPs), for

supply to utilities for the Eleventh Plan is 78,700 MW. Of this, 26,783 MW is planned for development by States, 36,874 MW by Centre and the balance 15,043 MW by the private sector. Including other capacity (Decentralised Distribution Generation, New and Renewable Energy Sources, and CPPs), the total capacity addition, is projected to be 112,510 MW over the five year period. Of this, 37,217 MW is expected to be commissioned in 2008-09. Exploiting the opportunities in generation for Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPP) of 9 projects of 4000 MW each, three have been awarded (Mundra, Sasan and Krishna Patanam), with the award of Tilaya UMPP scheduled in 2008-09.

12.39 A total investment of Rs. 666,525 crore has been projected, of which Rs. 321,579 crore is projected to be invested in 2008-09, details of which are given in Table 12.5 below:

**Table 12.5: Activity-wise investment in Electricity during the Eleventh Plan**

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Activity	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	Total Eleventh Plan
Centre	1,43,976	61,637	49,703	2,55,316
States	91,525	44,825	89,347	2,25,697
Private	1,41,848	33,961	9,703	1,85,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,77,349</b>	<b>1,40,423</b>	<b>1,48,753</b>	<b>6,66,525</b>



## Chapter 13

# External Environment: Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

### EXTERNAL SECTOR DIMENSION

13.1 Over 2008 the global economy was affected by the deepening crises in the financial markets by major corrections in housing markets in a number of advanced economies, and by surges in commodity prices.

13.2 The present global crisis is the worst of its kind since the 1930s. The Indian economy cannot escape the impact of this crisis, which is being transmitted through a number of channels: fall in our exports, reduced foreign financial inflows, contagion to our domestic financial system, banks' reluctance to lend due to increased risk perception and fall in investment due to lower

business confidence on account of higher uncertainty. The overall effect has been to cause a slowdown in the Indian economy. Countermeasures have been taken to stimulate the economy and mitigate the effect of the global crisis. Recovery is being helped to some extent by the fall in international oil and commodity prices.

### GLOBAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

13.3 The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its World Economic Outlook, 2008, provides a broad overview of the recent trend in growth of output in advanced economies as well as in other emerging and developing countries. The market has slowed down considerably in the face of the recent difficult

**Table-13.1**  
**Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections**

	(Annual percent change unless otherwise noted)				Difference from July 2007	
	Current Projection				Projection	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008
World Output	5.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	-0.2	-0.9
Advance Economies	3.0	2.6	1.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.9
United States	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	-0.7
Euro area	2.8	2.6	1.3	0.2	-0.4	-1.0
Germany	3.0	2.5	1.8	---	-0.2	-1.0
France	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.2	-0.8	-1.2
Japan	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	-0.8	-1.0
United Kingdom	2.8	3.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.8	-1.8
Other emerging market & developing countries	7.9	8.0	6.9	6.1	---	-0.6
Africa	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.0	-0.5	-0.4
China	11.6	11.9	9.7	9.3	---	-0.5
India	9.8	9.3	7.9	6.9	-0.1	-1.1

(Source: World Economic Outlook 2008, IMF)

financial condition. The advanced economies collectively grew at a rate of only 1.5%. The US had faced the direct affects of the financial crises which originated in US economy. However, the emerging and developing economies also reflect the downturn. While the average global rate for 2007 is shown to be around 5.0%, it is 8% for other emerging market and developing countries. The average growth rate projection for 2008 is 3.9%, it is 6.9% in the emerging and developing countries. It is likely to fall to 3% and 6.1% respectively in 2008. China and India will continue to lead the developing countries even in 2009.

13.4 In case of India IMF has projected real GDP to grow by 7.9% by 2008 as shown in table above. It also shows that in 2008 India's growth though higher than the world average, has declined considerably since 2007.

### FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

13.5 The integrated Foreign Trade Policy for the period 2008-09, has enabled to double the percentage share of global merchandise and achieved in using trade expansion as a tool for economic growth and employment generation. In order to further strengthen the external sector number of policy measures have been announced in the Annual Supplement, 2008 to the Foreign Trade Policy. The measures that have been proposed in the Annual Supplement include promotion of modernization of the manufacturing and the services sectors, and with this end in view the import duty under EPCG is being reduced from 5% to 3%. Refund of tax on a large number of services relating to exports has been announced. Income tax benefit to 100% EOUs is being extended for one more year. Interest relief for sectors affected by the appreciation of the rupee is being extended for one more year. DEPB scheme has been extended to May 2009. The ECGC is expanding its distribution channel to provide

a variety of services for strengthening the exporters by minimizing the payment risks and their financial position.

### FOREIGN TRADE

13.6 Indian balance of payment during 2007-08 remained comfortable. Merchandise trade continued to grow robustly during 2007-08. This has been possible despite the volatile conditions in global financial market. India's technological edge over other emerging countries has enabled the much needed product diversification towards technology intensive units.

13.7 India's export growth has been higher than that of its key competitors in the Asian region except for China. Imports have also steadily risen with the progressive lowering of tariffs over the years. India's invisible receipts became larger and more stable with increase in services exports. With growing globalization, gross current receipt (merchandise exports and invisible receipts) and gross current payments (merchandise imports and invisible payments) together aggregate more than one half of GDP.

13.8 The upward movement of international crude oil prices together with the continued demand for non-oil imports resulted in the widening of the deficit during the year even with the high growth in private transfers and software exports. Net capital inflows increased manifold with the growth in portfolio investment, external commercial borrowings and foreign direct investment.

13.9 The current account deficit as a proportion of GDP is higher at 1.5% in 2007-08 than in the previous year. The merchandise trade deficit fluctuated around 3-4% of GDP between mid 1990s and 2003-04. It widened sharply to 6.9% in 2006-07 and 7.7% of GDP 2007 on account of higher non oil imports. The current account deficit could, however,

be contained *due* to the large inflow under invisibles.

13.10 The global meltdown started showing its impact in the third quarter of 2008-09. Negative growth in merchandise exports and sudden slow down of imports growth resulted in the slowing down of domestic activities. The merchandise export recorded continuous negative growth since October 2009 till February 2009. Exports during 2008-09, thus, recorded lower growth of 6.4% than 28.4% a year ago. Similarly, imports during 2008-09

also recorded deceleration resulting in the widening of the merchandise trade deficit during 2008-09 (April-February) to US \$ 113.8 billion from US \$ 82.2 billion a year ago.

## EXPORTS

13.11 The merchandise export recorded an average growth of 20.3% during the period 2001-08. The merchandise export recorded a growth of 25.8% during 2007-08 as compared with 22.6% in 2006-07. Commodity wise

**Table-13.2: India's Exports of Principal Commodities**

(US \$ million)

COMMODITIES	2005-06	2006-07P	2007-08P	Percentage Variation	
				(2)/(1)	(3)/(2)
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>I PRIMARY PRODUCTS</b>	16,377 (15.9)	19,686 (15.6)	27,065 (17.0)	20.2	37.5
A. Agricultural & Allied Products	10,214 (9.9)	12,683 (10.0)	18,060 (11.4)	24.2	42.4
1. Rice	1,405	1,555	2,914	10.7	87.4
2. Marine Products	1,589	1,768	1,703	11.3	-3.7
B. Ores & Minerals	6,164 (6.0)	7,002 (5.5)	9,005 (5.7)	13.6	28.6
<b>II MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	72,563 (70.4)	84,921 (67.2)	101,099 (63.6)	17.0	19.1
A. Leather & Manufactures	2,698 (2.6)	3,017 (2.4)	3,432 (2.2)	11.8	13.8
B. Chemicals & Related Products.	14,770 (14.3)	17,335 (13.7)	20,453 (12.9)	17.4	18.0
<b>Residual Chemicals &amp; Allied products</b>					
C. Engineering Goods	21,719 (21.1)	29,567 (23.4)	36,722 (23.1)	36.1	24.2
D. Textiles & Textile Products	16,402 (15.9)	17,373 (13.7)	19,015 (12.0)	5.9	9.5
E. Gems & Jewellery	15,529 (15.1)	15,977 (12.6)	19,657 (12.4)	2.9	23.0
F. Handicrafts	462 (0.4)	438 (0.3)	461 (0.3)	-5.2	5.2
<b>III. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS</b>	11,640 (11.3)	18,679 (14.8)	24,869 (15.6)	60.5	33.1
<b>IV. OTHERS</b>	2,511 (2.4)	3,076 (2.4)	5,974 (3.8)	22.5	94.2
<b>Total Exports (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>103,091</b>	<b>126,361</b>	<b>159,007</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>

P:Provisional

export for 2007-08 reveals that agricultural and allied products, engineering goods, gems & jewellery and petroleum products contributed significantly in the growth of export with the share of 69% in the total export growth. Among manufactured exports gems & jewellery, textiles and textiles products accelerated while engineering goods showed moderation. Export of petroleum products recorded a growth of 33.1% lower than that of 65% in 2006-07.

13.12 The composition of India's merchandise export has changed somewhat since 2000-01. The export basket of India has

become diversified in terms of commodity beginning with the year 2000. The Engineering goods and petroleum products have taken precedence over traditional exports of agriculture, allied products, handicrafts, textiles and textile products, gems & jewellery and leather and manufacture.

## IMPORTS

13.13 Growth in India's exports accelerated to 29.0% during 2007-08 from 24.5% in 2006-07. With the international crude oil prices increasing by 27.4% in 2007-08 as compared with 12.0% in 2006-07, the imports

**Table 13.3: India's Imports of Principal Commodities**

Commodity Group	US \$ million				
	2005-06	2006-07R	2007-08P	Percentage variation	
	1	2	3	(1)/(2) 4	(2)/(3) 5
<b>I Bulk Imports</b>	<b>61,086</b> (41.0)	<b>84,434</b> (45.5)	<b>112,687</b> (47.0)	<b>38.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<b>A. Petroleum, Petroleum products &amp; Related Material</b>	<b>43,963</b>	<b>57,144</b>	<b>79,641</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>B. Bulk Consumption Goods</b>	<b>2,767</b> (1.9)	<b>4,294</b> (2.3)	<b>4,575</b> (1.9)	<b>55.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>C. Other Bulk items</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>22,996</b>	<b>28,471</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>
1. Fertilizers	2,127	3,144	5,406	47.8	71.9
2. Non Ferrous Metals	1,844	2,605	3,490	41.2	34.0
3. Metalliferous Ores Metal scrap	3,882	8,346	7,906	115.0	-5.3
4. Iron & Steel	4,572	6,425	8,684	40.5	35.2
<b>II Non-Bulk Imports</b>	<b>88,080</b>	<b>101,315</b>	<b>126,964</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>A. Capital Good</b>	<b>37,666</b>	<b>47,069</b>	<b>58,393</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>
1. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	10,010	13,850	19,661	38.4	42.0
2. Electronics Goods incl. Computer Software	14,144	16,940	21,344	19.8	26.0
<b>B. Mainly Export Related Items</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>17,872</b>	<b>20,758</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	9,134	7,488	7,975	-18.0	6.5
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	6,984	7,831	9,879	12.1	26.2
<b>C. Others</b>	<b>31,772</b> (21.3)	<b>36,374</b> (19.6)	<b>47,813</b> (20.0)	<b>14.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>
1. Professional Instruments etc. except electrical.	1,973	2,341	3,061	18.7	30.8
2. Coal ,coke & Briquettes etc.	3,869	4,577	6,412	18.3	40.1
<b>Total Imports (I+II)</b>	<b>149,166</b>	<b>185,749</b>	<b>239,651</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>

P: Provisional

Source: (Annual report 2007-08, RBI)

of petroleum, oil and lubricants surged to 39.4% during 2007-08 from 30% during 2006-07.

13.14 The non oil imports growth increased moderately from 22.2% in 2006-07 to 24.4% during 2007-08. The share of the non-oil imports in the total import growth was 58%. The capital goods imports decelerated to 24.1% from 25.0% a year ago. Import of gold and silver grew at a much lower rate of 21.8% against 29.4% in 2006-07. Non-Oil export, excluding gold and silver, increased by 24.7% during 2007-08. The growth in industrial inputs accelerated to 24.2% was against 19.6% in 2006. Other major non-oil products which showed accelerated growth in imports during the period were edible oil, fertilizers, pearls, precious and semi precious stones, chemicals, textiles and coal, cock and briquettes.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

13.15 India's foreign exchange reserves comprises of foreign currency assets, gold, SDRs and reserve trench position with the IMF. With the capital flows remaining higher than the current account deficit, India's foreign exchange reserves during 2007-08 increased to US \$ 309.7 billion at the end of March 2008 as compared with US \$ 199.2 billion at end March 2007.

13.16 India held the third largest stock international reserves among the Emerging Market Economics (EMEs) during 2007-08. India's reserves were at a comfortable level with the merchandise import cover increasing from 12.5 months at end March 2007 to 15.0 months at end March 2008.

13.17 A sharp expansion in the Current Account Deficit in the third quarter of 2008-09 along with net capital outflows resulted in the depletion of foreign exchange reserves to the extent of US \$17.9 billion. Taking into

account the net valuation effect, foreign exchange reserves recorded a decline of US\$ 53.8 billion during April-December 2008 as against an accretion of US \$ 76.1 billion in April –December 2007. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves were US \$ 250 billion as at end March 2009 showing a decrease of US \$ 57.7 billion over end March 2008.

### EXTERNAL DEBT

13.18 India's external debt stock at the end of March 2008 reached US \$ 221.2 billion which is an increase of US \$ 51.5 billion over end March 2007. The increase in the external debt during the period was mainly on account of a rise in external commercial borrowings and short term debt. It also reflects the valuation affect of the depreciation of US\$ against major international currencies and the Indian rupee, which accounted for US \$ 9.9 billion of the increase.

13.19 The largest component of the external debt stock was denominated in US \$ (57.1%) followed by Indian rupee (14.5%), Japanese Yen (12.1%) and SDR (10.2%).

13.20 The ratio of external debt to GDP increased to 18.8% at the end of March 2008 from 17.8% at the end of March 2007. The ratio was as high as 38% in March 1995. The ratio of short term to total debt and short debt to reserves increased to 20.0% and 14.3% respectively. The Foreign Exchange Reserves at end March 2008 were 40.0% in excess of the stock of external debt.

13.21 India's external debt did not show a significant increase in Q 3 of 2008-09 due to a decline in short term debt. The US \$ continued to be the leading currency in which India's external debt was denominated, accounting for about 53.1% of total debt at end December 2008. India's foreign exchange reserves exceeded the external debt stock at the end December 2008.

Table-13.4: Foreign Investment Flows to India

(US \$ million)

Item	2005-06	2006-07 P	20067-08P
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Direct Investment (I+II+III)</b>	8,961	22,079	32,435
I. Equity (a+b+c+d+e)	5,975	16,482	25,241
a) Government (SIA/FIPB)	1,126	2,156	2,298
b) RBI	2,233	7,151	17,129
c) Acquisition of shares*	2,181	6,278	5,148
d) Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	435	897	666
II. Re-Invested Earnings	2,760	5,091	6,884
III Other Capital #	226	506	310
<b>B. Portfolio Investment (a+b+c)</b>	12,492	7,003	29,395
a) GDRs/ADRs	2,552	3,776	8,769
b) FIIs @	9,926	3,225	20,326
c) Off-shore funds and others	14	2	298
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>21,453</b>	<b>29,082</b>	<b>61,830</b>

Table-13.5: Indias External Debt

(US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Item	End-March 2007	End-March 2008	Variation during 2007-08	
				Amount	Percent
1		2	3	4	5
1	Multilateral	35,337	39,312	3,975	11.2
2	Bilateral	16,061	19,613	3,552	22.1
3	Trade Credit	7,051	10,267	3,216	45.6
4	External Commercial Borrowings	41,657	62,019	20,362	48.9
5	NRI Deposit	41,240	43,672	2,432	5.9
6	Rupee Debt	1,947	2,016	69	3.5
7	Long-term(1to 6)	143,293	176,899	33,606	23.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>169,669</b>	<b>221,212</b>	<b>51,543</b>	<b>30.4</b>

(Source:Annual Report 2007-08,RBI)

Table-13.6: External Debt Service Payments

(US\$million)

Sl.No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08
1.	External Debt to GDP Ratio	17.8	18.8
2.	Short Term Debt to Total Debt Ratio(%)	15.5	20.0
3	Short Term Debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves Ratio (%)	13.2	14.3
4	Foreign Exchange Reserves to External Debt Ratio (%)	117.4	140.0
5	Debt Service Ratio (%)	4.8	5.4
6.	Interest Payments to Current Receipts Ratio(%)	2.3	2.7
7	Debt to Current Receipts Ratio(%)	69.1	73.0
8	Liability Service Ratio (%)	6.2	6.5

Source: ( Annual Report 2007-08,RBI)



## Chapter 14

# Education

### 14.1 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION & LITERACY

14.1.1 The Tenth Five Year Plan while carrying forward the policies of the NPE 1986 (as modified in 1992) laid down specific monitorable targets in the area of education and envisaged improvement in access and quality of education at all levels including school and higher education. The Eleventh Plan, besides carrying over the unfinished agenda of the Tenth Plan, will address major challenges including bridging regional, social and gender gaps at all levels of education. In addition, in view of the demands of rapidly changing technology and the growth of knowledge economy, a mere eight years of elementary education has been felt to be grossly inadequate for young children to acquire necessary skills to compete in the job market. Therefore, a Mission for secondary education is essential to consolidate the gains of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and to move forward in establishing a knowledge society.

#### SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY:

14.1.2 School Education & Literacy has been given the highest priority. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakh crore envisaged in the Eleventh Plan allocation for Education (Central Sector), including Higher & Technical Education, an amount of over Rs.1.85 lakh crore is for School Education & Literacy, including Rs.1.25 lakh crore for Elementary Education, Rs.6000 crore for Literacy/Adult Education, and Rs.53550 crore for Secondary Education). The share of education in the total plan outlay will

correspondingly increase from 7.7% to 19.4%. Thus, around 50% of the Eleventh Plan outlay is for elementary education & literacy and 20% for secondary education and 30% for higher education.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND ADULT EDUCATION & LITERACY:

##### Elementary Education

14.1.3 The major schemes and programmes relating to Elementary Education of the Department of School Education & Literacy (SE&L) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are : Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (including Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme and NPEGEL), National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (commonly known as Mid-day Meal Scheme), Teacher Education Scheme and Mahila Samakhya.

14.1.4 The main vehicle at present for providing elementary education to all children is a comprehensive programme called the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) (operational since 2002 coinciding with the launching of the Tenth Five Year Plan). This is the flagship programme which is implemented by the Government of India in partnership with the State Governments through district level decentralized management framework involving local bodies. It envisages free and compulsory education for all children for the age group 6-14. SSA encompasses all activities relating to school education, viz., providing physical infrastructure, free textbooks for children, encouraging the

enrolment of girl students, teacher education and their training, etc. The programme addresses the needs of about 20 crore children in over 12 lakh habitations through 10.60 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and non-formal education centres (EGS / AIE Centres).

### **OBJECTIVES OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)**

- All children to be in regular school, Education Guarantee Centre (EGS), Alternate School (AIE), or 'Back-to-School' camp by 2005 (extended to 2006-07);
- Bridging all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010;
- Universal retention by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

14.1.5 The Constitution of India was amended in 2002 to make elementary education a justiciable Fundamental Right. However, 7.6 million children being out of school and nearly 50% dropping out at elementary level are matters of serious concern. SSA would therefore be reoriented to meet the challenges of equity, retention and high quality elementary education. SSA is being restructured into a National Mission for Quality Elementary Education to ensure minimum norms and standards for schools (both government and private), and the Centre would lay down processes to fulfill this within a broader framework of the meaning of devolution and the role of communities and locally elected bodies (PRIs) in monitoring education quality along with the need for regulation of quality in all schools. It would address access, quality and equity holistically through a systems approach.

### **REVIEW OF 2007-08**

14.1.6 The year 2007-08 was the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In view of the persistent demands from small and poor States regarding the difficulties in changing over from the fund-sharing arrangement between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 in the X Plan to 50:50 in the XI Plan, as envisaged in the Framework for the implementation of the SSA, the funding pattern for the SSA was modified to a tapering-off ratio of 65:35 for the first two years of the XI Plan, 60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter. An allocation (BE) of Rs.10671.00 crore was provided for SSA in the Annual Plan 2007-08, which was revised to Rs.13171 crore in the RE. The allocation of Rs.17128 crore (BE) for Elementary Education & Literacy under the Annual Plan 2006-07 was enhanced to Rs.19027 crore during 2007-08. A two per cent education cess has been levied on income tax, excise duty, custom duty and service tax since 2004 for financing basic quality education. Parambhik Shiksha Kosh, a non-lapsable fund for funding SSA and MDM has been established and proceeds of education cess goes into it.

14.1.7 Out of the allocation of Rs.19027 crore for Elementary Education & Literacy, Rs.18626 crore was for Elementary Education and Rs.401 crore for Adult Education Programmes.

14.1.8 The paradigm shift from access to quality in the focused implementation of the SSA the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been a significant development in the field of basic education. There has been a special emphasis to ensure enrolment of out-of-school children in formal primary schools and Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE) Centres. EGS /AIE Centres are specially designed to provide children in school-less habitation and out-of-

school children with access to elementary education. The scheme supports flexible strategies for out of school children through bridge courses, residential camps, drop in centers, summer camps, residential coaching etc. The focus has been on improving the existing infrastructure of regular schools as well as on alternate strategies for mainstreaming children left out of schooling due to various reasons. During 2007-08, 37.65 lakh children were enrolled in EGS/AIE Centres.

### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

14.1.9 The progress during 2007-08 (up to March, 2008) under the SSA is given below:

- As a result of the interventions of the SSA the estimated number of out of school children has come down from 3.20 crore since the beginning of the Tenth Plan to 76 lakh during 2007-08.
- Around 9.09 lakhs teachers have been recruited upto 31.3.2008 under the SSA to ensure appropriate pupil-teacher ratio.
- Civil Works: A total number of 2.41 lakh new schools have been opened; 1.96 lakh school buildings and 7.79 lakh additional classrooms have been constructed.
- A total number of 1.80 lakh drinking water facilities and 2.31 lakh toilets were completed.
- 25.89 lakh teachers have been covered under 20-day training regime.
- A total number of 6.88 crore children were supplied free text books.

14.1.10 For restructuring the SSA during the Eleventh Plan, the MHRD has resorted to the special focus approach. Special Focus Districts (SFDs) are grouped into three overlapping categories with different parameters for each. SFD 'A' comprises 245

districts deficient in infrastructure (ACR gap  $\geq 3000$ ) and adverse PS to UPS ratio ( $\geq 3:1$ ). These districts are given enhanced outlay for civil constructions (up to 50% of the total outlay of district against normal outlay of 33%). SFD 'B' comprises 314 districts consisting of disadvantaged social groups (SC/ST  $\geq 25\%$ ), minority concentration, naxalite-affected and border districts. These districts are given targeted allocations viz. 61% of total teachers, 59% of new PS, 72% of construction of primary school buildings, 78% of additional classrooms, 45% of total EGS Centres, 40% of AIE target and 59% of total financial outlay. SFD 'C' includes 127 districts with 40,000 out of school children and gender gap  $\geq 10$  percentage points at PS &  $\geq 20$  p.p. at UPS. Provisions are made in Annual District Work Plans for interventions to address shortcomings of these districts. A district may occur in several categories with reference to various parameters. So, the total number of SFDs is 441.

14.1.11 It is envisaged that, gradually, the SFD approach would be reoriented to address quality needs of elementary education 'holistically', especially the specific problems of poor, disadvantaged and girls which discourage them from attending schools. It would address, specifically, factors such as teacher attendance & competence, teaching-learning processes & outcomes, needs of SC/ST/Girls/Minorities, school & teacher grading for expected interventions.

14.1.12 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched in August 2004 to encourage greater participation of girls in education at upper primary level. Under the scheme 2180 residential schools at upper primary level have been sanctioned for girls predominantly belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) having high gender gap and low female literacy. A minimum of three-fourths of the seats are reserved for girls

from marginalized or minority communities and the remaining are made available to girls from families below the poverty line. KGBVs' have been merged with the SSA in the Eleventh Plan. Upto March 2008, 1929 KGBV schools have been operationalized with enrolment of more than 1.10 lakh girls upto October 2007, of which there are 27% SCs, 33% STs, 26% OBCs, 5% Muslims and 11% BPL. Out of the 2180 KGBVs sanctioned, 272 are in blocks with substantial Muslim population, 622 in SC dominant blocks and 583 in ST dominant blocks. Additional 402 KGBVs are planned for 2008-09.

14.1.13 Mid-Day Meal Scheme: The scheme has been further revised in October 2007 to cover children in upper primary (VI to VIII) initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs). Around 1.7 crore upper primary children are expected to be included by this expansion. The calorific value of a mid-day meal at UPS stage has been fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by providing 150 grams of food grains (rice/wheat) per child/school day. Efficient management of Mid-Day Meal Scheme, hinges, to a large extent, on effective mobilization of community and active involvement of stakeholders. An initiative to involve mothers of school children to oversee the actual cooking and feeding, launched from 2006, has been successful.

14.1.14 An allocation (BE) of Rs.7324 crore was provided for the scheme during 2007-08, which was revised to Rs.6678 crore in the RE. During the year foodgrains totaling upto 22.80 lakh MTs were allocated. Central Assistance was released for 2.23 lakh schools for kitchen sheds and 2.14 lakh schools for kitchen devices. The programme has covered 11.37 crore children (9.7 lakh PS and 1.67 UPS) enrolled in over 10.60 lakh schools/EGS centres. Feed back on the programme points to positive impact an enrollment and

attendance of children. Social equity is fostered through sharing of meals by children. This programme has also provided opportunities of employment to women belonging to disadvantaged sections particularly SCs / STs who are being engaged as cooks and helpers. The scheme is being evaluated by Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.

14.1.15 Mahila Samakhya (MS), an externally aided project for women's empowerment started with Dutch assistance in 1989, is being funded by GOI since 2005-06. The programme endeavours to create an environment for women to learn at their own pace, set their own priorities and seek knowledge and information to make informed choices. It has strengthened women's abilities to effectively participate in village level education programmes. The programme is implemented in nine states covering 83 districts, 339 Blocks including 233 EBBs and 20,380 villages. The States of M.P. and Chhattisgarh have registered MS societies through which the programme is initiated. It provides for vocational and skill development as well as educational development of adolescent girls and women in rural areas. The MS programme is being continued as per the existing pattern and expanded in a phased manner to cover all the EBBs and also in urban/suburban slums, as it contributes to educational empowerment of poor women. The outlay for the XI Plan is Rs.210 crore, while the Annual Plan outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.34 crore (EAP component: 30.60 crore).

14.1.16 Restructuring and Reorganizing of Teacher Education Scheme was revised in the Tenth Plan with emphasis on operationalizing sanctioned District Institutes of Educational Training (DIETs) and Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) for improving the quality of teacher training programmes. The scheme has built up a large infrastructure base with 571 DIETs/DRCs, 104 CTEs and 31 IASEs

upto 2006-07. The performance of teacher education programmes has not, however, been satisfactory. The objective of setting up DIETs was to influence the quality of teacher education through innovative pre-service and in-service education programmes, but there seems to be no evidence of DIETs taking off. NCERT is undertaking an evaluation of DIETs. The Teacher Education Scheme should be implemented in partnership with the States. An allocation (BE) of Rs.500 crore was provided for the scheme during 2007-08, which was reduced to Rs.312 crore in the RE.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

14.1.17 During the current year (2008-09), Planning Commission approved an outlay (BE) of Rs.20695 crore for Elementary Education, and Rs.451 crore for Literacy & Adult Education (Total : 21146 crore).

14.1.18 Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, an outlay (BE) of Rs. 13100 crore has been provided for 2008-09.

14.1.19 The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), which is in its concluding phase, has been provided an outlay of Rs.50 crore.

14.1.20 The Mid-Day Meal Scheme has been provided a higher outlay (BE) of Rs.8000 crore. The scheme has been upgraded to cover all upper primary schools from 2008-09.

14.1.21 The scheme Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions has been provided an outlay (BE) of Rs.500 crore.

14.1.22 The Mahila Samakhyas has been provided an outlay of Rs.38 crore, which includes an EAP component of Rs.34 crore.

14.1.23 The new scheme of Support to One Year Pre-primary Education in Govt. /Local Body Schools has been provided an outlay of Rs.100 crore.

14.1.24 The scheme of Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development (merged schemes of NGOs/JSS/SRC) has been allocated Rs.70 crore.

14.1.25 The scheme of Adult Education & Skill Development (merged schemes of Literacy Campaigns & Continuing Education) has been allocated Rs.354 crore, while the new scheme of Literacy Programmes for 35+ age group has been provided Rs.15 crore.

14.1.26 During the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs.4554 crore (BE) was approved for the Secondary Education Sector, an increase of 178.48% over RE for 2007-08 (Rs.1635.30 crore). The BE for 2007-08 was Rs. 3164 crore.

14.1.27 The total outlay for School Education & Literacy in 2008-09 is Rs.26,800 crore as against Rs.22191 crore in 2007-08.

## **14.2 SECONDARY & VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

14.2.1 Secondary Education serves as a bridge between Elementary and Higher Education and prepares young persons in the age group of 14-18 years for entry into Higher Education. It deals with classes IX-XII. As for the existing status, out of the total eligible population of 9.50 crore in the age group (14-18 years), only 3.85 crore children were enrolled in secondary/ senior secondary schools during 2005-06. This accounts for 40.49%.

14.2.2 The year 2007-08 was the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.3164 crore was approved for the secondary education sector under Annual Plan 2007-08. The expenditure was Rs.1635.30 crore in RE 2007-08. Scheme wise outlay / Revised Estimates are given at Annexure.



14.2.3 In the Secondary Education there are five apex level National institutions for School Education (Central Sector). These are the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA).

### CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

14.2.4 Details of activities undertaken by Central Institutes in 2007-08 are as follows:

14.2.5 There were 554 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functional in 34 States/UTs with more than 1.96 lakh students on roll. These are pace-setting schools providing quality modern education to talented children from rural areas. These schools are fully residential co-educational institutions upto senior secondary stage providing free boarding, lodging, textbooks and uniforms to all students. During 2007-08, the percentage of students belonging to SCs, STs, girls and rural areas were well above the national norm: SCs-28%; STs-14.91%; Girls-35.49% and Rural-77.28%. The pass percentage in class X increased to 96.41% in 2007 as against 91.93% in 2006, well above the CBSE overall pass percentage (84.44%). Additional 20 NVs has been sanctioned in districts of SC/ST concentration, as announced in the Budget recently.

14.2.6 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) primarily cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. There were 979 Kendriya Vidyalayas with an enrolment of 9.79 lakh students. These schools have improved their academic standards and performance. As against the All India CBSE results 2007, for class X (84.44%) and XII (80.64%) respectively, the performance of KVs in these exams was 95.64% (class X) and 93.14% (class XII). Out of 979 KVs, 92 KVs were functioning in the

North East Region including Sikkim with an enrolment of 59,266.

14.2.7 National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) provides technical and academic support to the MHRD and State Governments for quality improvement in terms of curriculum, preparation of textbooks and teaching learning material for school education. Following the approval of National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, the Curriculum Group has initiated a series of activities for the dissemination of NCF-2005. The main activities include: continuation of the work of translation of NCF (2005) in languages listed under VIII schedule of the Constitution; State support programme for curricular reform; Orientation programme on NCF (2005) for teacher educators; National rural teachers meet etc. Syllabi for Computer & Communication Technologies for classes XI and XII based on NCF (2005) were developed. Various studies undertaken/completed include study of factors associated with low achievement among SC children at Upper Primary Stage; Status of Government initiatives/schemes for enrolment and retention of ST girls in the North Eastern States etc. In the area of teacher education, studies undertaken include “A Study of Professionalism of rural primary school teachers” and “A comparative study of pre-service teacher education programme at secondary stage in India”.

14.2.8 National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is an autonomous organization providing continuing education, from primary to pre-degree, to those who have missed the opportunity to complete schooling. Currently, it has about 15 lakh students on roll, 11 Regional centers, 2700 study centres, 2000 accredited institutions for programme delivery through Open Learning and Distance Learning. Besides study centres in India, centre have been set up in UAE, Kuwait,



Nepal and Canada. The NIOS has been pursuing its mission of reaching the un-reached by providing opportunities for continuing education to those who have missed opportunities to complete mainstream school education. NIOS brought out a modified version of the Curriculum Framework in Vocational Education and Training (VET). This document was discussed in a National Consultation Meeting on 24 January, 2004. The document is being finalized taking into account the comments and suggestions. Within the overall framework of NCF-2005, NIOS is also preparing a Curriculum Framework for Academic Courses and other aspects in Open Schooling. The new courses developed during the year 2007-08 are Mushroom Production, Vermi-composting, Community Health, Fire Prevention and Industrial Safety and two modules of modular courses on Information and Technology i.e. Computer and its Office Application and Computer for Accounting. From the academic year 2007.08, NIOS has introduced the facility of on-line admission. The salient features of on-line admission include: (i) direct access to admission and (ii) freedom to select study centre.

14.2.9 Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA) runs about 79 schools for children of Tibetan refugees, mainly in the Tibetan Settlement Areas. The Administration initially started three schools with nominal student strength. During the span of 44 years of its functioning the number of schools has increased to 79 with a total enrolment of 9974.

#### **Joint Indo Mongolian School Project:**

14.2.10 A MoU was signed in the field of education in 2002 between the Government of India and the Government of Mongolia for setting up a school at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The commitment of the Government of India is to provide five post-graduate teachers for

English, Science and Mathematics. The expenditure on salary, allowances, accommodation and air fare is borne by the Government of India.

### **NEW INITIATIVES DURING THE XI FIVE YEAR PLAN**

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **Success**

14.2.11 Government of India has decided to implement a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Universalisation of Access to and Improvement of Quality of Education at Secondary State (SUCCESS). The principal objectives of SUCCESS are (i) Universalizing, access with major reduction in gender, social, and regional gaps in enrolment, drop-out, and retention and (ii) improving quality with focus on Science and Maths. Specific interventions will include setting up 6000 high quality Model Schools at block level to serve as benchmark for excellence in secondary schooling, upgrading 15000 existing Middle schools to secondary schools, increasing the in-take capacity of about 44000 existing secondary schools, strengthening infrastructure in existing schools with additional classrooms and additional teachers, encouraging establishment of good quality schools in deficient areas in both public and in PPP mode, providing 100% trained teachers in all schools and revamping ICT in secondary and higher secondary schools. The schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Model Schools as part of SUCCESS were in the approval stage by competent authorities.

#### **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship**

14.2.12 Under the scheme, selection will be made through a national test from among students who have passed class VIII. Each student will be given Rs.6000 per annum for

study in classes IX, X, XI and XII. Every year one lakh scholarship would be awarded. Finance Minister has already announced to create a corpus fund of Rs.750 crore during 2008-09 and add a like amount to the fund every year for the next three years. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.750 crore will be placed with the State Bank of India, and the yield from the fund will be used for awarding the scholarships. The scheme has been approved by the Cabinet, recently.

### **National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education**

14.2.13 Pursuant to the announcement made by the Finance Minister while presenting the budget for 2007-08, a scheme for providing incentives to girls pursuing secondary education was under formulation during the year. The scheme has also been approved recently.

### **Revised Scheme for Girls' Hostel**

14.2.14 A scheme for "Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel for Girl Students for Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" being implemented during X Plan is being revised to construct hostel in all Educationally Backward Blocks of the country preferably in KGBV compound and will be implemented directly by the State Governments on a sharing pattern of 90:10 between Centre and State.

### **ICT in schools**

14.2.15 The scheme is meant for imparting computer literacy through grants to States and UTs for hardware, software etc. Central Government provides 75% financial assistance, limited to Rs.5 lakhs per school to States/UTs for implementing the scheme. The balance 25% of funds is contributed by the States/UTs. Each school is provided with 10 PCs/Printers/CPU's, education software, furniture, computer stationery, teacher

training, internet facilities etc at an estimated cost of Rs.6.70 lakhs. The scheme became operational in December, 2007. During 2007-08, 22,833 schools (20,160 under BOOT model and 2673 under Outright Purchase basis) sanctioned for States and UTs except Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar. The scheme is being revised during the XI Plan.

### **Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)**

14.2.16 IEDC is a scheme to facilitate the integration and ultimate retention of disabled children in the general school system. The scheme is being implemented through the Education Departments of State Governments and UT Administrations as well as through Non-Governmental organizations. Under the IEDC Scheme, 100% assistance is being provided under various components for education to children suffering from mild to moderate disabilities in common schools. The components include educational aids, assistive equipment, salaries for special teachers and facilities for children with disabilities. The scheme is presently under revision. The proposed revisions seek to modify existing physical and financial parameters and teaching methodologies to meet the needs of the children with special needs. Wide ranging consultation with stakeholders has been done to develop the details of the proposed revised scheme.

14.2.17 By the end of financial year 2006-07, over two lakh disabled children were benefited under the scheme. A comprehensive Action Plan for Inclusive Education for Children and Youth with Special Needs has also been formulated translating this statement into specific points of activity in each of the identified sectors of pre-school, elementary, secondary and higher education. The MHRD has initiated steps to launch a new Scheme "Inclusive Education for the

Disabled at Secondary Stage” (IEDSS) in the XI Plan. The scheme is under approval state by the competent authority.

### Vocational Education

14.2.18 The Vocationalisation of Secondary Education provides for diversification of educational opportunities for enhancing individual employability, reducing mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and it provides an alternative for those pursuing higher education. The CSS of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 levels is being implemented since 1988. The revised scheme is in operation since 1992-93. It provides for financial assistance to States to set up administrative structure, area-vocational surveys, preparation of curriculum guides, training manual, teacher training programme, strengthening technical support system for research and development, training and evaluation etc. It also provides financial assistance to NGOs and voluntary organizations for implementation of specific innovative projects for conducting short term courses. Under the scheme an enrolment capacity of over 10 lakh students in around 7600 schools with about 21,000 sections have been created so far. Total Central assistance provided under the scheme since its inception is Rs.754 crore. The vocational educational scheme will be restructured in the light of the recommendations of the Task Force on Skill Development.

### Special Action Plan for the Targets set for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan in Secondary Education

14.2.19 The Eleventh Plan objectives for secondary education are in consonance with the broad parameters and strategy of the National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986 and the Programme of Action of 1992. The key issues relating to secondary education highlighted in the Eleventh Plan are (i) raising the minimum level of education to class X and accordingly universalize access to

secondary education with focus on Science, Mathematics and English; and (ii) aiming towards major reduction in gender, social, and regional gaps in enrolments, dropouts and school retention. There will be sharp focus on Common School System; renewal of curricula with emphasis on vocationalisation and employment-oriented courses; expansion and diversification of the Open Learning System; reorganization of teachers training; and greater use of ICT. The MHRD has specific schemes / Action Plan for achieving the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan targets:

- a) Achieving the target of 75% of GER by 2011-12 in secondary education and combined secondary and senior secondary GER to 65% in the same period.
- b) Improving quality in secondary education with focus on Science and Maths through SUCCESS/ RMSA.
- c) Setting up 6000 high-quality model schools at block level to serve as benchmark for excellence.
- d) Upgrading 15000 Upper Primary Schools into Secondary schools.
- e) Increasing intake capacity of existing 44000 secondary schools.
- f) Revamped ICT in schools.
- g) Launching a National Scheme of Incentives to Girls at secondary stage.
- h) Strengthening Teacher education by developing Teacher Education Information Base in Public Domain, creating additional support system in the field and strengthening academic capacity.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

14.2.20 During the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs.4554 crore was approved for the Secondary Education Sector, an increase of

178.48% over RE 2007-08 of Rs.1635.30 crore.

14.2.21 The total outlay for School Education & Literacy in 2008-09 is Rs.26,800 crore as against Rs.22191 crore in 2007-08.

### 14.3 HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

#### Adult Education & Literacy

14.3.1 Literacy is the most essential prerequisite for individual empowerment. A new thrust was given to adult literacy in the National Policy on Education 1986 and the Plan of Action 1992, which advocated a three-pronged strategy of adult education, elementary education and non-formal education to eradicate illiteracy. The National Literacy Mission was set up in 1988 with an initial target to make 80 million persons literate by 1995, which was later enhanced to 100 million by 1997 and the revised target is to achieve a threshold level of 75% literacy by 2007. Dominant strategies of the NLM and the Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC) were “area specific, time bound, volunteer based, cost effective and result oriented.” The efforts made by the TLCs and Post Literacy Projects (PLP) to eradicate illiteracy yielded commendable results: rise in literacy from 52.2% in 1991 to 64.8% in 2001. The urban-rural literacy differential also decreased during the period. The literacy rates for females increased at a faster rate than that for males. However, gender and regional disparities in literacy still continue to persist.

#### TLC AND PLP

14.3.2 The goal of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) is to attain a sustainable threshold level of 75% by 2007 by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35. Besides this age group children in the age group of 9-14 years who

are dropouts are also targeted. The TLC has been the principal strategy of NLM for eradication of illiteracy. The TLCs are implemented through Zilla Saksharata Samitis (District Literacy Societies), independent and autonomous bodies having due representation of all sections of society. A total of 597 districts are presently covered under various literacy programmes. The Central: State share for TLCs and PLPs is in the ratio of 2:1 for general districts and 4:1 for tribal districts. During the Tenth Plan period, the total number of districts under TLC and PLP were 95 and 174, respectively. Special project undertaken through these agencies are: (i) Accelerated Female Literacy Programme in 47 districts (mainly in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand) with female literacy rate below 30%; (ii) Projects for Residual Illiteracy after the conclusion of TLCs for covering remaining illiterates in Rajasthan, Andhra, Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P., Karnataka, U.P. and W.B.; (iii) Special Literacy Drive in 150 Districts with the lowest literacy rates in the country (mainly in U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, M.P., Chhattisgarh and Orissa; and (iv) Continuing Education Scheme to provide further learning opportunities to neo-literates by setting up Continuing Education Centres (CECs) in over 300 districts which provide area-specific and need-based opportunities for basic literacy, upgradation of literacy skills, pursuit of alternative educational programmes, vocational skills and promotion of social and occupational development. Planning Commission had suggested merger of TLC, PLP and CEP into a single Adult Education and Skill Development Programme so that it is possible to take a holistic view of the three stages in continuum instead of addressing sequentially.

#### JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN (JSS)

14.3.3 The objective of JSS Scheme is educational, vocational and occupational development of socio-economically backward



and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population, particularly neo-literates, semi-literates, SCs, STs, women and girls, slum dwellers, migrant workers etc. By linking literacy with vocational training, JSSs seek to improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries. JSSs offered around 284 different types of vocational courses – from candle and agarbatti making, to computer training and hospital/health care. The total number of JSS is 221 and there are 26 State Resource Centres. JSSs are being evaluated.

### Major Weaknesses in Adult Education Programmes

14.3.4. The constraints in the implementation of Adult education programmes include inadequate participation of the State governments, low motivation and training of voluntary teachers/preraks, lack of convergence of programmes under CEP, and weak management and supervision structure for implementation for NLM. Besides, the funding for various components of NLM schemes was also inadequate and the level of community participation was low. The literacy programmes are under revision.

### Adult Education & Literacy: Goals, Targets and Strategies for Eleventh Plan

14.3.5. The NLM programmes will be revamped in the Eleventh Plan. The targets and special focus areas are as follows: (i) Achieve 80% literacy rate, (ii) Reduce gender gap in Literacy to 10%, (iii) Reduce regional, social and gender disparities, (iv) Extend coverage of NLM programmes to 35+ age group. Special Focus Areas include (i) SCs, STs, Minorities and rural women and (ii) low literacy states, tribal areas, other disadvantaged groups and adolescents.

14.3.6. The main features of the revamped NLM will be:

- Integrating Zilla Saksharata Samitis with the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Bringing literacy programmes at various levels under PRI structures at Block/Gram Panchayat levels, through Panchayat Saksharata Samitis.
- Revamping of NLM integrating TLC, PLP and CEP and introducing a broad based Lifelong Education and Awareness Programme (LEAP). The LEAP will offer diverse learning programmes, functional skills, Quality of Life Improvement Programmes, Vocational Skills and Equivalency Programmes.
- Centres for Lifelong Education and Awareness (CLEAR) to be multifunctional and multidimensional seeking to provide a variety of learning programmes to beneficiaries.
- Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) to be more widely used to spread literacy.
- About 140 new Jan Shikshan Sansthan to be set up in the XI Plan after independent evaluation of the existing JSS with regard to their utility. An accreditation process to be evolved in partnership with States to ensure transparency in the functioning of JSS. Only accredited NGOs with good track record will implement JSS. Placement record of the trainees in the self employment to be maintained.
- Evolve stronger synergy between State Resource Centres (SRCs) and Adult Education Departments in Universities for sound academic and research inputs.
- New SRCs to be set up only in States where they do not exist. No more than one SRC per State irrespective of the size of the State's population so as to maintain uniform standards.

- All NGO-operated schemes to be sanctioned to accredited institutions only. The accreditation process will invariably involve State Governments and the accredited institutions will be listed on the MHRD website.

### Overview

14.3.7 General Higher Education (University and Higher Education): Expansion, inclusion, and rapid improvement in quality throughout the higher and technical education system by enhancing public spending, encouraging private initiatives, and initiating the long overdue major institutional and policy reforms forms the core of the Eleventh Plan effort.

14.3.8 At the end of the Tenth Plan, the Higher Education System comprised of 378 universities, 18064 colleges, a faculty strength of 4.92 lakh, and an estimated enrolment of 140 lakh students (14 million), amounting to GER of 11%. The present enrolment and the number of institutions cannot meet the country's expanding needs for highly educated and skilled manpower. Accordingly, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan has a target of increasing GER from 11% to 15% by 2011-12. To achieve this, expansion of the system by setting up of new institutions / increasing intake capacity of existing ones is envisaged. The enrolments in universities/ colleges need to be substantially raised at an annual rate of 8.9% to reach 21 million by 2011-12.

14.3.9 The major programmes and policies in the General Higher Education Sector include:

- Enhance Central Assistance to the existing colleges and universities for strengthening & reforms.
- Central Assistance for setting up 370 degree colleges in low GER districts.

- Setting up of 30 Central Universities including 14 world class universities.
- National Mission in Education through ICT: to cover all 378 universities and over 18,000 colleges.
- An Integrated National Knowledge Network (iNKN) to connect institutions of higher education, science & technology for collaborative R&D nationally and internationally.
- Expedite implementation of OSC recommendations.
- Expand scholarships / fellowships and Ph.D programmes to deal with faculty shortages
- Comprehensive reforms for quality improvement (academic and administrative) including review of apex institutions.

### B. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.3.10 The Technical Education Sector comprises of IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIITs, Engineering and Technology Colleges, Polytechnics Institutions for Pharmacy, Schools of Hotel Management and Architecture, Boards of Apprenticeship Training, Technical Teachers Training, etc. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan intake of technical education institutions needs to grow at an estimated 15% annually to meet scientific and skilled manpower needs of the growing economy.

14.3.11 The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan envisages setting up of 8 new IITs; 7 new IIMs, 10 new NITs, 20 IIITs, 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and 2 SPAs. Seven selected technical institutions shall be upgraded. The intake capacity of the Centrally funded technical institution shall be increased as per the recommendations of the OSC. 200 State Engineering institutions shall be expanded and upgraded under TEQIP Phase-



II programmes. New polytechnics shall be set up in uncovered districts. The existing government polytechnics will be incentivised to modernize in PPP mode.

### C REVIEW OF 2007-08

14.3.12 The year 2007-08, being the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the process of launching new schemes envisaged under the Plan was started in right earnest. During the year under review the following activities with respect to new schemes and programmes were underway: preparation of DPRs, Concept Notes and detailed proposals of schemes for in-principle approval/ appraisal of competent authorities.

14.3.13 Under General Higher Education, the following schemes were formulated and are under appraisal : i) setting up 16 Central Universities in uncovered States, ii) scholarships for college and university students and iii) Educational Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme.

14.3.14 Four existing universities; Sagar University in M.P., Bilaspur University in Chhatisgarh, Garhwal University in Uttarakhand and Goa University, are proposed to be taken over and upgraded as Central Universities. Remaining 12 new universities are to be set up in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

14.3.15 Under Central Sector Scheme of Scholarships for college and university students, those who have obtained at least 60% or more marks in aggregate in class XII Board Examination/intermediate /pre-university /prep degree, will be considered for award of the scholarship based on board-wise merit list. Securing at least 60% of marks in the aggregate of annual Examination of college/university would be applicable for renewal of scholarships during subsequent

years of education. In addition the eligibility criteria includes a parental income ceiling of Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum. The rates of scholarship from graduate to PG level ranges from Rs. 1000 to 2000.

14.3.16 Under the Interest Subsidy Scheme, the amount of interest payable by the student availing of Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, for the moratorium period, would be borne by the Government. The Scheme would be applicable for studies in professional Courses in India ( i.e. after Class XII), and would be limited to technical and professional courses being imparted by institutions recognized by the concerned statutory bodies such as the UGC, AICTE, BCI, MCI, DCI, etc.

14.3.17 With respect to academic and administrative reforms envisaged in the sector, various Committees have been set up by the UGC and D/o HE including one for review of functions of UGC and AICTE.

14.3.18 Distance Learning: Existing State Open Universities (SOUs) were assisted and support provided to the States (through IGNOU) to set up new SOUs. EDUSAT network was strengthened, in the year under review, for setting up new media centres in States where none exists.

14.3.19 The process of firming details of the proposed National Mission in Education through ICT continued, in consultation with DIT and DoT. Similarly the Integrated National Knowledge Network (iNKN) which would provide connectivity / network to 1000 higher education institutions in the first phase, by enabling them to have digital campuses, video-conference classrooms, etc., was firming up during the period under review.

14.3.20 Under Technical Education: Approval of competent authorities was accorded to setting up a) three IISERs at Mohali, Pune

and Kolkata, b) two SPAs at Bhopal and Vijaywada and, c) 3 IITs in States of Bihar, Rajasthan and AP. Proposals for remaining initiatives / schemes were also firmed up. These include setting up 20 IIITs (in PPP mode), new Polytechnics, remaining new IITs and the World Bank aided TEQIP- Phase –II Programme.

14.3.21 The concept of PPP in Higher and Technical Education, its suitability in Indian conditions, as also the changes required in the existing regulatory mechanism/ administrative framework to facilitate PPP and Private Initiative was deliberated and firmed up with experts from educational institutes, and industry during the year under review.

14.3.22 Languages And Book Promotion : The Dept. of Higher Education also has the mandate of promotion and development of 22 languages listed in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution, classical languages, English and foreign languages, which have received due attention in the period under review. The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan proposes to launch a National Linguistic Survey (NLSI) of India and a National

Translation Mission.: The NTM would conduct short-term training programmes; create a course for translators; develop specialized courses in translation technology, etc. During 2007-08 the proposals of NLSI and NTM were formulated and examined. The setting up of Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) at Chennai was approved. The National Book Trust undertook ongoing activities for a) promotion of Indian books abroad, b) assistance to authors / publishers and c) intellectual property education, research and public outreach.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

14.3.23 An allocation of Rs. 7600 crores was approved under the Annual Plan 2008-09 of the Dept. of Higher Education, MHRD. The sector-wise break-up of allocation (2008-09) and expenditure incurred under Annual Plan 2007-08 is given in Annexure-I

14.3.24 During the year 2008-09 the process of formulation and appraisal of remaining new schemes and initiatives envisaged for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan shall continue.

## ANNEXURE – 14.3.1

Statement showing sector-wise/ scheme-wise: Tenth Plan, Eleventh Plan, AP (2007-08) and AP (2008-09) allocation: Department of Higher Education

(Rs. crore)

Name of the Scheme	10th Plan (2002-07)	11th Plan (2007-12) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08 B.E	Funds Certified As on 31.3.08	Annual Plan 2008-09 B.E
Total (Univ. and Higher Education) including Madrassa	3746.50	46680.00	1895.00	1880.42	3484.00
Distance Learning, Scholarship and ICT	482.00	5334.00	122.00	67.66	672.00
Book Promotion and Copy Right	67.00	70.00	11.50	13.49\$	13.00
Language Development	434.00	825.00	119.00	103.95	205.00
Planning and Administration	70.50	78.00	17.50	7.79	21.00
Technical Education	4700.00	20228.00	1118.00	1067.02	3205.00
OSC recommendations		11728.00	3200.00	-----	*
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9500.00</b>	<b>84943.00</b>	<b>6483.00</b>	<b>3140.35</b>	<b>7600.00</b>

Rs.2522 cr for OSC recommendations included under University and Technical Education

## Chapter 15

# Sports and Art & Culture

### 15.1 YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

15.1.1 India is called the nation of young people. By 2040 India will probably have the world's largest set of youths. While the youth population is fast shrinking with higher dependency ratios in the developed world, India is blessed with the population about 70 percent of persons below the age of 35 years out of which about 42% (48 crore) are less than 19 years old and about 28% (32 crore) are of the age group of 13-35 years. The youth in the age group of 13-35 years constitute the most vibrant and dynamic segment of the country's population and is potentially its most valuable human resource. To optimally tap their constructive and creative energies, youth development is pursued with twin objectives of personality-building and national- building, i.e. developing the personality of the youth and involving them in various nation-building activities. The "adolescents" (age group of 10 - 19 years) constitute nearly 22% (24 crore) of the total population. Out of this, 54% belong to age group of 10-14 years, the largest ever cohort of young people to make a transition to adulthood. Our youth are ready to work hard for a bright future. They are willing to think in new ways. They want to build a new India of their dreams with modern ideas with rich cultural values. With the slogan "We must build young people to build prosperous India", economic forecasters have calculated the 'demographic dividend' for India's economy — the boost it will receive from these young people's income and savings in the next decades. Efforts, therefore, need to

harness the energy of the youths towards the nation building through their active and responsive participation.

#### Review of the Annual Plan 2007-08 and Targets for 2008-09

15.1.2. The approved outlay of Rs.700 crore for 2007-08 has been (fully) utilized. As against the approved outlays of Rs. 200 crore and Rs. 500 crore for Youth & Adolescent's Development and Sports & Physical Education, the respective expenditure is reported at Rs. 165.23 crore and Rs. 534.77 crore. Besides, an amount of Rs.40 crore was also spent from the unspent funds of NYKS for their activities. Against the earmarked outlay of Rs.150 crore for Commonwealth Games (CG) -2010, the expenditure was Rs. 237.51 crore.

15.1.3 The approved outlay for the year 2008-09 for Youth Affairs and Sports sector is Rs. 890 crore – Rs. 242 crore for Youth & Adolescents' Development and Rs. 648 crore for Sports & Physical Education including earmarked outlay of Rs.224 crore for CG-2010.

### A. YOUTH AFFAIRS & ADOLESCENTS

#### Annual Plan 2007-08

15.1.4 During reporting period, 5251 volunteers under NSVs and 5155 volunteers under RSY were deployed. Seven State Governments and 276 NGOs were assisted for conducting 700 programmes benefiting 22,114 youth under the scheme of Promotion

of Youth Activities & Training; National Youth Festival was held at Chennai from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2008; National Youth Awards were given to 25 individuals and one voluntary organization. The Youth hostels at Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh was completed while the hostels buildings were in progress at four different locations; NSS volunteers planted 18,93,642 saplings in their instructions campus; 13, 39,007 children Under Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign 13.39 lakh children were benefited and 3,96,792 volunteers donated blood. A national quiz on adolescent health was conducted where students from 24 States & UTs participated. Indian Youth delegations participated at different World Youth Programmes and vice versa under CYP. More than 200 programmes were conducted by Bharat Scouts Guides. NYKS achievements include organizing 597 campaigns with the participation of 1.15 lakh youth including 37,000 females; training to 4571 youth club members and office bearers; organizing 500 district folk cultural festivals, conducting 1310 Shramdan Shivirs, organizing 500 district youth conventions on freedom struggle and national building; celebration of six important National / International Days including Sadbhavana Divas etc. NYKS also initiated steps for holding celebration of 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of First War of India's Independence, 1857 in a befitting manner through national-wide programme involving 30,000 youths from various parts of the country on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2007. RGNIYD achievements include training of district Adolescent Resource Teams and District Project Officers, Adolescent Peer Volunteers at 63 districts all over the country; preparation of training modules and manuals on social harmony and national unity, career guidance for teachers, skills for adolescents, gender equity and youth, organizing training-cum-exposure visits for Panchayati Raj members from Lakshadweep, organizing workshops/

seminars on disaster/rescue management, signing of MOU with Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai to initiate one year collaborative project on construction of a Youth Development Index (YDI), initiating North East Youth Exchange Programme for the youth of North East on regular basis etc.

### Annual Plan 2008-09

15.1.5 An outlay of Rs.242 crore has been budgeted for 2008-09. Out of this, major amount has been provided for NSS (Rs. 86 crore), NYKS (Rs.68 crore), National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (Rs.24.55 crore), National Volunteers Scheme (Rs.22.50 crore) and RGNIYD (Rs.9 crore) and Exchange of Delegation of Youths at International Level (Rs.3.32 crore). Scheme-wise details are given at Annexure.

15.1.6 National Service Scheme (NSS): The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective to develop character and personality of student youth in schools and colleges. The NSS, which began as a pilot project in the Fourth Five Year Plan with a strength of 40,000 volunteers in 37 Universities, has presently a strength of 29.15 lakh volunteers, in 198 Universities, 9117 Colleges, 1196 Technical Institutions, 7542 (+2) Schools and 41 (+2) Senior Secondary Boards/Councils and Directorates of Vocational Education. NSS increase 10% of its volunteer strength, every year. It is proposed to be increased to 50.80 lakh by end of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The revision of funding pattern from 7:5 to 75:25 for normal States and from 3:1 to 90:10 for NE and other Hill States including increase in the honorarium for volunteers for regular as well as special campaign is under consideration. However, 100% funding for J&K and UTs without legislature, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya will be continued.

15.1.7 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS): Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports receives 100% grant from the Government. Block grants are provided both under Plan as well as Non Plan to meet the expenditure on establishment and different programmes of NYKS. It has emerged as the largest grass root level non-political organisation in the world with 2.53 lakh village based Youth clubs and more than 80 lakh non-students rural youth volunteers spread over 500 districts in the country. NYKS is involved in specific sponsored projects of health, education, environment, poverty alleviation etc. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, it is proposed to cover 123 remaining districts.

15.1.8 RGNIYD: The Institute is responsible for training, documentation, research & evaluation and extension for all youth related activities in the country. It is mandated to function as a resource agency and think-tank for youth programmes, policies and implementation strategies in view to develop multifaceted programmes to maintain social harmony and national unity as the ultimate objective. It is proposed to be developed into an International Centre of Excellence on youth development during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

15.1.9 Youth Hostels: The main objective is to promote youth travel to enable them to experience the rich cultural heritage within the country and also to conceive as a joint venue between the Central & State Govts. During Plan period more Youth Hostels would be opened all over the country in PPP mode. Some portion of the hostel could be earmarked with differential tariff and facilities so as to generate IEBR for proper maintenance and up-keep. Having completed the existing on-going projects, no outlay would be provided for the scheme.

15.1.10 National Volunteers Scheme: In view of similar objectives of preparing youth social worker and encouraging leadership among the non-studying youths at grass-root level, National Service Volunteers Scheme (NSVS) and Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana (RSY) have been merged. Under the scheme, volunteers nominated by the selected best Youth Clubs and Youth Development Centres from each district having NYK are enrolled and a honorarium of Rs.1000/- is provided to them. The trained volunteers are a great strength in the efforts to empower and encourage the youth for nation-building activities. During the reporting year 10000 such volunteers would be deployed. The honorarium is to be revised from Rs.1000/- to Rs.2500/- p.m. during 2008-09.

15.1.11 National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development: In view of ZBB exercise, following schemes have been merged under this new scheme:

- Promotion of Youth Activities and Training
- Promotion of National Integration
- Development and Empowerment of Adolescent
- Promotion of Adventure

15.1.12 Until 2007-08, each of the above scheme had different criteria for granting aid to NYKS and other eligible NGOs. Revised guidelines for providing financial assistance have been formulated so that State Govt., NYKS, NSS, NGOs could participate in the youth development activities in the field of vocational training, entrepreneurship development, organizing exhibitions and state & national level integration camps & festivals, conducting residential camps for life skill education, counseling & career guidance for adolescents, seminars, workshops, adventure sports etc.



15.1.13 The Bharat Scouts and Guides is the largest voluntary, non political, educational movement in the country open to all. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for various activities such as organization of training camps, skill development programmes, and holding of jamborees, etc. These activities, *inter alia*, programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation. It has a network of branches covering all the States. Besides, there are functional units, like the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Novodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Indian Railways.

## **B. SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

15.1.14 Major physical achievements include: drafting of a Comprehensive National Sports Policy 2008, initiating various proposals for appraisal and approval for infrastructure development related to CG-2010, promoting sports and games in 250 schools/ colleges/ universities, assistance to National Sports Federation for arranging 100 coaching camps, 75 tournaments, 50 International exposure and 8 International tournaments in India, incentivizing 11433 sportsperson through scholarships / awards / pensions and initiating process for approval of PYKKA. BCCI contributed Rs.15 crore to NSDF but due to paucity of funds, Ministries could not contribute their matching share and contributed only Rs.4 crore. LNIPE, Gwalior conducted B.P.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Management, Yoga and IT comprising 578 students. Besides seminars on Yoga, Holistic Approach in healing and a National workshop on Academic matters for Development of Curriculum at School level in the fields of Physical Education and Allied Subjects was conducted by the Institute and

attended by the Experts from UK, CBSE and NCERT and SCERT. Preparing proposals and obtaining GOI approval for the projects related to CG-2010, Delhi.

### **Annual Plan 2008-09**

15.1.15 Panchyat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA): The XI Plan aims broad-basing the sports. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) for development of sports infrastructure at grass root level, covering all the village and block panchayat and their equivalent units in the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years, has been notified. The scheme is to be implemented by the State Govts. Under the scheme, financial assistance shall be given to a village/ block panchayat in the form of (a) one time capital grant for sports infrastructure development (b) annual acquisition grant for five years for acquisition of equipment etc. (c) annual operational grant to meet operational requirement for a period of five years (d) operational competitions grant (e) prize money at annual basis. The funding pattern will be will be 100% Central Govt. in the shape of seed capital assistance subject to additional resource mobilization from state level of a minimum of 10% of seed capital in case of special category States and 20% for remaining States. A similar scheme namely: "Nagar Palika Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan" (NPYKKA) for sports infrastructure development in urban areas is under formulation.

15.1.16 Commonwealth Youth Games-2008 (CYG-2008): The games to be held in Oct. 2008 at Pune. Necessary sports infrastructure is being developed by the State govt. for which required financial assistance through ACA/SPA has been provided by the GOI.

15.1.17 Commonwealth Games (CG)-2010: The Games are to be held from 3-14<sup>th</sup> Oct.

2010 in Delhi. About 8000 sportspersons are expected to participate in 17 disciplines from different countries. All the stakeholders have indicated their specific time lines related to development or upgradation/renovation of sports infrastructure with reference to key milestones viz. finalization of detailed designs and estimates, commencement of tendering process, award of work, commencement and completion of work and handing over to the Organizing Committee, CG-2010. Necessary approvals of GOI for the projects related to sports infrastructure development to CG-2010 has been accorded and the civil works has reportedly been as per schedule. The Deptt. of Sports is monitoring the progress of each project vigorously.

15.1.18 Out of an outlay of Rs. 648 crore for Deptt. of Sports for 2008-09, Rs.224 crore has been earmarked for CG-2010. However, in order to push the CG related projects in time, M/o YA&S would require additional funds of Rs.669.70 crore over and above Rs.224 crore during 2008-09.

15.1.19 North Eastern States: An amount of Rs.70 crore was allocated for NE States for 2007-08. Since 1986, North East Festival is being organized by Sports Authority of India (SAI) every year in one of the N E States by rotation in collaboration with concerned State. The 22<sup>nd</sup> such Festival was organized by SAI at Guwahati from January 30<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2008. The event was treated as North East Games. Over 1500 sports persons from eight NE States participated in the Games in eleven disciplines. An outlay of Rs.67.20 crore has been allocated for NE States including Sikkim for their Youth and Sports activities. Out of this, Rs.24.20 crore has been provided for Youth Affairs and Rs.43 crore for Sports activities.

## 15.2 ART AND CULTURE

15.2.1 India's rich cultural heritage rooted in its pluralistic society has been the foundation of its socio-economic development. Running through the diversity of people, their languages, religions and traditions is the thread of cultural unity which has not only driven creativity but has also helped bind the nation together. Ministry of Culture has given a fillip and helped to preserve this diverse cultural background. Besides encouraging a variety of contemporary creative arts, it is also entrusted with the responsibility for preserving historic monuments and records, exploring and evacuating archaeological sites, as well as maintaining and expanding libraries and museums of national importance. These activities are carried out through a number of attached and subordinate offices and other institutions such as Archaeological Survey of India, Zonal Cultural Centres, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training National Museums and National Libraries spread across the length and breadth of the country, National Gallery of Modern Art, Anthropological Survey of India, National Archives of India, National Academies of Letters, Fine Arts and Drama, Institutions of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies

### Review of Annual Plan 2007-08

15.2.2. The annual Plan allocation for the year 2007-08 for Ministry of Culture was Rs. 557.00. The expenditure during the year remained Rs. 461.83 crore accounting for 83% of the allocation. The Ministry has therefore, been advised to push up the pace of utilisation for proper phasing of the activities and expenditure of various institutions under its control.

15.2.3 Conservation of Ancient Monuments: 1500 works were taken up during the year, of which 600 completed. More than 800

monuments have been taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development, besides day-to-day maintenance of centrally protected monuments. This also includes monuments in North East States.

15.2.4 Archaeological Exploration & Excavation: The excavations was carried out at Barabati Fort complex, Juafardih, district Nalanda, Bihar; Bangarh district South Dinajpur, West Bengal; Salvankuppam district Kanchipuram; Tamil Nadu Daulatabad district Aurangabad Maharashtra; forecourt of Dwarkadheesh.

15.2.5 42 museums are managed by the respective Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India. A new Archaeological museum at the Harappan Site, Dholavira was opened. Construction of new Museum buildings at Chanderi and Khajuraho has already been completed and at Shivpuri is near completion. Holistic upgradation and modernization of museums has been taken up at Hampi, Nagarjunakondal; Srirangapattanam; Fort St. George, Chennai; Mattancherry Palace, Kochi; Velha, Goa; etc. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has also been launched.

15.2.6 Indian Museum, Kolkata continued the reconstruction, renovation and modernization of galleries during the year. It rendered chemical treatment to 812 objects. It also organized a number of cultural events.

15.2.7 There are 57,344 books in the collection of the National Museum Library. 576 new books were added to the existing collection. 10,930 colour prints and 6325 (35mm) colour negatives were prepared. 997 colour slides also prepared. Museum artefacts were photo documented before & after conservation treatment. 782 black & white prints & 663 negatives were prepared. 116 number of objects displayed in the exhibition

- Nalanda Trail: Buddhism in India, China and South-East Asia, exhibitions held at Singapore.

15.2.8 Salarjung Museum organized exhibition on rare photo exhibition on 'Sacred Trusts, Seerat-e-Tayiba-Muqamat-e-Muqadisa, Bharat Ratna Dr. Baba Saheb B. R. Ambedkar, Lord Buddha, Dandi Yatra. Photo exhibition on 'Taj Mahal – A Poetry in Marble', Glimpses of Pre independence Movement, Indian Freedom Struggle, Lord Ganesha etc. Mobile Exhibition van was sent to 112 schools located in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Digitization of rare and precious books of Library for putting on the website is under progress with the help of IIT, Hyderabad. So far 33570 books have been put on web.

15.2.9 National Gallery of Art which is a well organized museum of Modern Art with an excellent display of Art objects is maintained both at New Delhi & Mumbai, 10 special exhibitions of Artists of National and International fame were organized by NGMA, Educational activities such as conducted tours of school children and films on Art & Artists were screened, Art Sketch Club and Art workshops were organized for children of different age groups. Lectures/Seminars on contemporary Art and Art practices were also organized for the benefit of art lovers.

15.2.10 National Council of Science Museums organized International Collaborative programmes for development of a Science Park in Danish Science Centre Experimentarium and a new gallery on 'Human Biology in one of the NCSM Centre. Inaugurated New Galleries namely TV Gallery at BITM, Kolkata; Emerging Technologies at RSC, Triupati; Science for Children Gallery at VITM, Bangalore; Science for Children gallery at NSC Mumbai; Information and Communication technology gallery at RSC, Nagpur; Mirror Magic gallery

at RSC, Calicut; Energy gallery RSC, Bhopal; Emerging Technologies-look into future at NSC, Delhi. New Exhibitions on Rivers at NCSM head quarter ready for inauguration, Global Warming and Space Exploration exhibition at BITM completed, Nuclear Power at DSC, Tirunelveli.

15.2.11 Science Cities inaugurated Kalpana Chawla Planetarium in July 2007, SRSC, Kalimpong was handed over to the local authorities in Sept' 2007. SRSC, Gangtok inaugurated on Feb 2008 iv) Work for the new projects at RSC Dharwad, and SRSC is in progress

15.2.12 Preservation and conservation of rare books and other documents stored in the library is one of the prime activities of the National Library, Central Secretariat Library (CSL), State Central Library, Mumbai have been engaged in digitization of old books and manuscripts and retro conservation of catalogues.

15.2.13 The Anthropological Survey of India organised an International Conference "Identity Cultural Pluralism and State" at IIC New Delhi. It is also engaged in research work in the specialty of Human Origins in Narmada valley.

15.2.14 National Archives of India brought out its 9th Report of DGA on the basis of information received from 113 Ministries/Department. Seven Orientation Courses were conducted for Departmental Records Officers;) 57,938 Records/Files repaired, 1580 volumes/books bounded and 2717 volumes/books stitched; 582 Rolls of security microfilm of records prepared; 14959 images scanned by Microfilm scanner; One Year Diploma course in Archives and Records Management & Short Term Course have been organised; 180687 entries of Military Department re-validated; 601722

Entries of reference media records in NAI entered.

15.2.15 Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library: 15 Manuscripts, 6734 books, 18 coins, 27 newspapers and 67 periodicals acquired, 201115 books/periodical classified and catalogued. Descriptive catalogue of 5300 manuscripts compiled. 120 manuscripts and 2606 books repaired and bound.

15.2.16 Rampur Raza Library conferred four scholarships. 12 books were published. Library purchased 529 books and journals and also acquired 6 MSS and 37 art objects.

15.2.17 Out of the priceless collection of 20000 rare MSS and 5000 miniature paintings and portrait, 9000 book fumigated, 18 miniature paintings conserved and mounted, 1444 pages of MSS treated at curative conservation and 2810 pages of MSS treated with preventive methods. Nearly 524000 images of 1500 rare MSS digitized. New updated web site launched.

15.2.18 Asiatic Society, Kolkata acquired 3109 Volumes and 320 titles subscription to serials. Completed 2335 books & journals and 3062 rare books Retrospective Cataloguing /documentation. 2162 books and journals (outsourcing) and 493 volumes departmentally bound, 1981 MSS, 71 Archival files, and 4271 letters which were catalogued/ documented cover both current & retrospective materials.

15.2.19 Asiatic Society, Mumbai: 811 books were purchased and 101 periodicals of scholastic value subscribed. 198 books were fumigated and 48648 deacidification and 45623 tissue (lense tissue paper) and 39 books repaired.

15.2.20 The National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts remained engaged in the process of locating,



documenting, conserving and rendering accessible the manuscript heritage of India. Mission executed documentation of Manuscripts – 5 lakhs manuscripts documented. Preventive conservation: Manuscripts 80818, Folios-27.78 lakhs. Curative Conservation: Manuscripts 28286, Folios – 8.71 lakhs (cumulative from 2003-08). As on date, 12961 manuscripts containing 26.64 lakhs pages have been digitized (cumulative from 2003-08).

15.2.21 Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC), encompassing all the States and Union Territories of the country; (i) The North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala (ii) North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad (iii) South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur (iv) South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur (v) West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur (vi) East Zone Cultural Centre, Kolkata (vii) North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, were set up to extend local creative support to folk and traditional artisans of India. Each Centre functions as an autonomous body, with the Governor of the State, where it is located, serving as the ex-officio Chairman.

15.2.22 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts has six functional Units- Kalanidhi, the multi-form library, Kalakosa; devoted mainly to the study and publication of fundamental texts in India languages; Janapada Sampada, the division engaged in lifestyle studies, Kaladarsana, the executive unit which transforms researches and studies emanating from the IGNCA into visible forms through exhibitions; Cultural Informatics Lab which applies technology tools for cultural preservation and propagation and Sutradhara the administrative section that acts as a spine supporting and coordinating all the activities. Full operationalisation of the Kalanidhi-Kalakosha Building including guest house block. 14 books on various topics relating to culture were published. Rock Art programme-Fields studies done in Karnataka, Rajasthan

and Andhra. Similarly fields studies were also undertaken in all North Eastern States. 11 major seminars and workshops were also held by IGNCA.. 10421 books and 7400 back issues of journals were added to Library. Acquired 531 rolls MSS from various libraries covering 6563 MSS and 332130 folios. Also acquired 10000 digital images and some videos on rare Bengali literature.

15.2.23. The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies is under active consideration of the U.G.C for grant of Deemed to be University status. The institute published about 40 rare and valuable books so far which are being sold on no-profit no-loss basis. 26 Gonpa/Nunnery school is running effectively and smoothly. The school is running up to class 8th and started class 9th as already approved appointing five T.G.T. on contractual basis. Compilation of encyclopaedia Himalayan Buddhist Culture 95% of one vol., completed. Assistance for development of financial assistance under the scheme Buddhist/Tibetan Institutions was provided to 241 organizations/ individuals.

15.2.24 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti conducted vocational training programme for women was strengthened in Manipur and Assam with a aim to promote traditional arts and crafts. A series of Programmes were organized in Champaram at the Buniyadi, Vidyalaya, Bettiah and Gandhi Ashram in Bithiarwa on the life message of Gandhiji. Development of GSDS complexes are under progress. Art gallery at Gandhi Samiti Renovated, pavilion 3 halls repaired and upgraded.

15.2.25 Construction of faculty building piling works of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara was under completion. Foundation Day function along with Nalanda Mahotsava was organized. A number of workshops, seminars and documentation work for the activities of

the communities related to NE region were also conducted.

15.2.26 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies undertook 34/40 fellowship research on various areas. Fellows participated in seminars on North East and other areas regularly.

15.2.27 Financial assistance to Khalsa Heritage Project was granted to

commemorate the Tri-Centenary Celebration of the birth of Khalsa.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

15.2.28 An outlay of Rs. 600 crore has been provided for the current financial year which inter-alia includes activities for North Eastern Region. The scheme wise actual expenditure during 2007-08 and outlay for 2008-09 is given in Annexure I.



## ANNEXURE I

## Scheme wise actual expenditure during 2007-08 and out lay for 2008-09

(Rs. Crore)

Name of Scheme	10th Plan		Expenditure 2006-07	2007-08		2008-09 (BE)
	Allocation	Exp.		Outlay	Expenditure	
1. Modernisation & Computerisation	4.39	2.57	0.60	1.00	0.65	1.00
2. Promotion & Dissemination	362.43	446.09	98.40	103.10	115.35	123.22
3. Archaeology Survey of India	284.83	305.06	74.06	98.00	89.59	111.00
4. Achieves & Records	74.11	61.64	17.15	20.85	14.15	26.09
5 Museums	304.13	312.62	69.85	83.14	65.78	97.80
6. Anthropology & Ethnology	40.02	40.42	9.10	11.50	11.56	15.00
7. Public Libraries	131.05	121.23	30.17	38.20	31.87	42.56
8. IGNCA	90.00	4.02	3.00	45.00	40.15	25.00
9. Instt. of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	45.70	44.98	10.60	14.51	13.52	16.32
10. Other Exp.(Memorials)	49.35	61.22	21.10	36.00	71.17	38.50
11. Activities for North East Region	154.00	40.00	40.00	55.70	0.00*	60.00
12. Cap. Components (Building Projects)	180.00	128.38	26.03	50.00	8.05	46.32
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>1720.00</b>	<b>1568.23</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>557.00</b>	<b>461.83</b>	<b>600.00</b>

\* Expenditure included under respective sector.

## Chapter 16

# Health & Family Welfare

### 16.1 HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

16.1.1 The Tenth Plan period witnessed a transition in healthcare policy and strategy with the effecting of an architectural correction in the healthcare delivery system at the primary and secondary levels and the process to set in motion regional balance in the availability of tertiary health care facilities. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005 to address the inequality of health care delivery system in the country. Further, to enhance the tertiary health care facilities Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been introduced. Several initiatives were also undertaken on the disease front to contain morbidity and mortality.

16.1.2 The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that will be much more broad based and inclusive, bringing about a faster reduction in poverty and helping bridge the divides. A major effort is required to provide access to basic facilities such as health, clean drinking water etc., to large parts of our population which do not have such access at present. These essential public services not only impact directly on welfare in the short run, but also determine economic opportunities for the future.

16.1.3 To improve the primary health care system, the Eleventh Plan will lay emphasis on integrated district health plans and block specific health plans. Those plans will ensure involvement of all health related sectors.

16.1.4 Improvement in the health status of a population has been the basic objective in the XIth Plan through

- Improved efficiency of the existing health care system in Govt., private and voluntary sectors.
- Improved quality of care and services at all levels.
- Mainstreaming of AYUSH practitioners.
- Developing efficient logistics of supply of drugs and diagnostics and promote rationale use of drugs.
- Enhance health outcomes, and
- Explore alternative system of health care financing.

16.1.5 The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) had also given special emphasis to the health sector and suggested the following:-

1. Public spending on health to at least increase to 2-3% of GDP over the next five years with focus on primary health care
2. Introduction of a National Scheme of Health Insurance for Poor families
3. Stepping up public investment in programmes to control all communicable diseases
4. Provide leadership to National AIDS Control effort

5. Take all steps to ensure availability of life saving drugs at reasonable prices.

### MONITORABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC TARGETS OF THE 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

#### Health

- Reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births.
- Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1.
- Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the 11th Plan.
- Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level.
- Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the 11th Plan.

#### Women and Children

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.

#### Important New Social Interventions

- Provide emergency obstetrics care facilities within 2 hours travel time from every habitat.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN

16.1.6 The basic objectives during the XI Plan are to achieve an accessible standard of good health for the general population of the country by developing an effective healthcare delivery system which would include:

- Universal Health Care
- Effective functioning /quality health care delivery system
- Protection for the rural people and the vulnerable groups to adequate health

infrastructure at village/block/district/state levels

- Build up required medical and non-medical manpower
- Identify and put in place proper linkages between sectors, structures, State governments and the Ministry
- Development of tertiary healthcare facilities
- Combat communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote preventive care

### Performance review of Annual Plan 2007-08

16.1.7 The National Rural Health Mission launched in April, 2005 and operationalized throughout the country with special emphasis on 18 high focus States having weak health indicators attempts to translate the mandate of the National Common Minimum Programme in focusing on primary health care. In so far as the tertiary sector is concerned, preliminary work is underway for setting up 6 AIIMS like institutes and upgrading 13 medical institutes. As regards, the disease control programmes, the achievements made have been in the nature of strengthening the preventive methods as well as enhancing the strengths of curative care.

#### Achievements

16.1.8 Health indicators at the national level have registered a discernible improvement over the past decade. Life expectancy has increased from 59.7 in 1991 to 63.7 years for males and from 60.9 to 66.91 years during the same period for females. Crude birth rate and death rate have also registered decline during this period. Available data for IMR, MMR and TFR have shown a positive trend, although for the country as a whole, the

performance is not close to the goal set in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

16.1.9 State wise picture shows that during 2001-03, MMR was highest in Uttar Pradesh including Uttaranchal (517) and lowest in Kerala (110). Two out of three maternal deaths are reported from 8 EAG States and Assam. In comparison with SRS 1999-01, SRS 2001-03 indicates that the MMR has declined in all the States except Assam where it has shown an increase from 398 to 490 per 1,00,000 live births.

16.1.10 IMR is lower in the urban areas of the country, 39/1000 live births than in the rural areas 62/1000 live births (SRS, 2007, Office of RGI). Manipur has the lowest IMR (11/1000 live births) and Madhya Pradesh is the highest at 74 per 1000 live births. Higher rates of antenatal, delivery and post natal care are usually associated with lower infant mortality. Such an inverse relationship is also observed with higher education status of mothers and a higher standard of living index.

**Table 6.1.1: Score Card on MMR, IMR and TFR at National level**

	MMR		IMR		TFR	
	SRS 1999-01	SRS 2001-03	SRS 2000	SRS 2007	SRS 2000	SRS 2004
India	327	301	68	57	3.2	2.9
10th Plan Goal (2002-7)	< 200		<45		<2.3	
RCH-II Goal (2010)	<100		<30		<2.1	
MDG Goal (2015)	Reduced by ¾ of the MMR(1990-2015)		27			

16.1.11 MMR and IMR levels vary greatly across the States and regions, due to variation in access to emergency obstetric care, prenatal care, anaemia rates among women, education level of women, and other factors. The Registrar General of India has qualified that

due to small sample size of maternal deaths, the estimates give an idea only for the bigger States and at the national level. The estimates for the smaller States/ UTs have not been projected by the RGI. Hence, MMR can be considered as only a rough indicator of the maternal health situation in the country.

16.1.12 The approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2008-09 under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), outside NRHM (Health) and newly created Department of Health Research are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Departments	Approved Outlay	
		11th Plan (2007-2012)	2008-09
1	Department of Health & Family Welfare	131840.92	15580.00
(a)	NRHM	89478.00	11930.00
(b)	Outside NRHM (Health)	42362.92	3650.00
2	Department of Health Research	4306.08	420.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>136147.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>

## SCHEME WISE DETAILS

### National Rural Health Mission

16.1.13 The duration of the Mission is 7 years (2005-2012). The state and District Health Missions and Societies are constituted for effective implementation of the goals of the Mission. The Mission seeks to adopt a sector wide approach and subsumes key national programmes, such as RCH-II Programme, the National Disease Control Programme and the Integrated Disease Surveillance.

### Details of Sub- Schemes under NRHM

#### 1. Infrastructure maintenance

16.1.14 This allocation is meant for Direction & Administration, Maintenance of Sub-Centres, Urban FW Centres, Urban

Revamping Scheme, Training of ANM/LHVs, Maintenance & Strengthening of Health & FW Training Centres (HFWTCs), and Training of MPWs (Male). The funds are released to State Finance Department through Treasury mechanism. The Accounts of the States/UTs are audited by the State Accountant Generals. The release of grant-in-aid to States/UTs is governed by GFR 2005 with the conditions:

1. The Audited Statement of Expenditure from State AG must have been received upto a specified period;
2. The Statement of Expenditure (SOE) must have been received;
3. The unspent balance of the earlier releases to be first adjusted.

16.1.15 Activities under this head are in the nature of salary support to ANMs and LHVs in Sub-Centres, staff at State and District F.W. Bureau/ Urban Family Welfare Centres/ Health Posts/Training Schools and stipend to trainees. An increased allocation has been sought in 2008-09 due to the high pay-scale prevailing in some States and the additional Sub-Centres which will be in operation in accordance with the 2001 population norms.

## 2. Mission Flexible Pool

16.1.16 The Mission Flexible Pool budget line was introduced in 2006-07.

16.1.17 All activities, which are new and beyond the coverage of the existing continuing schemes are being covered under the Mission Flexible Pool and this includes (i) Selection/Training/Mentoring of ASHA in 18 High Focus States, (ii) Corpus grant of Rs.5 lakhs for a District level Rogi Kalyan Samiti and Rs.1 lakh for a Sub-district level Rogi Kalyan Samiti, (iii) Mobile Medical Units as per specific proposals of the States, (iv) Preparation of Integrated District Health

Action Plan, (v) Undertaking Baseline and Facility Survey in every District, (vi) Generic Drug Supply to SC /PHCs/CHCs, (vii) Untied grants to Village Health and Sanitation Committees, (viii) Annual maintenance grant of Rs.10,000 to every SC, Rs.50,000 to each PHC and Rs.1 lakh to every CHC, (ix) Every SC to get Rs.10,000, every PHC to get Rs.25,000 and every CHC Rs.50,000 as untied grants for local health action, (x) Upgradation of CHCs, (xi) Upto 6% of the total Annual Work Plan for that year as management Costs, (xii) State level Resources Centre with an annual corpus of Rs.1 crore in large States and Rs.50 lakhs in smaller States/UTs, (xiii) Ambulances for all PHCs/CHCs/District Hospitals, (xiv) Telephones for SCs/PHCs/CHCs/District Hospitals, and Concurrent evaluation of NRHM through independent agencies.

## 3. RCH Flexible Pool

16.1.18 RCH Programme (Phase-I) was evaluated and the major recommendations were taken into account while formulating RCH Phase-II. The second phase of RCH Programme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 (during 2005-06) for implementation in all the 35 States/UTs and the Scheme RCH Flexible Pool was also started during 2005-06. Programme gets evaluated under Joint Review Missions at regular intervals.

16.1.19 The key features of the new design of the programme include decentralized planning, flexible programming by the States, development of the initially / State , & subsequently district level PIPs, capacity development at various levels for decentralized planning and programme implementation, outcome orientation, pro-poor focus, community based monitoring & evaluation and pooling of donor funding. The technical strategies for reducing IMR, MMR and TFR essentially remain the same with

emphasis on IMNCI and adoption of evidence based practices.

16.1.20 To implement the design based upon available resources, a pre-determined (health indicator based) financial envelope was provided to all the States and UTs alongwith detailed guidelines to formulate their respective PIPs. The State PIPs were evaluated by a duly constituted NPCC against pre-agreed criteria worked in consultation with the States using the Log Frame as a monitoring & evaluation tool.

16.1.21 The Flexible Pool of RCH-II subsumes the schemes of (i) Logistic Improvement, (ii) Contractual Services/Consultancies, (iii) Child Health, (iv) Outreach Services, (v) Urban Slum Projects, (vi) Civil Works, (vii) Maternal Health, (viii) MTP Services, (ix) RTI/STI prevention and management, (x) Referral Transport, (xi) RCH Camps, (xii) Empowered Action Group (EAG), (xiii) Compensation for Sterilization, (xiv) NSV Training, (xv) Janani Suraksha Yojana.

16.1.22 It provides flexibility to States/UTs to plan on a need rather than scheme basis without pressing them to rigid normative prescriptions. The States, however, have to adhere to GOI guidelines and their respective financial and administrative rules & procedures while implementing RCH-II.

#### **4. Information Education & Communication (IEC)**

16.1.23 The communication strategy aimed to facilitate awareness, disseminate information regarding availability of and access to quality health care within our Public Health System. The key objective of the strategy has been to encourage a health seeking behaviour that is doable in the context in which people live. The strategy viewed recipients of health services as not merely users of services but

key participants in generating demand for services.

16.1.24 The communication strategy has focused on sustaining behaviour change on key health issues through multi media tools. This implies that it is not enough to just give information and raise awareness about a particular health issue. Awareness and information dissemination should be used as tools to provide tools to the community to press for changes to improve access to health service provisions.

16.1.25 Under the Framework for Implementation in the National Rural Health Mission, norms have also been outlined for supporting IEC activities. The framework incorporates a variety of activities involving communities and also the media. Allocations at national, state and district levels need to be earmarked. This implies an allocation upto Rupees ten per capita which should be equally spent at the three levels.

16.1.26 The following steps are to be implemented during 2008-09:

- Launch of campaign on satellite channels through DAVP.
- Placement of spots on Doordarshan on National and Regional Network.
- Designing of Wall Calendar 2008.
- Designing of Print Ads on key themes of NRHM.
- Launch of UNICEF tele-serial.
- Placement of spots on FM Channels.
- Creation & Designing of new software.
- Special theme based campaigns – Janani Suraksha Yojana, Community Insurance, PNDT, Routine Immunization, Healthy Life Style practices.
- Health Melas- Feed Back.



- Success stories of NRHM in Print Media.

## 5. Vector Borne Disease Control

16.1.27 The Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented for prevention and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue and Chikungunya. Most of these diseases are epidemic prone and have seasonal fluctuations. Three pronged strategy is being implemented for prevention and control of above diseases, which includes: (i) Disease Detection and Management, (ii) Integrated Vector Management (for transmission risk reduction) and (iii) Supporting Interventions (Behaviour Change Communication, Public-Private Partnership, and Capacity building through training, monitoring and evaluation).

16.1.28 The Government has taken various steps to tackle the vector borne diseases (VBDs) including Dengue and Chikungunya as detailed below:

- Implementation of strategic Action Plan for prevention & control of Chikungunya by the State Govt.
- Identified 13 Apex Referral Laboratories for advanced diagnosis and regular surveillance of Dengue, Chikungunya and JE fever cases.
- NIV Pune has been entrusted to supply IgM ELISA test kits to these institutes.
- Contingency grant made available to meet the operational cost of the Sentinel Surveillance hospitals and Apex Referral Laboratories.
- Guidelines on clinical management of Dengue/DHF cases sent to the States for wider circulation.
- Continuous monitoring of the situation.

- Dissemination of detailed guidelines and advisories.
- Identified 110 sentinel surveillance hospitals for proactive surveillance for Dengue, Chikungunya and JE.
- Emphasized on intensive IEC/Behaviour Change Communication activities through print, electronic media, Inter-personal communication, outdoor publicity as well as Inter-sectoral collaboration with civil society organizations (NGOs/CBOs/Self-Help Groups), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), for taking community based measures.
- Supply of logistics like larvicides and adulticides in affected States.

16.1.29 The vision envisages a well informed and self-sustained, healthy India free from vector borne diseases with equitable access to quality health care. Wherever the vector borne diseases are co-endemic in a given paradigm, integrated approach for containment measures will constitute the main thrust with a cost-effective approach. The following areas will be covered for integrated approach for the containment of vector borne diseases:

- Training of Health personnel and Health volunteers
- Augmentation of IEC with the objective of Behaviour Change Communication
- Monitoring and Supervision
- Computerised Management Information System (CMIS)
- Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)
- Disease Specific Interventions.

## 6. Tuberculosis Control

16.1.30 The Revised Tuberculosis Control Programme using Directly Observed

Treatment Short-course (DOTS) is being implemented with the objective of curing at least 85% of the new sputum positive patients initiated on treatment, and detecting at least 70% of such cases. The entire country has access to free TB diagnostic and treatment services, since March 2006.

16.1.31 Since its inception, it has initiated more than 7.8 million TB patients on treatment, thereby saving over 1.4 million additional lives. Deaths have been reduced from over 5 lakh/year at the beginning of programme to fewer than 3.7 lakh/year currently. Diagnostic facilities in more than 12,000 laboratories are available in the general health care facilities throughout the country, known as Designated Microscopy Centres (DMC). Good quality assured anti-TB drugs are provided in the patient-wise drug boxes, free of cost. Pediatric patient wise drug boxes have been introduced in the programme from January 2007.

16.1.32 The treatment success of new infectious TB cases has consistently exceeded the global benchmark of 85%. The programme and partners from all health sectors detected 66% of the estimated of new infectious cases in 2006, which is close to the global target of 70%. It is one of the few DOTS programmes in the world to have official prescribed guidelines for the involvement of NGOs and private practitioners. Today, it has a support of over 2500 NGOs, 16,000 PPs, 246 Medical colleges and 150 corporate houses which are providing DOT services.

16.1.33 A major challenge for the programme in achieving the goal of TB control is Multi drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). The community based Drug resistance surveillance (DRS) conducted in Gujarat and Maharashtra recently estimate the prevalence of MDR-TB to be around 3% amongst new cases, in terms of absolute numbers the

burden is quite significant. The most effective means of preventing further development of drug resistant TB is through maintaining and improving quality of RNTCP DOTS and more importantly promote the rational use of first and second line anti-TB drugs amongst all health care providers. The national programme has initiated the DOTS plus services for management of MDR-TB in Gujarat and Maharashtra. These services will be introduced in other States across the country in a phased manner by 2009-10.

#### Action Plan for 2008-09:

- Ensure global targets for TB control (i.e. detection of at least 70% of new smear positive TB cases and successfully treat at least 85% of them) are achieved and sustained.
- *External Quality Assurance.* To ensure quality, external quality assurance of sputum microscopy is being introduced throughout the country. The protocol being implemented has taken into consideration the recommendations of the recently published international guidelines and has all components for ensuring quality – on site evaluation, panel testing and blinded crosschecking.
- *TB HIV Collaboration:* ART- DOTS linkages are being established at all the ART centres of the AIDS control programme to ensure optimal access to TB diagnostic and treatment services to the HIV positives at advanced stage of disease.
- *Drug Resistance Surveillance:* To know the prevalence of drug resistance amongst new cases and retreatment cases, state wide community based surveys have been carried out in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Plans are on to carry out this kind of survey in another three States of the country in the near future. The

surveillance will help to monitor the impact of the programme by observing the trends in resistance.

- *DOTS Plus services for MDR-TB*: Scaling up of DOTS-Plus services for multi-drug resistant TB cases in a phased manner across the country.
- Emphasis on the following activities to ensure equitable service delivery :
  1. Inter-sectoral collaboration
  2. Involvement of medical colleges
  3. IEC activities
  4. Tribal action plan to improve access to tribal and other marginalized groups
    - i. Provision of additional TB Units and DMCs in tribal/difficult areas
    - ii. Provision of TBHVs for urban areas
    - iii. Compensation for transportation of patient & attendant in tribal areas
    - iv. Higher rate of salary to contractual staff posted in tribal areas
    - v. Enhanced vehicle maintenance and travel allowance in tribal areas
    - vi. Studies to document utilization by marginalized groups

## 7. Control of Blindness

16.1.34 This Programme was evaluated by Working Group on Vision 2020 during September 2003. Recent study on Eye Care infrastructure and human resources was conducted in India. Information has been collected from 528 (89%) of districts. It was observed that 50% of all eye care facilities are

in Private Sector while 42% of all eye beds are in voluntary sector. Government sector contributed 30% of facilities and 28% of eye beds. 37% of eye surgeons were employed in Government sector and the rest were evenly distributed in Private and Voluntary sector. Wide inter-state variation in eye care facilities and human resources was observed in the study. District-wise mapping for each State would help in identifying underserved areas and preparing State/District specific plans for Vision 2020 in India.

### Action Plan for 2008-09:

1. Establishing Vision Centres constituting of basic screening equipments catering every 50,000 population. These Vision Centres will be linked by the tele-Ophthalmology to the nearest District Hospital. Vision Centres should be manned by two trained Ophthalmic Assistants and should be outsourced.
2. Construction of dedicated Eye Wards and Eye Operation theatres in Districts and Sub Districts Hospitals in North-Eastern States, Bihar, Jharkhand, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and few other States as per demand.
3. Appointment of Ophthalmic Surgeons and Ophthalmic Assistants in new districts in District Hospitals and Sub District Hospitals.
4. Appointment of Ophthalmic Assistants in PHCs/ Vision Centres where there are none (at present ophthalmic assistants are available in PHCs only).
5. Appointment of Eye Donation Counselors on contract basis in Eye Banks under Government Sector and NGO Sector.
6. Grant-in-aid for NGOs for management of eye diseases (other

than Cataract like Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma Management) through Laser Techniques, Corneal Transplantation, Vitreoretinal Surgery, Treatment of childhood blindness etc (Rs. 750 per case for Cataract/IOL Implantation Surgery and Rs.1000 per case of other major Eye Diseases as described above. For North-Eastern States, Hilly and Desert Areas Rs. 850 for Cataract and Rs.1100 for other major Eye diseases as described above.)

7. Special attention to clear Cataract Backlog and take care of other Eye diseases in NE States.
8. Telemedicine in Ophthalmology {Eye Care Management Information and Communication Network} for increasing the coverage of eye care.
9. Vitamin A supplementation through DBCS corpus funds as per requirement to take care of Childhood Blindness in States/Districts where there is no sufficient supply.
10. Development of mobile eye care units in NE States and other hilly States for diagnosis and medical management.

## 8. Leprosy Eradication

16.1.35 To ensure effective implementation, Leprosy Eradication Programme is regularly evaluated through Leprosy Elimination Monitoring (carried out 2002, 2003, & 2004) conducted by National Institute of Health & Family Welfare. An independent evaluation of NLEP was carried out by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), Jaipur during February- May' 05 to assess the programme achievement status at the close of World Bank supported Second National Leprosy Elimination Project. The study was carried out in 13 different endemic states. The following are the major findings of the study:

- The prevalence reduced from 3.74 in March 01 to 1.99 in December'04, a 47% reduction. MB proportion increased in almost all States & percentage of female in new cases increased from 35.5 to 36.2%. Child percentage reduced in most of the States indicating success in controlling transmission. The percentage of Grade-II disability in new cases significantly reduced from 2.24% in March'01 to 1.5% in December'04.
- Median delay in diagnosis decreased from 8 months to 5 months. More than 80% of facilities had completed integration, but the integration process was weak in urban areas. The quality of MDT services was found highly satisfactory. The overall MB cure rate was 88% and PB cure rate was 94%. About 80% of General health workers received training on leprosy.
- Level of awareness was high but was more or less stationary. IEC was more high risk centric and less community centric. The partnership between GOI & NGO's was extremely useful to weaken the bottlenecks against integration.

16.1.36 The major recommendations were —  
 (a) Internal monitoring system at Primary Health Centre level should be strengthened  
 (b) Counseling of cases, patients & their family members needs to be emphasized  
 (c) For spreading community awareness, target groups in high endemic areas should be identified and embark on Inter Personal Communication (IPC)  
 (d) IEC messages should also target community in low endemic areas  
 (e) District Technical Support Teams (DTST's) should intensively focus on capacity building of the District Nucleus Team.

### Action Plan for 2008-09:

16.1.37 Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) - It is proposed to

give more emphasis on Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation under the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Actions are already being taken to increase the number of institutions providing Re-constructive Surgery (RCS) by including nearly 20 medical colleges/ PMR centres.

16.1.38 It is also proposed to provide incentive to each of the patient from B.P.L family undergoing major surgery in the identified institutions, an amount of Rs. 5000/- (Rupees five thousand only) for surgery undergone by them.

16.1.39 Programme Monitoring - So far higher emphasis was given on the prevalence rate of a given area which was mainly for the purpose of achieving the elimination status. This indicator is still to continue in areas where elimination is yet to be achieved. For better epidemiological analysis of the situation, gradually emphasis is being shifted to the Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR). The states/districts have been advised to assess this indicator at quarterly basis.

## 9. Integrated Disease Surveillance

16.1.40 This project was launched only in November 2004 and has been approved till March 2009. The project is being implemented in a phased manner. It will be therefore premature to do a comprehensive in-depth evaluation of the project at this time.

### Action Plan for 2008-09

- Training of 202 teams of Phase-III States shall be over & additional training in Phase-I, II & III States shall be taken up.
- Broad Band Network for 800 sites (State HQ, District HQ, Govt. Medical Colleges & Important institutes) shall be established.

- All districts & State Labs to be strengthened with Epidemiologists, Microbiologists & Entomologists.
- ID Hospitals to be involved in disease surveillance.
- Data collection from all States for outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases shall be started.

### Details of Schemes outside NRHM

#### 1. National AIDS Control Programme:

16.1.41 The overall goal of the programme is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next 5 years by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. This will be achieved through four strategic objectives namely:

- Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population through:
  - Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs)
  - Scaled up interventions in the general population
- Increasing the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS who receive care, support and treatment.
- Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programme at the district, state and national levels.
- Strengthening a nation-wide strategic information management system.

16.1.42 The specific objective is to reduce new infections by:

- Sixty percent (60%) in high prevalence States so as to obtain the reversal of the epidemic; and



- Forty percent (40%) in the vulnerable states so as to stabilize the epidemic.

16.1.43 The programme strategies include preventive interventions for HRGs (TI) and other vulnerable populations i.e. truckers, migrants, prison inmates, youth/adolescents, vulnerable children and sexually active women and men. It has been planned to set up 2100 TI sites to cover 80% of HRGs through STI services, condoms, BCC and enabling environment. The programme envisages covering 95% of young people by 2011 through collaboration with the ministries of Youth Affairs, Human Resource Development (HRD), Women and Child Development (W&CD) and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE), among others, volunteer networks and youth friendly information centres. A package of services is proposed for the high risk groups and other vulnerable populations. This will include a range of preventive services i.e. treatment of STIs, condom promotion, integrated counselling and testing, prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT), supply of safe blood and infection control.

16.1.44 A differential package has been developed for four categories of districts i.e. Category A – high prevalence, Category B – concentrated epidemic, Category C – increased presence of vulnerable population, and Category D – low/unknown vulnerability. Through Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) 12 million tests per year targeting HRGs and other vulnerable populations is planned. Condom use is expected to be enhanced to 3.5 billion condoms per annum through communication and social mobilization. Institutional arrangements and capacities will be strengthened to implement various components of the programmes.

## 2. National Cancer Control Programme

16.1.45 Cancer has become one of the ten leading causes of death in India. It is estimated that there are nearly 7 to 9 lakhs cases occurring every year. At any point of time, it is estimated that there are nearly 25 lakhs cases in the country. Data from population-based registries under National Cancer Registry Programme indicate that the leading sites of cancer have remained unchanged over the years namely oral cavity, lungs, esophagus and stomach amongst men and cervix, breast and oral cavity amongst women. Cancers namely those of oral and lungs in males, and cervix and breast in females account for over 50% of all cancer deaths in India. WHO has estimated that 91 per cent of oral cancers in South-East Asia are directly attributable to the use of tobacco and this is the leading cause of oral cavity and lung cancer in India.

16.1.46 The programme was further revised with an increase in the quantum and scope of the schemes under the programme. Under the revised strategy, the goals and objective of NCCP is

- Primary prevention of cancers by health education specially regarding hazards of tobacco consumption and necessity of genital hygiene for prevention of cervical cancer.
- Secondary prevention i.e. early detection and diagnosis of cancers, for example, cancer of cervix, breast and of the oropharyngeal cancer by screening methods and patients' education on self examination methods.
- Strengthening of existing cancer treatment facilities, which are woefully inadequate.
- Palliative care in terminal stage of the cancer.



16.1.47 There are 5 schemes under the revised programme

- Recognition of new Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs): A one-time grant of Rs. 5.00 crores is being provided for New RCCs.
- Strengthening of existing RCCs: A one-time grant of Rs.3.00 crores is provided to the existing RCCs.
- Development of Oncology Wing: Grant has been enhanced to Rs. 3.00 crores to the Government institutions (Medical Colleges as well as government hospitals).
- District Cancer Control Programme: The grant-in-aid has been increased to Rs. 90.00 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years.
- Decentralized NGO Scheme: A grant of Rs. 8000/- per camp will be provided to the NGOs for IEC activities.

### 3. National Mental Health Programme

16.1.48 Severe mental disorders that include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, organic psychosis and major depression affect nearly 20 per 1000 population. This is a population that needs continuous treatment and regular follow-up attention. Close to ten million severely mentally ill are in our country without adequate treatment by this estimate. More than half remain never- treated.

16.1.49 There are 37 State run mental hospitals, about 20,000 psychiatric beds (in mental hospitals & general hospital psychiatric units) existing in 16 States all over the country. Out of 18,000 plus mental hospital beds, nearly half are occupied by LSPs (Long Stay Patients). Approx. 3500 trained psychiatrist are available in the country

16.1.50 The following activities will be covered during Annual Plan 2008-09:

- Financial assistance to 125 new DMHPs and 100 old DMHPs
- Upgradation of 2 existing mental hospitals to the level of NIMHANS
- Financial assistance to 3 mental hospitals for modernization and 12 medical colleges for upgradation of their psychiatric wings.

### 4. Trauma Care Facilities on the Golden Quadrilateral/North-south corridor and east-west corridor

16.1.51 A proposal for upgradation of the trauma care facilities of 140 identified State Government hospitals located along the Golden Quadrangle/North-south corridor and east west corridor involving a total project cost of Rs. 732.75 crores has been prepared, which has already been appraised by the Planning Commission.

16.1.52 The scheme for establishment of trauma care facilities on national highways would be further consolidated. Funds would be released to 92 institutions for upgradation to pre-determined L III and L II levels. Besides this an additional 160 institutions would be identified and inspected for upgradation to L III and L II standards. Simultaneously, the Ministry would also complete and publish data on injuries to be collected from operational trauma centres. This data would be used for further refining the scheme.

### 5. Central Government Health Scheme

16.1.53 The Central Government Health Scheme is a welfare measure by the Government of India for its employees, pensioners, freedom fighters and other eligible categories. The scheme was originally launched in Delhi in 1954 and has since been

extended to 23 cities. Being a welfare measure this scheme proved to be a boon to all the eligible categories of persons and as a result, demands for extension of this scheme are pouring in from different quarters i.e. Central Ministers, State Ministers, Members of Parliament, Employees Associations, Pensioner Associations, Autonomous Bodies, etc. but due to resource constraints, the Govt. is not in a position to fulfill the demands of the prospective beneficiaries. However, every effort is being made to satisfy the eligible categories.

16.1.54 Keeping in view the request of the beneficiaries and the criteria of cardholders in a city as laid-down by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) for extension of CGHS to a new city, Plans have been formulated in a phased manner.

16.1.55 The following activities will be carried out during the Annual Plan 2008-09 :

- Computerization of CGHS outside Delhi,
- Construction of Gurgoan dispensary and other major works of CGHS dispensaries through out India.
- Procurement of two plots at Dwarka and Noida and also extended CGHS facilities at Srinagar, J&K.
- For other activities like health insurance, appointment of specialists in all cities, training of doctors and workshops etc.,

## **6. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi**

16.1.56 The AIIMS established in 1956 under the Act of Parliament, has earned a unique place in the health sciences arena. It has been recognised as a centre of excellence in the field of medical education, research and patient care. The activities of the Institute have expanded and proliferated enormously over the years.

The major objectives and functions of AIIMS are enumerated below:

- Undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in medical and related physical and biological sciences
- Nursing and dental education.
- Innovations in medical education
- Producing medical teachers for the country
- Research in medical and related sciences
- Health care: preventive, promotive and curative, primary, secondary and tertiary
- Community based teaching and research

16.1.57 Among the areas pioneered by AIIMS are Cardiac catheterization, Heart valve surgery, Brain surgery, Spinal Surgery, Knee replacement, Eye banking, Stereotactic radiotherapy, Endoscopic surgery, Neonatal surgery, cochlear implant, Heart, cadaver, kidney and bone marrow transplant, corneal transplant surgery, laser refractive surgery, laser applications for endoscopic urinary and digestive tract surgery and keyhole Laproscopic surgery.

16.1.58 Funds are required for continuing activities, strengthening / upgradation and expansion, purchase of machine & equipments including purchase of books for CNC tower centre, Dr. R. P. Centre, Dr. B.R. A. IRCH (Cancer Hospital), Dr. J.P. N. Apex Trauma centre & Dental education Centre and completion of construction activities at CNC tower centre, Dr. R. P. Centre, Dr. B.R. A. IRCH (cancer Hospital), Dr. J.P.N. Apex Trauma centre & Dental education Centre, and computerization of patient care system.

## **7. PGIMER, Chandigarh**

16.1.59 The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh was declared as an Institute of "National

Importance” and became an autonomous body by an Act of Parliament (Act 51 of 1966) on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1967.

16.1.60 The main objectives of the Institution are (a) to develop patterns of teaching of undergraduate and post-medical education (b) to bring together, in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in important branches of health activity and (c) to attain self sufficiency in post graduate medical education to meet the country’s need for specialists and medical teachers. The hospital extends medical facilities to the people of Chandigarh and its neighbouring areas of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir.

16.1.61 The following activities will be covered during Annual Plan 2008-09:

- New Initiatives
  - Modernization of Nehru Hospital
  - Modernization of research Block A & B
  - Mother and Child care
  - Renovation and Construction of residential houses and hostels
- Storm water sewer
- Purchase of equipments
- Setting up of Institute of Paramedical Science
- Computerization of the Institute

### **8. JIPMER, Pondicherry**

16.1.62 The Institute started in 1956 as Dhanvantri Medical College, immediately after defacto transfer of Pondicherry French colony to Union of India. The main objectives of the Institute, which is affiliated to Pondicherry University are to provide model medical education for under graduate and post graduate levels, patient care as a tertiary and referral

hospital and conduct research. JIPMER hospital caters to the population from Pondicherry and the neighbouring districts of Tamil Nadu. A majority of the patients are from the lower socio economic status. Although the out-patient load has increased tremendously, the in-patient admissions have not increased to a great extent, as the bed capacity has only been marginally increased over the decade. This Institute presently has bed strength of 912.

16.1.63 Funds are required for continuing activities, Strengthening / upgradation and expansion, Setting up a Regional Cancer Centre (RCC), Modernization of hospital, Expansion projects (super-speciality blocks, screening OPD, Geriatric block, learning resource centres), Ancillary services, etc during the Annual Plan 2008-09.

### **9. NEIGRIHMS, Shillong**

16.1.64 NEIGRIHMS has been designed as a Post Graduate Medical Institute on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi and PGIMER Chandigarh providing for teaching at Post-graduate level in 35 specialties/ super-specialties with a 500 bedded referral hospital and a Nursing College with intake of 50 students per year.

16.1.65 The outlay is for the following activities:

- Completion of the ongoing construction work at NEIGRIHMS.
- Purchase of medical equipments to make the hospital fully functional.

16.1.66 The above activities include the expected expenditure on completion of construction work and purchase of equipment and additional activities as given below:

- Expansion of Nursing College

- Setting up of a Regional Cancer Centre
- Starting UG courses

16.1.67 The increase in the projected estimates is due to anticipated increase in Pay, Grant of DA, ongoing recruitment, provision for maintenance of buildings/infrastructure, CMC/AMC for HVAC, Lifts, additional minor original civil works not catered for in the Civil Works (Project) required for various departments in the Hospital.

### 10. Development of Nursing Services

16.1.68 In order to improve the quality of Nursing Services, the following activities are being implemented under the scheme of Development of Nursing Services:

- Training of Nurses.
- Strengthening of existing Schools/Colleges of Nursing.
- Upgradation of Schools of Nursing attached to Medical Colleges into Colleges of Nursing by providing one time non-recurring assistance.
- Providing recurring assistance to Schools of Nursing which were opened during IX Plan
- Establishment of College of Nursing at JIPMER, Pondicherry.
- Strengthening of R.A.K. College of Nursing as "Centre of Excellence".
- Upgradation of Schools of Nursing into Colleges of Nursing attached to Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, S.J. Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi.
- National Florence Nightingale Award for Nurses.

16.1.69 During the Annual Plan, the following activities will be carried out:

- Training of nurses
- Strengthening/upgradation of nursing institutions
- Recurring assistance to school of nursing opened during 9<sup>th</sup> plan
- National Florence Nightingale Award for nurses

### 11. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

16.1.70 Government of India launched this Yojana with the objective of correcting regional imbalance in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. The PMSSY Scheme has two components

- (A) Establishment of 6 new AIIMS like institutions
- (B) Upgradation of 13 medical college institutions to the level of AIIMS.

16.1.71 The following 13 medical institutes have already been identified for upgradation to the level of AIIMS :

1. Govt. Medical College, Jammu (J&K)
2. Govt. Medical College, Srinagar (J&K)
3. Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata (W.B.)
4. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (U.P)
5. Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (UP),
6. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad(A.P)
7. Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati (A.P) (50% cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD Trust)

8. Govt. Medical College, Salem (T.N.)
9. Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi(Jharkhand)
10. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
11. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore(Karnataka)
12. Grants Medical College & Sir J.J. Group Of Hospitals, Mumbai, (Maharashtra )
13. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, (Kerala)

16.1.72 The States have provided 100 acres of land for the 6 AIIMS like institutions. The work of construction of boundary wall has also been completed at all sites. Pre construction Survey and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is under progress. The progress of engaging the Consultant for preparation of the design Concept and Detailed Project report (DPR) is presently underway. In the case of upgradation of 13 government medical colleges, civil construction of super-speciality blocks would be started by May, 2007. Purchase of common equipments for upgradation of medical institutions is planned during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## 12. New Initiatives

### 1. National Organ Transplant Programme:

16.1.73 In India, a large no. of new patients who reach End-organ failure of kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, cornea have been reported every year. In most cases, patients die of end-organ failure, and not of the diseases that caused it. To overcome this problem, preventive, curative and educative strategies would be followed during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

16.1.74 During the year 2008-09, renal transplantation facility will be established in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital at New Delhi.

### 2. Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis:

16.1.75 Fluorosis is a public health problem. It is caused by excess intake of fluoride through drinking water, food products, industrial pollutants, etc. over a long period. A programme has been conceived with a goal to prevent and control fluorosis in the country. The objectives under the programme are to assess the fluoride content in all sources of drinking water consumption of food rich in fluoride and intake of industrial pollutants at district level and to coordinate the activities in relation to fluorosis being carried out in various Departments/Ministries of Rural Development, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Education and Social Justice and Empowerment, NICD. Ministry of Health & F.W. to develop extensive IEC material for all level.

16.1.76 The strategies under the programme are survey of fluoride level in drinking water, food products, and industrial emission, training of district medical & paramedical personnel. The proposed activities are to be taken from the village level to PHC, CHC, Block, District, State & Centre, Establishment of fluoride testing laboratories for water, food and blood in each district of the programme area are proposed.

### Plan of Action for the year 2008-09

- To conduct surveys in 10 districts for identification of fluorosis cases, water testing for fluoride levels, dietary intake pattern & fluoride content of foods
- Training to medical doctors and para-medicals of 10 districts for early diagnosis of fluorosis



- To develop IEC material for behavioural changes and creation of awareness among community
- To hold co-ordination meetings at district level
- To conduct operation research and impact evaluation

### 3. Strengthening/Upgradation of Nursing Schools:

16.1.77 National Rural Health Mission has articulated additional needs of human resources with special focus on nurses for primary health care system and at community health centres. In the Eleventh Plan, development of human resources in the health sector is being given focus. Nursing services are to be strengthened through building up of necessary institutional structures for which an allocation of Rs. 2900.00 crores has already been made. The following activities will be cover during Annual Plan 2008-09 are :

- Establishment of Centre of excellence.
- Opening of ANM Schools.
- Opening of GNM Schools.
- Strengthening of State Nursing Councils.
- Strengthening of Nursing Cells at the State level.
- Establishment of Colleges of Nursing.

### 4. Setting up of Para Medical Institutes

16.1.78 In order to generate well qualified para-medical professionals to cater to the increasing requirements, it is proposed to set up two national institutes of para-medical sciences one in North India at Najafgarh, New Delhi and one at South India at CLTRI, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu. To each of these institutes, 3 regional institutes in the north and 3 in the south are likely to be attached.

### 5. Programme of Healthcare for Elderly:

16.1.79 The number of persons above the age of 60 years is fast growing, especially in the developing world, including India. It is estimated that there are currently more than 600 million people aged sixty and above all over the world. An even more marked increase is expected in the number of the oldest-old, (persons aged 80 years and over) whose number is expected to rise from 86 million in 2005 to 394 million in 2050. India, as the second most populous country has 76.6 million people at or over the age of sixty (2001 Census) constituting about 7.7% of its total population. Life expectancy is expected to cross 70 years by the year 2020.

16.1.80 The health of the elderly requires comprehensive care with preventive, curative & rehabilitative services. Unlike the developed countries, India does not have a well-structured Geriatric Health service, thus leading to a relatively ad hoc system of health care delivery for the elderly. In this scenario, there is a need for a specialized geriatric health service, which recognizes the elderly as being a vulnerable population. The service must educate, to develop and maintain lifestyles, which are healthy. It must provide a counseling and medical care facility to look after the needs of the sick elderly, and an emergency facility to reach those in acute need and transport them to a hospital. This should include acute care, long term care & community based rehabilitation.

16.1.81 This proposal outlines such a service, by developing two National Institutes of Ageing, one in the North, and one in the South, with the goal of providing comprehensive Geriatric Health Care to the needy elderly, to train providers in delivering quality Geriatric Care and to promote high quality research in Geriatrics and Gerontology. The main objective of the programme is:



1. Provide comprehensive health care to the elderly by preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.
2. Train Health Professionals in Geriatrics, including supportive care and Rehabilitation.
3. Develop scientific solutions to specific elderly health problems by research into Geriatrics and Gerontology.

16.1.82 The following activities will be covered during Annual Plan 2008-09 :

- Establishment of National Institute of Ageing (2)

- Community outreach programme for elderly including mobile units
- Training
- Research
- Information, Education & Research

16.1.83 The detailed scheme wise outlay for the Department of Health and Family Welfare including Health Research is given at Annexure 16.1.1. The detailed state-wise allocation of grants under the National Rural Health Mission for 2008-09 is at Annexure-16.1.2.

## ANNEXURE 16.1.1

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE HEALTH SECTOR AND NRHM**  
**Statement giving Scheme-wise Approved Outlay and Revised Outlay for 2007-08 and Approved**  
**Outlay for 2008-09**

(Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes / Institutions	Annual Plan 2007-08(BE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)	Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)
		Total	Total	Total
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>			
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:</b>	<b>2046.01</b>	<b>1387.30</b>	<b>1942.00</b>
1	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)	304.01	249.91	350.00
2	OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	600.00	0.00	100.00
3	Strengthening of the Institutes for Control of Communicable Diseases:	32.85	41.00	50.00
4	Strengthening of Hospitals & Dispensaries	100.00	135.70	150.00
5	Strengthening of Institutions for Medical Education, Training & Research:	352.00	331.31	190.00
6	System Strengthening including Emergency Medical Relief/Disaster Management	50.70	51.78	55.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	150.00	90.00	490.00
	<b>New Initiatives under CS</b>	<b>456.45</b>	<b>487.60</b>	<b>557.00</b>
8	Forward Linkages to NRHM (New Initiatives in NE)**	1.00	1.00	60.00
9	National Centre for Disease Control	1.00	1.00	3.00
10	National Advisory Board for Standards	1.00	1.00	2.00
11	National Programme for Blood and Blood Products	0.00	0.00	2.00
12	Redevelopment of Hospitals / Institutions	453.45	484.60	550.00
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMMES:</b>	<b>11828.99</b>	<b>11112.70</b>	<b>13638.00</b>
1	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)	10585.99	9918.70	11580.00
2	National AIDS Control Programme including S.T.D. Control	815.00	953.89	1100.00
3	Cancer Control	180.00	99.00	150.00
	National Cancer Control Programme	140.00	70.00	120.00
	Tobacco Control	40.00	29.00	30.00
4	National Mental Health Programme	70.00	38.00	70.00
5	Assistance to State for Capacity Building( Trauma Care)	42.73	39.00	121.00
6	Assistance to State for Drug and PFA Control	52.27	32.25	45.00
	<b>New initiatives under CSS</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>572.00</b>
7	Telemedicine	15.00	11.18	15.00
8	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke	17.58	5.00	30.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes / Institutions	Annual Plan 2007-08(BE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)	Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)
		Total	Total	Total
9	National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly	1.00	1.00	5.00
10	District Hospitals	35.00	0.00	75.00
11	Human Resources for Health	2.00	2.00	373.00
12	Health Insurance (Urban Health Mission)	0.00	0.00	50.00
13	Pilot Projects	12.42	12.68	24.00
	Sports Medicine	1.00	1.00	2.00
	Deafness	5.42	5.68	10.00
	Letospirosis Control	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Control of Human Rabies	1.00	1.00	2.00
	Medical Rehabilitation	1.00	1.00	0.00
	Organ Transplant	1.00	1.00	4.00
	Oral Health	1.00	1.00	3.00
	Prevention and Control of Fluorosis	1.00	1.00	2.00
<b>C</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH</b>	0.00	0.00	420.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>	<b>13875.00</b>	<b>12500.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>

\* Through earmarked 10% allocation for NE -to come from different schemes

## ANNEXURE 16.1.2

## Statewise allocation of Grants during 2008-09 under NRHM

Rs in Lakhs

	State/UT	NRHM Total Funds (Central Share )
1	Andhra Pradesh	59743.36
2	Bihar	69526.30
3	Chattisgarh	22361.18
4	Goa	1241.77
5	Gujarat	38273.04
6	Haryana	15184.25
7	Himachal Pradesh	7102.93
8	J & K	9060.64
9	Jharkhand	27034.33
10	Karnataka	42465.56
11	Kerala	23510.80
12	Madhya Pradesh	57565.11
13	Maharashtra	70167.40
14	Orissa	33810.20
15	Punjab	17324.30
16	Rajasthan	53532.54
17	Tamil Nadu	46819.38
18	Uttar Pradesh	148037.35
19	Uttaranchal	9236.61
20	West Bengal	60385.32
	<b>Total-Other States</b>	<b>812382.37</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4594.86
2	Assam	58274.34
3	Manipur	6261.85
4	Meghalaya	6066.52
5	Mizoram	3787.69
6	Nagaland	5357.40
7	Sikkim	2332.25
8	Tripura	7700.60
	Total NE-Region	94375.51
	<b>Total - All States</b>	<b>906757.88</b>
	<b>UT s with Legislature</b>	
1	Delhi	8521.11
2	Pondicherry	1038.61
	<b>Total- UT s with Legislature</b>	<b>9559.72</b>
1	A & N Islands	1083.25
2	Chandigarh	776.69
3	D & N Haveli	400.18
4	Daman & Diu	356.85
5	Lakshadweep	247.90
		<b>2864.87</b>
	<b>Total- UT s</b>	<b>12424.59</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>919182.47</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI.

## 16.2 AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)

16.2.1 The Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), earlier known as Department of ISM&H was set up in 1995 with a view to strengthening and mainstreaming AYUSH health services for meeting the unmet health needs of the Indian population.

16.2.2 Health seeking behaviour studies in India and even in several developed countries indicate that over 40% of the population seeks support for their health care needs from traditional systems of medicine. Medical pluralism is thus a new social characteristic of consumer behaviour. This shift from singular to plurality is happening because it is becoming evident to consumers that no single system of medicine has solutions for all their health care needs. The AYUSH sector has a critical role to play in this emerging era of medical pluralism

### Review of the Annual Plan 2007-08

16.2.3 The 2007-08 being the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan has been a very challenging year. Several new Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been launched in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. *In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.488 and RE was Rs.390 crore, the actual expenditure was 383.36 crore.* Performances under important Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Sector are as under:

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### 1. Promotion of AYUSH

16.2.4 Under the Promotion of AYUSH there are following three sub schemes.

(a) **Development of Institutions** with an outlay of Rs.47.00 crore, the actual

expenditure was Rs. 43.37 crore in 2007-08 for providing assistance to UG/PG model colleges for strengthening of infrastructure, capacity building and raising of AYUSH education standards.

(b) **Hospitals and Dispensaries** with an outlay of Rs. 120.00 crore, the actual expenditure was Rs.128.78 crore, in 2007-08. It has been subsumed under National Rural Health Mission for providing assistance to States for opening of AYUSH Wings in medical colleges/District hospitals and opening of specialized clinics at CHC/PHC level and provision of AYUSH essential medicines to hospitals and dispensaries.

(c) **Drug Quality Control** with an outlay of Rs.10.00 crore for provision of assistance to States for strengthening enforcement of ASU&H machinery, assistance to AYUSH drug industry for establishing in-house quality control laboratories and establishment of their facilities as per WHO GMP norms. The actual expenditure was Rs.15.90 crore in 2007-08.

#### 2. Public-Private partnership for setting up of specialty clinics /IPDs

16.2.5 With an outlay of Rs.5.00 crore, the actual expenditure was zero in 2007-08. This PPP scheme is designed to set up specialty clinics / IPDs in existing AYUSH hospitals by reputed AYUSH institutions. It has been felt that without involving reputed AYUSH institutions, it will not be feasible to upgrade the standards of secondary & tertiary levels clinical care and research in AYUSH sector in Government hospitals / AYUSH institutions.

### Central Sector Schemes

#### 1. Systems Strengthening

16.2.6 Strengthening the Department of AYUSH, Statutory Institutions, hospitals and dispensaries, strengthening of pharmacopeial

laboratories, IEC and other programmes and schemes, have been merged as “Systems Strengthening”. In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.31.48 crore and the actual expenditure was 16.27 crore.

## 2. Educational Institutions

16.2.7 In the year 2007-08 the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.89.02 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs.55.06 crore.

## 3. Research & Development including Medicinal Plants

16.2.8 Under the scheme, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha; Unani Medicine; Yoga and Naturopathy; Homeopathy; Extra Mural Research; patent Cell for AYUSH intellectual property rights ; Survey on uses & acceptability of AYUSH systems and setting up of National Board for Medicinal Plants are included. In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.143.95 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs.118.19 crore.

16.2.9 Setting up of National Board for Medicinal Plants for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants and Scheme for Cultivation, Processing and Marketing of Medicinal Plants had an outlay of Rs.80.00 crore. The scheme has sub components for financial allocation: cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants species over 75,000 hectares; raising of 50 lakh seedlings; setting up of Centralized Seed Centre and Nursery for cultivating planting materials for prioritized medicinal plant species, setting up of medicinal plants zones in six agro-climatic zones of the country; and market development assistance fund for plan building and marketing support. The actual expenditure was Rs.50.15 crore in 2007-08.

## 4. HRD (Training Programme / Fellowship / Exposure visit / Upgradation of skills)

16.2.10 In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.3.00 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs.1.94 crore.

## 5. Cataloguing Digitization of Manuscripts & AYUSH IT Network

16.2.11 In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.2.25 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs.2.00 crore.

## 6. International Co-operation

16.2.12 In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.4.00 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs.1.18 crore.

## 7. Development of AYUSH Industry

16.2.13 In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.27.30 crore and the actual expenditure was only Rs.0.13 crore.

## 8. Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions / midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH

16.2.14 In the year 2007-08, the Budget Estimate (BE) was Rs.5.00 crore and the actual expenditure was only Rs.0.54 crore.

## Major Achievements

16.2.15 The following are major achievements during the year 2007-08

- About 1129 projects under Contractual Farming Scheme have been sanctioned by NMPB.
- Arogya at Delhi and Indore were organized for promotion of AYUSH systems.



- 30 Specialized Therapy Centres with hospitalization facility for Panchakarma/ Kshar Sutra therapy of Ayurveda or Regimental therapy of Unani Medicine or Siddha or Yoga & Naturopathy or Homoeopathy were established.
- 251 Specialty Clinic of ISM&H i.e. system specific outdoor treatment centres were established.
- 22 ISM&H Wings in District Allopathic hospitals—outdoor as well as indoor facility of one or two systems of ISM&H were established.
- Essential drugs were supplied to State Rural and Backward area dispensaries.
- 8 DTLs & Pharmacies were given grant-in-aid for strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories/ Pharmacies/ Enforcement Mechanism/ GMP Compliance units
- Eight free camps have been conducted in Socio Economically Backward areas like slums/ SC/ ST dominated areas.
- Reorientation Training Programme organized
- Preventive Care Unit of Yoga started at 16 ESI Dispensaries in May, 2007.
- 121 Training Programme on Naturopathy were organized in North East regions.
- 669 Naturopathy Programmes on Health education, awareness and training for general public, women and students were organized.
- 17,446 population covered under Tribal Health Care Research Programme by CCRAS.
- Clinical trials on three disease viz; Rheumatoid arthritis, Eczema and Psoriasis consolidated and published in the form of success stories by CCRUM.
- 13,140 patients registered under Mobile Clinical Research Programme of CCRUM.
- 3720 school children checked up.
- Five research papers published in drug research programme of CCRUM.
- Unani Pharmacopeia of India - Vol. III & IV published. Fifth volume is under compilation.
- Two volumes of Kitab-al-Hawi published.
- Books Magzanul Mufradat-wa-Murakkabat and Madan-ul-Aksir published. Five research papers published by CCRUM.

#### Annual Plan- 2008-09

16.2.16 The approved budget for 2008-09 is Rs.534 crore. The allocation under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department is Rs.250 crore and Central Sector is Rs.284 crore. The scheme wise detail is given at Annexure- 16.2.1.

#### Central Sector Schemes

##### Systems Strengthening

16.2.17 The ongoing schemes namely, strengthening the Department of AYUSH, Statutory Institutions, hospitals and dispensaries, strengthening of pharmacopeial laboratories, IEC and other programmes and schemes, have been merged as “Systems Strengthening”. In Annual Plan 2008-2009, provision of Rs.47.59 crore has been made.

##### Educational Institutions

16.2.18 For proper development of these systems, it is necessary to have a separate National Institute of each system. Apart from existing Institutes, Department of AYUSH has got the approval of the Union Cabinet to establish an Institute of Ayurveda and

Homoeopathy in NIEGRIMS, Shillong in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for training of NE youth in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy to mainstream these systems in health care in NE. The Union Cabinet has already approved setting up of a NE Institute of Folk Medicine at Passighat for documentation of folk medicine practices. In Annual Plan 2008-2009 provision of Rs.76.19 crore has been provided.

### **Research & Development Including Medicinal Plants**

16.2.19 The infrastructure and capacities of AYUSH research councils will be upgraded to enable them to carry out state of the art scientific work related to drug standardization, quality control, botanical standardization and laying down of pharmacopeial standards and clinical trials. In Annual Plan 2008-2009 provision of Rs.117.07 crore approved.

### **New initiatives under Central Sector Schemes**

16.2.20 New initiatives under Central Sector Schemes are as under

- i. Technological upgradation of AYUSH industry through development of AYUSH industry clusters with the outlay Rs.22.30 crore for the year 2008-2009
- ii. Provision of a back ended subsidy of 30% of the project cost upto 30.00 lakhs to ASU&H manufacturing units for setting up in house quality control laboratories/ upgradation of facilities to WHO GMP standards.
- iii. HRD (Training Programme/ Fellowship/ Exposure visit/ upgradation of skills etc. of teachers and practitioners) with the outlay Rs.9.00 crore for the year 2008-2009.

- iv. Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books & Manuscripts with the outlay Rs.1.85 crore for the year 2008-2009.
- v. International Co-operation with the outlay Rs.5.00 crore for the year 2008-2009.
- vi. Funding of NGOs engaged in revitalization/ local health traditions/ etc. under AYUSH with the outlay Rs.5.00 crore for the year 2008-2009.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **Promotion of AYUSH**

##### ***Development of Institutions***

16.2.21 A substantial improvement has been brought about in Government UG/PG colleges with the expenditure incurred in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Since the scheme has the crucial importance to AYUSH sector the scheme has been comprehensively modified and an outlay of Rs.550.00 crore have been proposed to ensure that AYUSH institutions in Government aided sector are brought up to the minimum standards prescribed by the Statutory Body within the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. In Annual Plan 2008-2009, provision of Rs.65.00 crore has been made.

##### ***Hospitals and Dispensaries***

16.2.22 The overall purpose of the Scheme is to create capacity and make available the benefits of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems to the public at large so that people can exercise their choice in accessing the health services. This has now been subsumed under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), as it aims at creating AYUSH facilities in PHCs/CHCs /District Hospitals for the purposes of mainstreaming of AYUSH under NRHM. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crore has been made in Annual Plan 2008-09.

### **Drugs Quality Control**

16.2.23 This is mainly aimed at strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories, pharmacies and strengthening of enforcement mechanism for quality control of ISM. In Annual Plan 2008-2009, provision of Rs.30.00 crore has been made.

### **New initiatives**

#### **(i) Public-Private partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.**

16.2.24 PPP mode would be adopted to set up specialty clinics / IPDs in existing AYUSH hospitals by renowned AYUSH institutions. It has been felt that without involving reputed AYUSH institutions, it will not be feasible to upgrade the standards of secondary & tertiary levels clinical care and research in AYUSH sector in Government hospitals / AYUSH institutions. In Annual Plan 2008-2009 provision of Rs.5.00 crore has been made.

#### **(ii) Setting up of Medicinal Plants Processing Zones**

16.2.25 The scheme will have sub components for cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants species over 75,000 hectares; raising of 50 lakh seedlings; setting up of Centralized Seed Centre and Nursery for cultivating planting materials for prioritized medicinal plant species, setting up of medicinal plants zones in six agro-climatic zones of the country; and market development assistance fund for plan building and marketing support. In Annual Plan 2008-2009 provision of Rs.30.00 crore has been made.

### **Policy/Programme Issues**

#### **Improving Governance**

16.2.26 (i) Creating effective non-bureaucratic, participatory mechanisms involving stakeholders and delegating

responsibilities for implementation of all AYUSH programmes in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

(ii) Introducing creative PPP models for implementing major projects.

(iii) Involving stakeholders in preparing a consensus document on the objectives, structure and functions of the national pharmacopeial commission.

#### **Educational reforms strategy**

16.2.27 Designing and implementing an *effective* process of creating consensus in the AYUSH academic community about the need for and content of educational reform (UG, PG level) including the involvement of statutory bodies like CCIM.

#### **Strategy Documents**

16.2.28 Preparing white papers by experts which spell out policy and strategic plans for the following areas:

- i. International cooperation,
- ii. Conservation of the country's vast knowledge resources of medical manuscripts.
- iii. Modernization of AYUSH industry.
- iv. Public health and AYUSH
- v. Support for specialty clinical services/hospitals in the private and non-government sector.
- vi. IPR and traditional medical knowledge.

#### **State Funding for AYUSH Sector**

16.2.29 State Funding for AYUSH Sector is proposed as under

- i. There has been a four fold increase in funds by the Central Government in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. State Governments

- should raise the funding from the State Plans to the AYUSH Sector.
- ii. Fundamental change in the health care policy & Administration for integrating AYUSH systems in health care delivery at all levels by combining strengths of modern medicine and AYUSH systems and increasing cross system referrals.
  - iii. Inclusion of AYUSH orientation courses in MBBS course and orientation course on National Health Programmes in AYUSH graduate courses.
- Prioritizing research in AYUSH research councils to validate therapies and drugs to address in particular, the chronic and new life style related emerging diseases.
  - All round improvement in the functioning of national institutes / development of at least 50 Centres of Excellence for UG/PG education in the country.
  - Introduction of standardized plant based drugs for T.B./Malaria/HIV/AIDS/Cancer disease control programmes and for adjuvant therapy

### (iii) Pharmacopoeial Standards

- Facilitating availability of raw drugs which are authentic and as per pharmacopoeial standards to help improve quality of drugs, for domestic consumption and export and creation of an independent Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine for expeditious laying down of pharmacopoeial standards.

### (iv) Modernizing Industry

- Upscaling of AYUSH industry from present Rs.5,000 crore to Rs.20,000 crore and increase in export of AYUSH medicines from present Rs.150.00 crore to Rs.1000.00 crore by 2020 A.D.

### (v) International Cooperation

- Developing a new educational research and commercial agenda for international cooperation focused on selected countries and regions of the world.

### Informatics

- Supporting development of AYUSH informatics to aid teaching, research, clinical services and community outreach.

## The priority/thrust areas for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

16.2.30 The envisaged priority/thrust areas are as under:

### (i) Health Services

- Integrating AYUSH in health care delivery system and National Programmes via NRHM and ensuring optimal use of the vast infrastructure of hospitals & dispensaries, and physicians.
- Establishment of a State of Art tertiary health care AYUSH hospital.
- Establishment of Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy and another Institute for development of herbal medicine in 11th Plan in the North East.

### (ii) Education & Research

- Upgrading standards of AYUSH education by revising curricula to contemporary relevance and improving the quality of teachers and clinicians, and by creating Model Institutions
- Supporting AYUSH Centres of Excellence also in non-government sector and extending assistance to them for creating infrastructural facilities.

## ANNEXURE - 16.2.1

## Scheme-wise Details (AYUSH)

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	11th Plan 2007-2012	BE 2007-08	AE 2007-08	Outlay 2008-09
1	2	3	4	6	7
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Systems Strengthening</b>	<b>282.75</b>	<b>31.48</b>	<b>16.37</b>	<b>47.59</b>
<b>a)</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING OF DEPTT. OF AYUSH</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>7.15</b>
1	Secretariat Social Services	35.00	5.00	5.49	5.50
2	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Committee on ASU	12.00	1.50	1.45	1.65
<b>b)</b>	<b>STATUTORY INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.94</b>
1	Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	0.70	0.20	0.19	0.39
2	Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05
3	Central Pharmacy Council for AYUSH	2.00	0.40	0.00	0.50
<b>c)</b>	<b>HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES</b>	<b>162.80</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>27.50</b>
1	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	150.00	10.00	0.00	25.00
2	Expansion of CGHS dispensaries	6.30	1.00	0.41	1.30
3	Ayurveda Hospital, Lodhi Road	6.50	1.00	0.13	1.20
<b>d)</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING OF PHARMACOPOEIAL LABORATORIES</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>4.00</b>
1	Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	17.00	1.83	1.13	3.50
2	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	3.00	1.50	0.73	0.50
3	Strengthening of PLIM/HPL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, U.P.)	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>e)</b>	<b>INFORMATION, EDUCATION &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>f)</b>	<b>AYUSH &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Educational Institutions</b>	<b>410.68</b>	<b>89.02</b>	<b>55.06</b>	<b>76.19</b>
1	Instt. Post Grad. Teaching & Research, Jamnagar	10.00	7.00	6.97	5.66
2	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	49.18	14.82	8.50	8.20
3	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	5.00	1.00	0.60	0.96
4	National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	20.00	8.00	6.00	7.50
5	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	45.00	19.00	16.98	17.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	11th Plan 2007-2012	BE 2007-08	AE 2007-08	Outlay 2008-09
1	2	3	4	6	7
6	National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	25.00	10.00	5.38	8.00
7	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	20.00	3.12	1.52	3.43
8	Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi	1.00	0.20	0.13	0.00
9	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	13.50	3.88	2.98	4.25
10	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong	81.00	8.00	3.00	10.50
11	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat	41.00	7.00	0.00	6.69
12	Assistance to AYUSH Centres of Excellence.	100.00	7.00	3.00	4.00
<b>3</b>	<b>Research &amp; Development including Medicinal Plants</b>	<b>719.57</b>	<b>143.95</b>	<b>118.19</b>	<b>117.07</b>
	<b>RESEARCH COUNCILS</b>	<b>359.50</b>	<b>63.95</b>	<b>68.04</b>	<b>74.07</b>
1	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, New Delhi	105.00	20.00	23.99	27.00
2	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	85.00	16.70	18.70	18.00
3	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, New Delhi	20.00	4.00	3.50	5.00
4	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	70.00	11.55	11.41	13.43
5	Central Councils' Combined Building Complex	10.00	1.70	1.53	2.14
6	Extra Mural Research Projects.	60.00	8.00	7.75	7.00
7	Patent Cell for AYUSH intellectual property rights (in TKDL)	4.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
8	Survey on Usage & acceptability of AYUSH Systems.	5.00	1.00	0.16	0.50
	<b>MEDICINAL PLANTS</b>	<b>360.07</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>50.15</b>	<b>43.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>HRD (Training Programme/Fellowship/Exposure visit/Upgradation of skills etc.</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>9.00</b>
1	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	25.00	2.00	1.94	8.00
2	Programme for training / fellowship / exposure visit / up-gradation of skills etc. for AYUSH personnel	5.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Cataloguing, Digitization of Manuscripts &amp; AYUSH IT Network</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.85</b>
1	Cataloguing, Digitization and AYUSH IT Network	20.00	1.00	2.00	0.00



Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	11th Plan 2007-2012	BE 2007-08	AE 2007-08	Outlay 2008-09
1	2	3	4	6	7
2	Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books & Manuscripts	20.00	1.25	0.00	1.85
<b>6</b>	<b>International Co-operation</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>5.00</b>
1	International Exchange Programmes / Seminars /Workshop on AYUSH and Scholarship scheme for foreign students in AYUSH	10.00	2.00	1.18	4.00
2	Assistance for International Co-operation activities for promotion of AYUSH including market development.	30.00	2.00	0.00	1.00
<b>7</b>	<b>Development of AYUSH industry</b>	<b>505.00</b>	<b>27.30</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>22.30</b>
1	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters.	500.00	27.00	0.00	22.00
2	Incentives to AYUSH industry for participation in fairs/conducting market study for creating a developing market opportunity	5.00	0.30	0.13	0.30
<b>8</b>	<b>Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>5.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL : A (Central Sector)</b>	<b>2053.00</b>	<b>306.00</b>	<b>195.31</b>	<b>284.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Promotion of AYUSH</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>177.00</b>	<b>188.05</b>	<b>215.00</b>
a)	Development of Institutions	550.00	47.00	43.37	65.00
b)	Hospitals and Dispensaries(under NRHM)	625.00	120.00	128.78	120.00
c)	Drugs Quality Control	225.00	10.00	15.90	30.00
	<b>New Initiatives</b>	<b>680.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Public-private partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Medicinal Plants Processing Zones.</b>	<b>485.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL : B</b>	<b>1935.00</b>	<b>182.00</b>	<b>188.05</b>	<b>250.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY (A+B)</b>	<b>3988.00</b>	<b>488.00</b>	<b>383.36</b>	<b>534.00</b>

## Chapter 17

### Nutrition & Social Safety Net

#### 17.1. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

17.1.1 The importance of optimal nutrition for health and human development is well recognized. Article 47 of the Constitution of India states that “the State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improvement in public health among its primary duties”. Successive Five-Year Plans laid down the policies and strategies for achieving these goals. Over the decades, there has been substantial reduction in severe grades of under nutrition; however reduction in mild and moderate under nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies have been very slow.

17.1.2 Malnutrition, resulting from relative or absolute deficiency of one or more essential macro and micro-nutrients, is a major threat to social and economic development of the country. Poor feeding practices in infancy and early childhood, resulting in malnutrition, contribute to impaired cognitive and social development, poor school performance and reduced productivity in later life.

17.1.3 During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan efforts are being made to carry forward the lessons from previous plan periods by building on the positive experiences, addressing the gaps in the nutrition sector, eliminating and combating major nutritional disorders and deficiencies. It would be prudent to mainstream nutritional perspective in the development process through comprehensive economic and social empowerment, strengthening institutional frame work,

forging partnership with community based organisations/ civil society, reinforcement of research and establishing forward and backward linkages between planners/decision makers and beneficiaries.

17.1.4 It is alarming to note that over the last three decades, there has not been much change in dietary intake; except among the affluent segments of the population. Another worrying cause is prevalence of large disparities between states /UTs and among different socio-economic strata of the population across the country. Priority needs to be accorded to the following aspects of the various nutritional challenges faced by the nation,: (i) low birth weight due to under nutrition and malnutrition of the mother and foetus, with about 30 percent of Indian babies having low birth weights, (ii) under nutrition and stunting among children and under nutrition in adults, (iii) micronutrient malnutrition especially vitamin A, iodine and iron, and (iv) chronic energy excess & over nutrition and associated health problems.

17.1.5 A number of direct and indirect nutrition interventions are being undertaken by different sectors of the Government with a view to promote nutrition of the people. It is evident that malnutrition being a multi-faceted problem requires a multi-sectoral approach for its prevention and control. Some of the **direct nutrition interventions** are:

- a) Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) – India’s response to the challenge of providing pre-school

education by breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality; by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**

- b) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)-[ Available data from NFHS indicate that under-nutrition is common both among adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women] by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**
- c) Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation of pregnant women, Vitamin A supplementation of children of 9-36 months age group and Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**
- d) Mid Day Meal (MDM) for primary school children by **Department of Elementary Education and Literacy**.

17.1.6 Apart from these direct interventions there are number of indirect interventions facilitated by various other related Ministries and Departments.

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### Undernutrition

17.1.7 The nutritional status of children in the age group (0-3 years), one of the most nutritionally vulnerable segments of the population, is considered to be a sensitive indicator of community health and nutrition. There has been some reduction in moderate and severe under nutrition at the national level. Malnutrition varies widely across region, states, age, gender and social groups, being worst in children under two, in the populous northern states, in rural areas, and among tribal populations and scheduled castes.

17.1.8 As per National Family Health Survey, 2005-06 across 29 states, about 40% of children under three years of age are underweight, and almost half of the children are stunted (44.9 percent). Wasting is less prevalent affecting around 23% percent of children under three years of age (as per WHO standards).

### Current Scenario of Micro Nutrient Deficiencies

17.1.9 The recent NNMB Report (Dec. 2006) reveals that the consumption of all foods except roots and tubers was below the RDI in all the age/sex/physiological groups. The consumption of protective foods such as pulses, green leafy vegetables (GLV), milk and fruits were grossly inadequate. Consequently, the intakes of micronutrients such as iron, vitamin A, riboflavin and folic acid were far below the recommended levels in all the age groups. Only a fourth of the preschool and school age children were consuming diets adequate in protein and energy, the proportion of which was higher in adolescents (about 30-60%) and in adults (about 70-80%).

17.1.10 The corresponding nutritional status under the age of 5 years shows that there has been no child (among children surveyed) who exhibited signs of kwashiorkor, while the prevalence of marasmus was about 0.1%. The prevalence of Bitot spots, an objective sign of vitamin A deficiency and that of angular stomatitis, indicative of B-complex deficiency, was about 0.6% and 0.8% respectively among the preschool children. Among the school age children, the common deficiency signs noted were conjunctival xerosis (2.3%), Bitot spots (1.9%), angular stomatitis (2%) and the prevalence of dental fluorosis was 2%.

17.1.11 Here we look at some of the specific micronutrient deficiencies in the country which causes public health concerns.

*i) Anaemia:* As per the NFHS-3, all over the country, around 73 percent of children up to the age of three in urban areas and 81.2 percent in rural areas are anaemic. Also, the prevalence has increased from 74.2% (1998-99) to 79.2% (2005-06). Nagaland had the lowest prevalence (44.3 percent) followed by Goa (49.3 percent) and Mizoram (51.7 percent). Bihar had the highest prevalence (87.6 percent) followed closely by Rajasthan (85.1 percent) and Karnataka (82.7 percent).

17.1.12 Figure –1 shows that out of 29 states, 15 states which are most populous have (only those states where children anaemic level more than 70%) prevalence of anaemia among children (6-35 months) at more than 70%. Except Punjab, all other states have prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women more than 50%. This again reiterates the strong relation between anaemia levels of mothers and children.

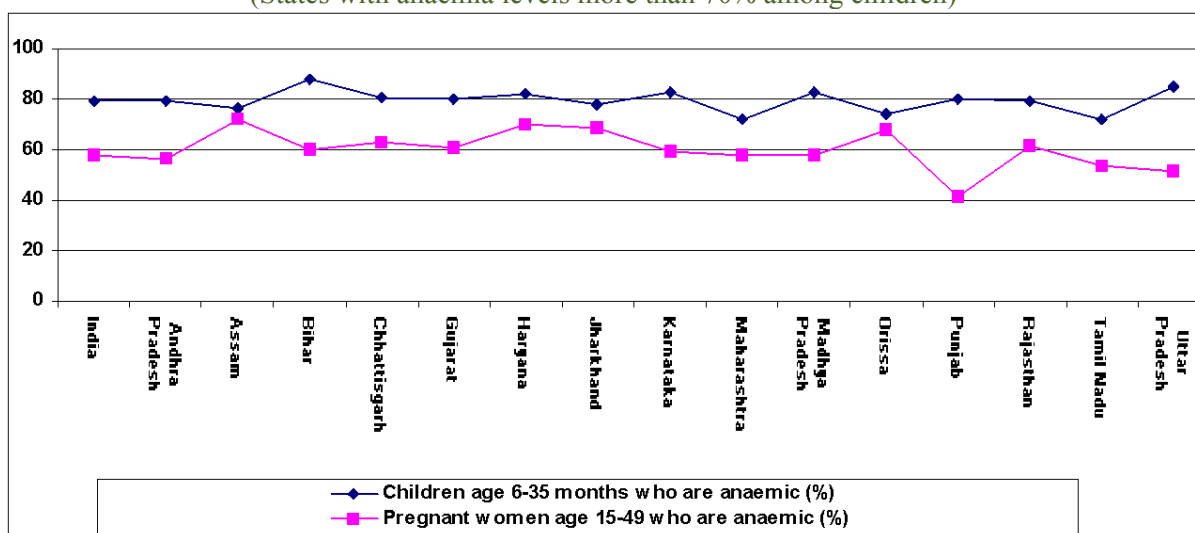
17.1.13 Data from NFHS (29 states, 2005-06) has shown that prevalence of anaemia is very

high among young children (0-3 years of age), married women and pregnant women. Moderate and severe anaemia is seen even among the educated families both in urban and rural areas. The interstate differences in prevalence of anaemia are attributable to differences in dietary intake and to access to health care.

17.1.14 The current strategy on iron and folic acid supplementation included under National Rural Health Mission clearly spells out the policy regarding iron folic acid supplementation to the vulnerable groups. The strategy recommends the appropriate doses of IFA supplementation should be given to 6-12 month infants as there is sufficient evidence that the iron deficiency affects this age-group also. It also advocates the current programme recommendations for pregnant and lactating women should be continued. Besides school children, 6-10 year old, and adolescent 11-18 year old should also be included in the Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme as per the recommended dosage.

*ii) Iodine Deficiency Disorders:* Unlike other micronutrient deficiencies, iodine deficiency

**Figure-1: Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women and children**  
(States with anaemia levels more than 70% among children)



Source: NFHS-3(2005-06), IIPS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI

disorders are due to deficiency of iodine in water, soil and foodstuffs and affect all socio-economic groups living in defined geographic areas. Although the prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) in India is lower than in most South Asian countries, the problem is ubiquitous and affects millions of people.

17.1.15 Like other vitamin and mineral deficiencies, the prevalence of IDD varies widely across and within states. 17 states have been identified as goiter-endemic, as have most hilly regions. More recently, there appears to have been an emergence of new endemic areas in the plains.

17.1.16 Based on the recommendations of the Central Council of Health, the Government took a policy decision to iodise the entire edible salt in the country by 1992. There has been a steady progress in the production of iodised salt over the past few years in India. In October 2000, the central government lifted the ban on sale of non-iodized salt for human consumption. Although, the Central ban was lifted, some states continued to impose the ban under Section 7(IV) of the PFA Act. On 25.6.2005, Government of India re-imposed the ban on sale of non-iodised salt for human consumption.

*iii) Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD):* It has been recognized to be a major controllable public health and nutritional problem. An estimated 5.7% children in India suffer from eye signs of vitamin A deficiency. Recent evidence suggests that even mild vitamin A deficiency probably increases morbidity and mortality in children, emphasizing the public health importance of this disorder.

17.1.17 During past few years, series of expert consultations were held among various stakeholders, keeping in view of disaggregated age-wise prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children (NNMB reports). All

these stakeholders recommended extending the programme to cover children upto 5 years. Consequently, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, issued guidelines to the States in November, 2006 extending the programme to cover upto 5 years.

17.1.18 There is huge variation in the prevalence of VAD among children by state. It is also a matter of concern that only 21% children of age 12-35 months received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months as per NFHS-3. Less than 10% coverage is reported in Nagaland (8.7%) and Uttar Pradesh (7.3%). Only states like Tamil Nadu (37.2%), Goa(37.3%), Tripura (38.0%), Kerala (38.2%), West Bengal(41.2%) and Mizoram(42.2%) have better coverage, though substantially low, than in other states.

17.1.19 Vitamin A supplementation is to be implemented through the Primary Health Centers, its sub centers and the anganwadis. All health staff working with the Primary Health Centers are responsible for administering vitamin A concentrates to children under 5 years and for imparting nutrition education. The services of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme are utilized for the distribution of vitamin A to children in the ICDS Blocks and for education of mothers and prevention of Vitamin A deficiency.

### Over Nutrition and Consequences

17.1.20 In 2005, WHO estimated that about 35 of the total 58 million deaths would be due to major chronic diseases like CVD, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. CVD would be responsible for 30% of these deaths. The burden of mortality, morbidity, and disability attributable to non-communicable diseases is currently greatest and continuing to grow in the developing countries, where 66 percent of these deaths occur. The most important risks including

high blood pressure and high concentrations of cholesterol in the blood, are attributed to inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables, overweight or obesity, and physical inactivity that are closely related to diet and nutritional intake and life styles. Though communicable diseases, and diseases and deaths associated with maternal and prenatal conditions and nutritional deficiencies continue to be very important and need to be considered as main public health challenges especially in context of developing countries, the present threat of chronic diseases cannot be ignored any longer and should be addressed by providing a comprehensive public health response.

17.1.21 In India, both over nutrition and under nutrition co-exist. The micronutrient deficiencies such as iron deficiency anaemia, vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders is wide spread in the country and affecting a vast majority of individuals of different age, sex, physiological groups. Contrary to this, increasing affluence, changing life styles, consumption of junk foods on one hand and lack of adequate exercise and increasing sedentary activities are leading to higher prevalence of overweight and obesity, especially among adolescents in the urban areas. This is significantly contributing to higher prevalence of chronic degenerative disorders, in the form of hypertension, type II diabetes, cancer, coronary artery diseases and stroke etc., in adulthood.

### **Nutritional Component of Integrated Child Development Services**

17.1.22 Currently, services under the scheme are being provided to about 786.73 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 649.90 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 136.83 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of about 9.74 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres.

17.1.23 It is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored scheme implemented through the State/UT Governments with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide from their own resources. However, from the year 2005-06, the Government of India has been providing Central assistance to States/UTs for supplementary nutrition also to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less.

17.1.24 As the scheme had limited coverage, the design and planning of the implementation needs to be revamped to ensure rapid universalization. Besides, all its original six services have to be delivered fully for the programme to be effective: supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, health & nutrition education, referral services and preschool education.

### **Supplementary Nutrition norms**

17.1.25 On an average, the effort should be to provide daily nutritional supplements to the extent indicated below:

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Calories (cal)</b>	<b>Protein (g)</b>
Children below 3 years*	300	8-10
Children 3-6 years	300	8-10
Severely malnourished Children on medical advice after health check-up	600	16-20
Pregnant & Lactating (P&L) Mothers	500	20-25

(Adolescent Girls will be provided supplementary nutrition at the same scale as admissible to pregnant & lactating mothers)

\* Provisions regarding promotion of breast-feeding in the IMS Act are relevant

### **Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)**

17.1.26 Adolescence is a crucial phase in the life cycle; the transition from childhood to



adulthood is one of the most eventful periods for mental, emotional and psychological well-being. The adolescent girl is especially vulnerable, being often deprived both of adequate care and learning opportunities and being more vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies, in this period of the life cycle. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) has estimated the extent of undernutrition amongst adolescent girls and women. More than one third (33%) of women in the age group 15-49 yrs, have a BMI (Body Mass Index) of less than 18.5 kg/m. The high prevalence of anaemia is also brought out by the NFHS-3. It indicated that 56.2% of girls/women in the age group 15-49 years suffer from anaemia.

17.1.27 In order to reduce the magnitude of this problem, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was launched, by the Planning Commission, in 51 districts, on a pilot project basis, in the 2002-03. The project was continued and implemented by the Planning Commission in the year 2003-04 also. The programme is being operationalised through the Ministry of Women and Child Development since 2005-06 and would be implemented in 2008-09.

17.1.28 The proposal was for continuation of the project in the year 2007-08. All under nourished adolescent girls (age group 11-19 years) as identified by body weight would be covered, irrespective of financial status of the family to which they belong. The food grains at BPL rates will be provided to the states for the programme. Free food grains, @ 6 kg per beneficiary per month would be provided to the under nourished adolescent girls (weight <35 kg) in 51 backward districts under the project. During 2007-08 also the programme continued as pilot project in 51 districts.

### **Towards Finding Solutions**

17.1.29 Besides the on-going programmes, a five pronged strategy is being adopted during

the Eleventh Plan to accelerate the programmes to overcome malnutrition in the country. These relate to:

- (i) **Dietary Diversification:** It means increasing the range of nutrient rich foods consumed. In practice, this requires the implementation of programmes that improve the availability and consumption of, and access to, different types of nutrient-rich foods (such as animal products, fruits and vegetables) in adequate quantities, especially among those who are at risk for, or vulnerable to malnutrition. Attention also needs to be paid to ensure that dietary intakes of oils and fats are adequate for enhancing the absorption of the limited supplies of micronutrients. It includes activities that improve production, availability and access to micronutrient-rich and locally produced foods as a major focus of this type of intervention.
- (ii) **Nutrient Supplementation:** It concerns the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development and Department of School Education and Literacy and could be achieved through biannual campaigns for administration of vitamin A to children between 9 months to 5 years, providing iron and folic acid supplements to children from 6 months to 2 years and to adolescent girls of 10-19 years, administering iron tablets to all pregnant and lactating women and by emphasizing breastfeeding of infants up to 6 months under the NRHM implementation Plans.
- (iii) **Horticulture Intervention:** Although India is one of the leading producers of vegetables; green leafy vegetables constitute only 16% of the total

vegetable production. Horticulture intervention will include increasing the nutrient rich crops to meet the requirements. Promotion of home gardening is important to increase availability at the household level. Emphasis should be put on perennial varieties of green leafy vegetables that are relatively easy to grow.

- (iv) **Public Health Measures:** These will involve the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Commerce, Rural Development and Urban Development. This would require streamlining procedures of procurement and supply, building institutional capacity in organizations for monitoring and mapping micronutrient deficiencies, deworming children at regular intervals and provision of safe drinking water and sanitation.
- (v) **Food Fortification:** The activities would involve the Ministries and Department of Health, Food Processing Industries, Food & Public Distribution, Consumer Affairs, Finance, Panchayati Raj and State Governments. There are definitely some issues regarding the proposed forms of food fortification such as providing fortified atta instead of grain under the PDS. Clearly, there needs to be much greater research into the strategy of providing fortified foods to address micronutrient deficiencies. The Eleventh Plan will promote food fortification based on evidence.

## 17.2 LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

17.2.1 Labour Sector addressed multi-dimensional socio-economic aspects relating to labour welfare, productivity, living standard of workers and social security. The resources are directed through Plan programmes towards skill formation and development, monitoring of working conditions, creation of industrial harmony through infrastructure of health, industrial relations and insurance against disease, accident, and unemployment for the workers and their families. The achievement of these objectives in the areas of labour and labour welfare is determined largely by the structure and quality of labour market that exists. Appropriate conditions at work are ensured by measures taken to promote safety at the workplace and minimizing occupational hazards. Labour laws that regulate payment of wages and provision of social security to the workers facilitate a reasonable return on labour. In all these areas, a Welfare State performs an important role.

### TENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES

17.2.2. The present infrastructure for improving labour productivity and for ensuring the welfare of workers covers only a very small segment of the labour force. Therefore, the objective of the Tenth Plan is to increase the coverage of the labour market institutions. The essential condition for this is the provision of gainful employment to the entire labour force.

17.2.3. The Tenth Plan objective is to ensure that over a period of five to ten years, the labour market institutions for productivity improvement, safety, health and social security of workers, cover the bulk of the labour force through simplified procedures.

## **NATIONAL COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME (NCMP)**

17.2.4. In respect of Labour Welfare and Social Security, the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) declares that

*“The United Progressive Alliance Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and well-being of all workers, particularly, those in the unorganized sector who constitute 93% of our workforce. Social Security, health insurance and other schemes for such workers like weavers, handloom workers, fishermen and fisherwomen, toddy tappers, leather workers, plantation labour, beedi workers, etc will be expanded”.*

17.2.5. The Ministry of Labour & Employment (MOL&E) have taken steps to ensure implementation of the social security measures for the unorganized sector workers. To look into the possibility of providing social security to the unorganized sector workers, a National Commission of Enterprises in the Unorganised / Informal Sector (NCEUIS) set up by the Government has also drafted two Bills viz. – (i) The Unorganized Workers Social Security Bill, 2005; and (ii) The Unorganised Sector Workers (Condition of Work and Livelihood Promotion) Bill, 2005. Further, the National Advisory Council of UPA Government has also suggested draft of an Unorganised Sector Social Security Act, 2005. The Bills are under consideration of the Government.

## **PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS UTILIZATION**

17.2.6. The Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay of the Ministry was approved at Rs. 345 crore. This contributes Rs.253.55 crore for the central schemes and Rs.91.45 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The higher outlays approved during Annual Plan 2007-08 is basically due to a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of DG&T namely up-gradation of

ITIs into Centres of Excellence. Besides, there is a provisions for few new initiatives in the areas of Vocational training and labour Welfare.

## **ZERO BASED BUDGETING (ZBB) EXERCISE**

17.2.7. To avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure judicious use of resources, a comprehensive review of on-going and new central sector plan schemes of Ministry of Labour with reference to the priorities and objectives of the NCMP was carried out. Further, with a view to reducing the number of schemes, a joint exercise of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and Planning Commission has been carried out. Through this exercise, the number of schemes has been brought down from 56 to 47.

## **MID-TERM APPRAISAL**

17.2.8. As a follow-up of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the following thrust areas concerning Ministry of Labour & Employment, have been identified keeping in view the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP).

- i. Reform Labour Laws;
- ii. Provide social security mechanisms for the unorganized sector; and
- iii. Reforming / reorganizing / accrediting agencies for education / training institutions.

## **SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTE / SCHEDULED TRIBES**

17.2.9. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has specific plan schemes viz i) Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; ii) Special Coaching Schemes; iii) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour; iv) Labour Welfare Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. Together these constitute the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) for STs and SCs respectively. During 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 3.09 crore has been earmarked for TSP and SCP in respect of those schemes where these are feasible.

17.2.10 In addition to Labour and Labour Welfare Sector, many initiatives are taken for the benefit of the workers through Plan schemes of various Central Ministries / Departments.

### **ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR**

17.2.11 With a view to fulfilling the constitutional mandate, a major programme viz. National Child Labour Programme (NCLP) was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1994 for withdrawing children working in hazardous occupations and rehabilitating them through special schools. Accordingly, 64 area-based projects were sanctioned in addition to the 12 continuing projects. By the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, the NCLP Scheme was extended to 100 districts in 13 States. The target in the Tenth Plan is to seek complete elimination of child labour from identified hazardous occupations and processes by the end of the Plan period i.e. by 2007. In view of this, the scheme is extended to 150 new districts. During the Tenth Plan, therefore, the NCLP scheme will cover 250 districts.

17.2.12 The main aim of the NCLP is to withdraw and rehabilitate children working in identified hazardous occupations. Under NCLP, Special Schools are established to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend, health care etc and put them in the mainstream.

17.2.13 Efforts on eliminating child labour have been strengthened in the Tenth Plan by linking them with the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As part of this, child workers in the age group 5-8 years will be directly mainstreamed through formal school. Working children in the age group of 9-14 years would be mainstreamed through the special schools of NCLPs to formal education system.

17.2.14 For the scheme NCLP, approved outlay for Annual Plan 2004-05 and the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 99.05 crore. The actual expenditure incurred for Annual Plans 2002-03 and 2003-04 were Rs. 65.14 crore respectively.

17.2.15 A Central Monitoring Committee has been set up for the overall supervision, monitoring, evaluation of the National Child Labour Projects under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment with representatives of State Governments and concerned Ministries / Departments. State Governments have also been advised to set up State Level Monitoring Committees.

### **INDUS PROJECT (INDIA AND US JOINTLY FUNDED) FOR PREVENTING AND ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR**

17.2.16 The scheme for INDUS Project for preventing and eliminating child labour in certain identified industries in 20 districts in 5 State (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi) is also being implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment. The INDUS Project is treated as an additional / special component of NCLP.

17.2.17 The scheme is funded equally from the US Department of Labour and Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. This is a collaborative effort of the US Department of Labour and the Indian MOL&E aimed at providing support for elimination of child labour, from identified

hazardous occupations, in 4 districts each, in 5 States namely, UP, TN, Maharashtra, MP and the NCT of Delhi.

17.2.18 The project aims at withdrawing, rehabilitating, preventing and progressively eliminating child labour. The overall approach of the project would be to create an enabling environment where children would be induced to refrain from working and households would be provided with alternatives so that they refrain from sending their children to work. In the target districts, the project would mobilize and strengthen the capacity of agencies in the private and public spheres against child labour, enabling them to avail themselves of a multi sectoral package of services. The project targets younger children in the age group of 5-8 years and has special vocational component for children in the age group of 14-17 years. The outlays for the scheme for 2004-05 and 2005-06 are Rs. 10.00 and Rs. 30.10 crore respectively.

### **Industrial Relations**

17.2.19 Central Industrial Relation Machinery (CIRM) is an attached Office of the MOL&E. The functions of CIRM broadly include settlement of industrial disputes, enforcement of labour laws in Central sphere and verification of membership of trade unions. During the year 2006-07, CIRM intervened in 454 threatened strikes and its conciliatory efforts succeeded in averting 445 strikes, which represent a success rate of 98%.

17.2.20 Another important function of CIRM is enforcement of labour laws in the establishments for which Central Government is the appropriate Government. There are approximately 1.5 lakh establishments in the Central sphere. The officers of CIRM inspect these establishments under different labour enactments. During the year 2006-07 CIRM officers carried out 33926 inspections,

rectified 317513 irregularities and launched 13556 prosecutions.

17.2.21 To promote the spirit of tripartism, several Industrial Tripartite Committees have been constituted. These Committees are responsible for deliberation of industry specific problems related to workers in the cotton textile industry, electricity generation and distribution, jute industry, road transport and engineering industry.

17.2.22 To reduce pendency of cases, "Lok Adalats" as an alternative grievance-redressal machinery are being organized. This is in addition to the disposal of industrial disputes by the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts. 25 Lok Adalats have already been organized and 787 cases decided. This is a new and innovative method to liquidate the pendency of arrears. A Plan scheme to support this activity has been approved and funds also allocated to CGIT-cum-Labour Courts.

### **Workers Education**

17.2.23 The Central Board of Workers Education (CBWE), a tripartite society established under the Ministry of Labour & Employment works towards implementing Workers Education Scheme at national, regional and unit / village levels. The Board has a network of 50 regional and 9 Sub-Regional Directorates spread throughout the country. The Board aims at achieving the objectives of educating and generating awareness amongst the workforce for their effective participation in the socio-economic development of the country. The Board's training programme covers workers from the organized, unorganized, rural and informal sectors. The Supervisory and the Managerial cadres are also covered through joint educational programmes. While most of the programmes for workers in the organized sector and all the programmes in the rural / unorganized sectors are conducted free of



charge with the cooperation of managements / trade unions and other agencies, for a few programmes at selected units in the organized sector, charges are collected from the managements.

17.2.24 During 2007-08, the Board has conducted 3816 programmes of various durations and trained 1,28,456 workers of various sectors from April, 2007 to September, 2007.

### **Labour Statistics**

17.2.25 Labour Bureau is responsible for collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics relating to different aspects of labour, including working conditions, wages & earning, industrial relations, labour welfare etc. The Labour Bureau has two wings at Chandigarh and Shimla, 4 Regional offices at Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Kanpur and one Sub-Regional Office at Mumbai.

17.2.26 Labour Bureau compiles and maintains the following series of Consumer Price Index Numbers (CPI) every month.

- i. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 1982 = 100 in respect of 70 selected Industrial Centres and the All India Index, CPI (IW).
- ii. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 1982 = 100 for six additional Centres.
- iii. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural and Agricultural labourers on based 1986-87 = 100 in respect of 20 States and All India.

17.2.27 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, the Labour Bureau has also started compilation of Retail Price Index (Rural) for 31 commodities.



## Chapter 18

# Drinking Water, Sanitation & Clean Living Conditions

18.1 Providing potable drinking water to all villages is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Plan. Increased coverage of rural sanitation is also indirectly linked to other targets like reduction in IMR and MMR.

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18.2 The Annual Plan 2007-2008 outlay for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs. 19603.79 crore (including Urban Water Supply & Sanitation) - Rs.11951.29 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.7652.50 crore in the Central Plan. The revised outlay (RE) under Central Plan during the year for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs.7552.50 crore (see Annexure 18.1). The RE for the State and UT Plans was Rs.12423.49 crore. (See Annexure 18.2).

18.3 The outlay for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector for 2007-08 was Rs.7560 crore. The revised outlay during the year was Rs.7460 crore. Details are given in Annexure 18.1.

18.4 On the basis of reports, furnished by the State Governments to the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, 180788 villages/ habitations have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities during 2007-2008, against a total target of 155499 villages/habitations. The state-wise target and coverage are indicated in Annexure – 18.3.

18.5 National Common Minimum Programme has mandated to lay highest priority to the development and expansion of physical infrastructure of water supply,

sewage treatment and sanitation. Providing drinking water to all sections in urban and rural areas and augmenting availability of drinking water sources was an issue of top priority. To put an end to the acute drinking water shortage in cities especially in the southern-states, it was also recommended to install desalination plants all along the Coromandel Coast starting with Chennai.

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#### Rural Water Supply

18.6 In keeping pace with the Tenth Plan objective, the Annual Plan 2008-2009 includes higher Plan outlay under water supply and sanitation sector including Rs. 8500 crore for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation under Central Plan. The scheme-wise and state-wise break-up of the approved outlays under Central Plan are indicated in Annexure-18.1 and the State-wise details of the State/UT plans are shown in Annexure-18.2.

18.7 The Annual Plan 2008-2009 includes an outlay of Rs. 7300 crore for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the funding pattern is 50:50 between the Centre and the States. The allocation for ARWSP has been enhanced by Rs.800 crore in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08 for addressing the concerns in Rural Water Supply sector. The Swajaldhara which has 20% funds earmarked out of ARWSP, is a community based sector reform scheme.

18.8 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2005 announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2005, has identified Rural Drinking Water Supply as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. Under Bharat Nirman (from 2005-06 to 2008-09), it is proposed to cover 5,81,030 habitations comprising of which (i) 55,067 uncovered habitations of Comprehensive Action Plan'99, (ii) 2,16,968 water quality affected habitations with emphasis on fluoride, arsenic and salinity affected habitations & (iii) 3,08,995 slipped back habitations. The details of physical progress under Bharat Nirman in 2007-08 and 2008-09 are shown in Annexure 18.3 and 18.4.

18.9 Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is not satisfactory at present in most of the States and therefore, is an area of concern and needs special attention with the involvement of community, particularly the women. Some States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc. have transferred the responsibility of O&M to Panchayati Raj Institutions, which are working better. All other states should also decentralise O&M and hand over to PRIs. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) should be constituted as a Standing Committee of the Gram Panchayat and should play an active role in management of water supply schemes and sustainability of the sources. The Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended a total grant of Rs.20,000 crore for the Panchayati Raj Institution for the period of 2005-10. It has also recommended that the PRIs should be encouraged to take over the assets relating to water supply and sanitation and utilize the grants for repairs/rejuvenation as also the O&M costs. The PRIs should, however, recover at least 50% of the recurring costs in the form of user

charges. Priority should be given to the expenditure on the O&M costs of water supply and sanitation.

### **Rural Sanitation**

18.10 Rural Sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in several States and 590 districts are covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the funding pattern for different components is different. The funding pattern for the major component, i.e., Construction of Individual Household Sanitary latrines is 60:28:12 between the Centre, the States and the beneficiaries. The type of facilities to be provided is based on the 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 emphasis with priority on conversion of dry latrines into wet laterines ones. The concept of total environmental sanitation needs to be adopted. For success of the programme, it may be necessary to ensure alternative delivery system also through "Rural Sanitary Marts", a commercial enterprise with social objective, which apart from being a sales outlet, also serves as a counselling-centre as well as a service-centre. The Annual Plan 2008-09 includes Rs. 1200 crore for the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) against Rs. 1060 crore in 2007-08 to improve the sanitation coverage in rural areas.

### **REVIEW OF OUTCOMES AGAINST THE TARGETS SET IN THE OUTCOME BUDGET 2007-08.**

#### **Under ARWSP:**

18.11 Against the outlay of Rs.6500 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2007-08 was to cover the remaining 'UC' habitations, 84915 slipped back habitations, 49653 nos. of water quality affected habitations. During the

year the releases under the programme was Rs. 6425.83 crore and the physical coverage was 11457 UC habitations, 75201 slipped back habitations and 94130 nos. of quality affected habitations. The main reason for the shortfall is that the remaining UC habitations and quality affected habitations are in far-flung and remote areas and also water needs to be conveyed from distant sources to many habitations.

#### **Under Rural Sanitation Programme (TSC)**

18.12 The outlay for 2007-08 was Rs 1060 crore. Being a demand driven scheme, no targets were fixed in advance. Total 590 districts are covered under the programme. During the year the releases was Rs. 1,060 crore.

#### **REVIEW OF OUTCOMES AGAINST THE TARGETS SET IN THE OUTCOME BUDGET 2008-09.**

##### **Under ARWSP**

18.13 Against the outlay of Rs.7300 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2008-09 is to cover the 18049 Uncovered, 87279 Slipped back and 112958 quality affected habitations.

##### **Under Rural Sanitation Programme (TSC)**

18.14 The outlay for AP 2008-09 is Rs. 1200 crore. It is demand driven scheme, hence no target is fixed.

## ANNEXURE 18.1

**Water Supply & Sanitation (Rural & Urban) – Central Plan Scheme-wise outlay /Expenditure**  
(Rs.Cr)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2006-2007 Actual Expenditure	2007-2008		2008-09 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
	Ministry of Rural Development				
1	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Including Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Programme	4560.00	6500.00	6400.00	7300.00
2.	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	737.23	1060.00	1060.00	1200.00
Sub-Total (MoRD)		5297.23	7560.00	7460.00	8500.00
	M/o Urban Development				
1	Pilot Project on Solid waste management and drainage in few selected IAF air field towns in the country	60.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
2	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 Census)	52.51	32.50	32.50	0.00
3	Centrally Sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers (ILCS)	40.00	40.00	40.00	150.00
<b>Sub Total (MoUD)</b>		<b>152.51</b>	<b>92.50</b>	<b>92.50</b>	<b>150.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5449.74</b>	<b>7652.50</b>	<b>7552.50</b>	<b>8650.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 18.2

## Outlay/Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural &amp; Urban) – States and UTs

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	State / UT	2006-07 Actual Expenditure (RE)	2007-08		2008-09 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63626.64	83186.00	73186.00	143497.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4028.00	2905.00	5126.62	4708.00
3.	Assam	4303.34	7308.00	6819.00	15265.00
4.	Bihar	20567.94	27657.85	27657.85	34827.85
5.	Chhatisgarh	21567.61	32134.89	32134.89	36253.04
6.	Goa	9811.03	16542.00	16542.00	20101.86
7.	Gujarat	124569.30	133120.00	133120.00	183925.00
8.	Haryana	37173.65	63200.00	56600.00	65300.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21476.35	18927.00	18927.00	19989.70
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	18516.82	13298.98	13298.98	16000.00
11.	Jharkhand	16240.00	20500.00	20500.00	27000.00
12.	Karnataka	41819.15	76359.00	76359.00	139307.00
13.	Kerala	32930.27	91295.00	91295.00	96960.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18293.91	30739.00	30739.00	32275.95
15.	Maharashtra	71703.17	91695.02	91695.02	53087.97
16.	Manipur	8560.05	7849.00	11249.00	10425.00
17.	Meghalaya	4292.92	4700.00	5334.00	5875.00
18.	Mizoram	7203.51	5250.00	9780.00	6032.00
19.	Nagaland	1132.68	1155.00	1155.00	1363.18
20.	Orissa	13410.41	24357.00	24281.00	31717.00
21.	Punjab	13994.50	27903.30	27903.30	26173.10
22.	Rajasthan	46308.81	64551.93	83315.94	100174.06
23.	Sikkim	2036.73	3358.50	3626.00	3940.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	50562.12	57389.42	57389.42	77618.49
25.	Tripura	5440.60	6689.69	3914.77	11139.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67787.55	82939.00	82939.00	82513.00
27.	Uttaranchal	26948.92	27565.04	33800.04	36291.58
28.	West Bengal	11788.30	32570.00	68140.00	36570.00
29.	A & N Islands	1793.56	2954.80	2954.80	3240.00
30.	D & N Haveli	483.15	516.00	516.00	975.00
31.	Daman & Diu	376.04	345.00	345.00	983.00
32.	Delhi	83350.00	126800.00	126800.00	150700.00
33.	Lakshadweep	2940.04	385.00	385.00	2848.00
34.	Pondicherry	5254.83	8126.82	3665.70	2978.15
35.	Chandigarh	1464.00	855.48	855.48	476.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>861755.90</b>	<b>1195128.72</b>	<b>1242349.81</b>	<b>1480530.98</b>

## ANNEXURE 18.3

Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations - 2007-08

Sl. No	State/UT	Target 2007-08				Coverage 2007-08			
		UC	SB	QA	Total	UC	SB	QA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh		8992	1102	10094	0	6382	2334	8716
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168	1311	105	1584	104	356	589	1049
3	Assam	2456	5318	5018	12792	2183	1764	14227	18174
4	Bihar		11595	4268	15863	0	5948	9358	15306
5	Chhatisgarh		2655	1687	4342	0	3852	613	4465
6	Goa	4	0	0	4	1			1
7	Gujarat		1901	1870	3771	0	2133	4615	6748
8	Haryana		1006	134	1140	0	893	181	1074
9	Himachal Pradesh	1407	3103	0	4510	1407	3103		4510
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1191	1024	26	2241	622	125		747
11	Jharkhand		5058	421	5479	0	6548	822	7370
12	Karnataka	2604	1000	5572	9176	2151	2895	7441	12487
13	Kerala	2757	0	501	3258	906		288	1194
14	Madhya Pradesh		9004	1103	10107	0	10035	3880	13915
15	Maharashtra	8792	2000	4183	14975	3196	3708	4920	11824
16	Manipur		150	3	153	0	144	74	218
17	Meghalaya	45	1502	11	1558	31	1151	104	1286
18	Mizoram	26	119	0	145	26	159	52	237
19	Nagaland	311	68	0	379	40	29	150	219
20	Orissa		6000	4361	10361	0	7733	11210	18943
21	Punjab	418	1611	816	2845	87	396	1308	1791
22	Rajasthan	677	9230	9216	19123	643	3346	16986	20969
23	Sikkim		299	8	307	0	299	76	375
24	Tamil Nadu		9482	143	9625	0	9689	1456	11145
25	Tripura		81	703	784	0	0	2670	2670
26	Uttar Pradesh		1000	2479	3479	0	615	3816	4431
27	Uttaranchal	45	1406	0	1451	30	2087		2117
28	West Bengal		0	5896	5896	0	1806	6928	8734
29	A & N Islands	8	0	6	14	0	0	0	0
30	D & N Haveli	15	0	0	15	21	0	0	21
31	Daman & Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakashadweep	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	0	0	21	21	0	11	32	52
35	Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20931</b>	<b>84915</b>	<b>49653</b>	<b>155499</b>	<b>11457</b>	<b>75201</b>	<b>94130</b>	<b>180788</b>



## ANNEXURE 18.4

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations - 2008-09

Sl. No	State/UT	Target 2008-09				Coverage 2008-09 (Upto Dec.2008)			
		UC	SB	QA	Total	UC	SB	QA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	15,889	697	16586	0	7,305	904	8,209
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65	2,325	0	2,390	100	408	397	905
3	Assam	273	8,872	0	3037	45	2,544	513	3,102
4	Bihar	0	24,597	0	16012	0	12,715	6070	18,785
5	Chhatisgarh	0	0	4,397	4397	0	7,147	1,031	8,178
6	Goa	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	73	2926	2999	0	1,514	595	2,109
8	Haryana	0	577	33	610	0	295	10	305
9	Himachal Pradesh	861	5,184	0	6045	0	4,443	0	4,443
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,785	2,805	49	4,639	109	14	0	123
11	Jharkhand	0	6,724	0	5941	0	6,504	46	6,550
12	Karnataka	453	0	12,385	8397	609	2967	1,552	5,128
13	Kerala	4,112	0	458	40123	3,012	857	153	4,022
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	3,718	1283	5001	0	4,486	325	4,811
15	Maharashtra	8,632	5,119	0	12322	2,471	2,298	134	4,903
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
17	Meghalaya	15	1,867	0	1,876	5	323	7	335
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
19	Nagaland	530	109	0	623	2	23	23	48
20	Orissa	0	0	20474	20474	0	12,805	702	13,507
21	Punjab	306	3,938	660	4,904	150	645	582	1,377
22	Rajasthan	869	10,888	22990	34747	192	1,389	1,093	2,674
23	Sikkim	0	300	0	300	0	27	0	27
24	Tamil Nadu	0	19955	3060	23015	0	3,314	78	3,392
25	Tripura	0	81	4157	4238	0	0	186	186
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	22	158	180
27	Uttaranchal	145	3,197	0	3,342	23	794	0	817
28	West Bengal	0	0	57204	57204	0	178	162	340
29	A & N Islands	8	0	26	34	0	0	0	0
30	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakashadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Tota</b>	<b>18049</b>	<b>87279</b>	<b>112958</b>	<b>218286</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>73,106</b>	<b>14,721</b>	<b>94,545</b>

## Chapter 19

### Towards Women's Agency and Child Rights

19.1 Women and Child Development is central to the inclusive growth approach that has been adopted for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Plan recognizes that benefits of development have to reach all sections of the society equally, especially women and children. In order to ensure that growth is truly inclusive, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan envisages protection, well-being, development, empowerment and participation of women and children as integral part of the planning process. The approach to gender equity in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is further based on the recognition that interventions in favour of women must be multi-pronged and must, (i) provide women with basic entitlements, (ii) address the reality of globalization and its impact on women by prioritizing economic empowerment, (iii) ensure an environment free from all forms of violence against women-physical, economic, social, psychological, (iv) ensure the participation and adequate representation of women at the highest policy levels, particularly in Parliament and Assemblies, and (v) strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and create new ones for gender mainstreaming and effective policy implementation.

19.2 Similarly the child development approach in the Eleventh Plan is to ensure that children do not lose their childhood because of work, disease and despair. The plan envisages understanding rights of all children, including those in adverse circumstances and protection of their rights everywhere, at all times besides ensuring all children safe and secure social security net.

19.3 Further the women and child development initiatives in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan are as follows:

- Recognition of the right of every woman and child to develop to her/his full potential;
- Recognition of the differential needs of different groups of women and children;
- Need for inter-sectoral convergence as well as focused women and child specific measures through M/o WCD; and
- Partnership with civil society to create permanent institutional mechanisms that incorporate the experiences, capacities and knowledge of voluntary organizations and women's groups in the process of development planning.

19.4 The Annual Plan 2008-09 being the second year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is in tune with the approach and strategies envisaged for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

19.5 The Ministry of Women and Child Development will continue to have the role of nodal agency towards promoting women's agency and promotion and protection of child rights during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Ministry is having various women and child specific schemes for the same. It is also coordinating with various other Ministries/Departments for their women and child-related programmes.

## **SCHEMES OF THE M/O WCD**

19.6 For the Annual Plan 2008-09 the M/o WCD has been provided outlay for 29 schemes comprising 22 Central Sector (CS) and 7 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) out of which 12 are for women and 12 for children and 5 are 'Other Combined Schemes'. One new scheme i.e. scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women has been included in the Annual Plan 2008-09.

19.7 Details of the schemes which are under implementation during the Annual Plan 2008-09 may be seen at Annexure-A.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09- OUTLAY AND FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS:-**

19.8 M/o WCD had a total plan outlay of Rs. 7200 crore during Annual Plan 2008-09. The total expenditure incurred during April, 08 to September, 08 was Rs. 2981.42 crore i.e. 41.41% of the total outlay. Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure and physical achievements (April, 08 to September, 08) are given at Annexure-A. Review of achievements under different major schemes by M/o WCD has been presented briefly in the following paragraphs:

### **WOMEN DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Scheme for Working Women Hostel**

19.9 The scheme of Hostels for Working Women is under implementation to provide safe and affordable accommodation to women away from their home and at the place of their employment. The scheme thus encourages mobility of women in employment market by providing them safe and secured accommodation. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to NGOs, Co-operative bodies and other agencies for construction of hostels or renting of buildings to use as

hostels for working women with day care facilities to their children. An expenditure of Rs. 2.00 crore has been incurred (up to September, 08) against an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore during the Annual Plan 2008-09. During the Annual Plan, there is a target to set up 50 additional hostels. Out of which 20 hostels have been set up till September, 2008 (40% achievement). In this context, Ministry informed that for construction of hostels State Governments do not give land in proper sites, where basic facilities such as roads, transport, electricity etc., are available.

#### **Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP)**

19.10 This is a Central Sector scheme under implementation since 1987. The scheme is meant to provide skills and new knowledge to poor and assetless women. The scheme provides training in trades, in the traditional sector as well as in non-traditional sector. Under the scheme women beneficiaries are organized into viable and cohesive groups or cooperatives. A comprehensive package of services including health care, crèche facilities, market linkages, etc. is provided in addition to credit. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs. 37.00 crore against which the expenditure up to September, 2008 was Rs. 4.39 crore. During the Annual Plan target number of women beneficiaries was 70,000 and up to September, 08, number of beneficiaries was 5480 women.

#### **The National Commission for Women**

19.11 The National Commission for Women is a national level statutory body set up in 1992 to work towards safeguarding the rights and interest of women and is working towards Gender Justice for women in the country through investigation, examination and review of all matters relating to safeguards provided to women under the Indian Constitution. The Commission also

reviews implementation of women specific and women related legislation and suggests suitable amendments wherever needed. Thus, the Commission has been playing an important role in improving the status of women in society and also for their overall empowerment. Besides this, Commission has been undertaking enquiries relating to violence against women, organizing seminars/workshops, public hearing etc., Bal Vivah Virodh Abhiyan, interacting with Members of Parliament and others regarding pending women related bills, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats and legal awareness programmes and sponsoring studies on women related issues. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 5.00 crore for the year 2008-09.

### **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**

19.12 The objective of the scheme is to provide easy micro-credit to poor women to carry out their petty trades and meet consumption and other needs during emergency situation. The National Credit Fund for Women or RMK was set up in 1993 as an independent registered society by the Government of India to provide/promote micro-credit to poor and needy women for income generation activities or for asset creation in a quasi informal and client friendly manner through simple and minimal procedure. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, RMK will make efforts to uniformly carry out its lending activities in all States by shifting its focus by encouraging more NGOs to function as its nodal agencies in the States. During Annual Plan 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 31.00 crore has been provided for the scheme. There was no release for the scheme during the period April-September 2008. .

### **Comprehensive scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children**

19.13 The scheme aims at Rescue of trafficked women and children with the

involvement of NGOs. Participation of the non-Government sector, especially in gathering information and rescue operation is an important aspect of the scheme. The scheme has the components like cost of transporting the trafficked victims to shelter homes, food, clothing, health, legal process and training of the inmates for self-employment/rehabilitation. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2008-09. Out of which, expenditure could not be incurred as only few NGOs came forward to work on the subject. Some more NGOs have now, applied for to work on the subject and their proposals are under process.

### **Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims**

19.14 It is a Central Sector Scheme. The National Commission for Women drafted the scheme as per the Supreme Court's directive for setting up of Criminal Injuries Compensation Board and for financial relief to the traumatized women. The scheme has been provided an outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore for the Annual Plan 2008-09. However, no expenditure was incurred during the period April-September 2008. The scheme is under formulation stage.

### **Gender Justice**

19.15 Major strategy is the Gender Justice followed in the implementation of the Women Component Plan (WCP) through which efforts are being made to ensure that not less than 30% of funds/benefits under various schemes of all Ministries/Departments are earmarked for women. However, the WCP has not been satisfactory in the country during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan also, the Planning Commission and M/o WCD have been persuading the Central Ministries and Departments and also the State Governments to draw up WCP, not only to quantify and earmark funds/benefits for women but also to

devise specific programmes, which directly and exclusively benefit women.

### **Gender Budgeting and Gender Disaggregated Data Scheme**

19.16 In the country, Gender Budgeting has also been adopted as an important measure to ensure Gender Justice. As per the instructions of M/o Finance and Planning Commission, Gender Budgeting Cells have also been set up in most of the Central Ministries/ Departments. The M/o WCD being the nodal agency for women empowerment in the country, is coordinating with the Ministries/ Departments to operationalize Gender Budgeting. The Ministry has also been organizing workshops at regular intervals to sensitize all Central Ministries/ Departments in the matter of Gender Budgeting. Rs. 3.00 crore have been allocated to this scheme for the Annual Plan 2008-09. However, no expenditure could be incurred upto September 2009 as the scheme was approved by SFC in January 2008.

### **Scheme of Information, Mass Media and Publication**

19.17 The scheme has a special significance in terms of awareness generation to bring about changes in the mindset of people towards women and balanced portrayal of women in the society and also safeguarding the rights of the children. Outlay for the scheme during 2008-09 was Rs. 48.00 crore. Out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 28.00 crore has been incurred (up to September, 08).

### **Swadhar**

19.18 The scheme was launched in 2001-02 with a flexible and innovative approach to provide support services like shelter, food, clothing and care to marginalized women and girls living in difficult circumstances. It includes women without any social and economic support like destitute widows,

women prisoners released from jails and without family support, women survivors of natural calamities, trafficked women and women victims of violence who do not have family support. To provide help line to women in distress is also a major objective of the scheme. The scheme is continuing during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan with some modifications so that the scheme is able to meet the needs of women in difficult situations. During Annual Plan 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has been provided for the scheme, out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 crore has been incurred up to September, 08. During the plan, there is a target to set up 450 homes and 100 homes have been set up for the women up to September, 2008. Similarly, number of beneficiaries during the plan is 15000 women and 1712 women have been benefited up to September, 08.

### **Swayamsidha**

19.19 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and was started in 2000-01. The scheme aims at encouraging thrift among women through tiny savings. Swayamsidha is for all round empowerment of women i.e. social and economic by promoting self-reliant, self-help groups (SHGs) amongst women and ensuring their direct access to and control over resources. The outlay for Swayamsidha during 2008-09 was Rs. 200.00 crore but the proposal for Swayamsidha phase II is in formulation stage.

### **Priyadarshini**

19.20 Priyadarshini scheme is meant for rural women's empowerment and livelihood. The scheme aims at socio-economic empowerment of rural poor women and adolescent girls through sustainable and improved livelihood opportunities and by strengthening local institutions which relate to their livelihood development. The scheme/project has four components viz. grassroots institution buildings (SHGs),



micro-finance and livelihood support services, social empowerment agenda and project management. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 crore has been provided for the scheme for 2008-09.

### **Leadership Development of Minorities Women**

19.21 During the Annual Plan 2008-09, a new scheme viz. Leadership Development of Minorities Women has been started. The scheme has been envisaged to tackle the double discrimination faced by Muslim women and to provide them with leadership training and skill development so that they can move out of the confines of home and community and assume leadership roles in accessing services, skills and opportunities that will improve their lives and livelihoods. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has been earmarked for the scheme during the Annual Plan 2008-09. The Ministry is in the process of preparing the scheme.

## **CHILD RIGHTS**

### **Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme for Children**

19.22 The scheme is under implementation since 1.1.2006 to provide better and improved creche/day care facilities. The scheme is having an outlay of Rs.100.00 crore during Annual Plan 2008-09. An amount of Rs. 34.84 crore has been incurred up to September, 08. During April-September, 2008, creche units set up are 31737 and numbers of beneficiaries are 7.93 lakh.

### **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR)**

19.23 It is a Central Sector scheme meant for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 crore has been given for 2008-09. Out of which, Rs. 2.76 crore expenditure has

been incurred up to September, 08. The scheme is under implementation

### **Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child**

19.24 This is a new Central Sector scheme. The scheme has been launched in March, 2008. The scheme aims at the biased attitude towards girl children resulting in declining sex ratio. The scheme envisages conditional cash transfer to poor families contingent upon certain behaviour or action i.e. allowing the girl to be born, ensuring her survival, bringing her to health center in a regular basis, sending her to school etc. The outlay for the scheme for the Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs. 10.00 crore. Out of which, Rs. 2.00 crore expenditure has been incurred up to September, 08.

### **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)**

19.25 The scheme was launched in 1975 as a Centrally Sponsored scheme as pilot project in 33 blocks of the country but has gradually become a nation-wide programme with its expansion. The scheme basically aims at providing six basic services to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers in order to promote their health and nutritional status and also to promote pre-school education amongst children in the age group of 3-6 years. The scheme provides services on immunization, supplementary nutrition, health check-up referral services, nutrition and health education. Keeping in view the significance of the scheme to fight with the problem of the childhood mal-nutrition, thus Government had started sharing the cost of Supplementary Nutrition under Scheme with the States/UTs on a 50:50 basis w.e.f. 2005-06. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 6300.00 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 2008-09. Up to September, 08, an expenditure of Rs. 2869.85 crore (45.55%) has been incurred. During the Annual Plan 2008-09



target of Operational ICDS Projects (Cumulative) was fixed 7076 whereas up to 30.6.2008, the achievement was 6108 projects. Target for AWCs (Cumulative) during Annual Plan 2008-09 was fixed to 1265000 and the achievement up to 30.6.2008 has come up to 1020537.

### **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

19.26 The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored scheme for addressing the issue of child

protection and build a protective environment for children through Government-Civil Society Partnership. It brings together multiple vertical schemes under one comprehensive child protection programme, combining existing protection scheme and integrating intervention for protecting children and preventing harm. During Annual Plan 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 crore has been provided for the scheme.

## Chapter 20

# Agriculture

20.1 Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because of its high share in employment and livelihood creation notwithstanding its reduced contribution to the nation's GDP. The share of agriculture in the gross domestic product has registered a steady decline from 36.4 per cent in 1982-83 to 18.5 per cent in 2006-07. Yet this sector continues to support more than half a billion people providing employment to 52 per cent of the workforce. It is also an important source of raw material and demand for many industrial products, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements and a variety of consumer goods.

20.2 The horticulture sector in 2005-06 contributed around 28 per cent of GDP in agriculture. Vegetables, fruits, plantation crops and spices contributed to 59.8 per cent, 30.9 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 2.1 per cent of total horticulture production, respectively, in 2006-07. The production of horticultural crops registered an increase of 8.9 per cent in 2005-06. Growth in production decelerated to 2.8 per cent in 2006-07, mainly because of the decline in the production of onions and a stagnation in the production of spices.

20.3 The livestock sector contributes over 4 per cent to the total GDP and about a quarter of the GDP from agriculture and allied activities. This sector is a main source of family income in the arid and semi-arid regions. The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages an overall growth of 6-7 per cent per annum for the sector. In 2006-07, this sector contributed 101 million tonnes of milk, 51 billion eggs, 45 million kg of wool and 2.3

million tones of meat. The 17th Livestock Census (2003) has placed the total livestock population at 485 millions and that of poultry birds at 489 millions. India ranks first in the world in milk production, which increased from 17 million tones (MT) in 1950-51 to about 102 MT by 2007-08. The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 112 grams per day in 1968-69 to 246 grams during 2006-07. But it is still low compared to the world average of 265 grams/day.

### 20.4. Growth rate in Agriculture & Allied sectors:

The Annual Growth in GDP of Agriculture and Allied Activities is summarized in the following table;

**Table 20.1: Annual Growth in GDP of Agriculture and Allied Activities at constant (1999-2000) prices**

Year/ Period	Change over previous year (in percent)
<b>Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)</b>	
2002-03	- 7.2
2003-04	10.0
2004-05	0.0
<b>Average growth during 2002-03 to 2004-05</b>	0.9
2005-06	5.9
2006-07	3.8
<b>Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)</b>	
2007-08 Revised Estimate	4.5
<b>Average growth during 2005-06 to 2007-08</b>	4.7

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi- Revised Estimates of Annual National Income, 2007-08 released on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2008.

## 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN STRATEGY

20.5 The approach paper for the 11th Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council has recognized that one of the major challenges of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be to reverse the deceleration in agricultural growth from 3.2% observed between 1980 and 1996-97 to a trend average of around 2.0% subsequently. This deceleration is the root cause of the problem of rural distress that has surfaced in many parts of the country and reached crisis levels in some. Low farm incomes due to inadequate productivity growth have often combined with low prices of output and with lack of credit at reasonable rates, to push many farmers into crippling debt. Even otherwise, uncertainties seem to have increased (regarding prices, quality of inputs, and also weather and pests) which, coupled with unavailability of proper extension and risk insurance have led farmers to despair. This has also led to widespread distress migration, a rise in the number of female headed households in rural areas and a general increase in women's work burden and vulnerability. In 2004-05, women accounted for 34% of principal and 89% of subsidiary workers in agriculture, higher than in any previous round of the National Sample Survey.

20.6 The problem of agriculture relates not only to the small and marginal farmers but the middle and large farmers have also been affected by productivity stagnation. It is vital to increase agricultural incomes as the sector still provides employment more than 60% of labour force.

20.7 The crisis of stagnation in agriculture needs urgent attention. This sector still provides livelihood to nearly 60 percent of our people and remains vital for food security. To ensure a better life for women and men engaged in agriculture, it is necessary to double the growth rate achieved in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

and put agriculture on a growth path of around 4 percent. To do this and at the same time maintain prices and profitability, a corresponding increase in demand for agricultural output matched with the supply side response based on productivity improvements is required. As pointed out by the National Commission on Farmers, we need a *new deal* that rebuilds *hope* about farming. Apart from larger public resources that this requires, state level policy makers need to identify critical areas of support and reform that will instill confidence in farmers to undertake more investment. The 11th Plan strategy to raise agricultural output emphasizes on the following elements:-

- Double the rate of growth of irrigated area;
- Improve water management, rain water harvesting and watershed development;
- Reclaim degraded land and focus on soil quality;
- Bridge the knowledge gap through effective extension;
- Diversify into high value outputs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs and spices, medicinal plants bamboo, bio-diesel etc., but with adequate measures to ensure food security.
- Promote animal husbandry and fishery;
- Provide easy access to credit at affordable rates;
- Improve the incentive structure and functioning of markets;
- Refocus on land reforms issues.
- Energize the National Agricultural Research System and improve its capacity to develop and deliver innovative and effective technologies relevant to the current contexts and needs.

## PERFORMANCE IN 2007-08

### 20.8 Physical Outputs:

Fourth Advance Estimates of production of foodgrain, oilseeds and other commercial crops in 2007-08, released on 09.07.2008 by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, present a further improved performance during 2008-09 than estimated earlier on 7.2.2008. Foodgrains production is estimated to increase from 217 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 230.67 million tonnes which represents over 6% growth. Physical outputs of some selected items of agriculture and allied activities are presented in the following table:

### Outlay and Expenditure

20.9 The total projected GBS for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is Rs. 36,549 crore (2006-07 price) and Rs. 41,337 crore (Current Prices), for Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is Rs. 7121 crore (2006-07 price) and Rs. 8054 crore (Current Prices) and for Department of Agriculture Research & Education is Rs. 11,131 crore (2006-07 price) and Rs. 12,588 crore (Current Prices). These allocations are in addition to Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) outlay of Rs 25000 crore Increase in Plan outlay of three departments of the Ministry of Agriculture i.e. Department of

**Table: 20.2: Physical Outputs of some selected items concerning the Ministry of Agriculture from 2005-06 to 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*
<b>Production of selected important agricultural items</b>					
1	Foodgrains	Million Tonnes	208.60	217.28	230.67
2	Wheat	Million Tonnes	69.35	75.81	78.40
3	Rice	Million Tonnes	91.79	93.35	96.43
4	Coarse Cereals	Million Tonnes	34.06	33.92	40.73
5	Pulses	Million Tonnes	13.39	14.20	15.11
6	Nine major oilseeds	Million Tonnes	27.98	24.29	28.82
7	Cotton	Lakh bales of 170 kg each	184.99	226.32	258.06
8	Sugarcane	Million Tonnes	281.17	355.52	340.55

Source: Fourth Advance Estimate of Production foodgrain, oilseeds and other commercial crops for 2007-08; released on 09.07.2008 by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Deptt. of Agriculture & Co-operation, New Delhi.

**Table: 20.3: Outlay and Expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture**

(Rs. In crore)

	DAC	DAHDF	DARE	TOTAL	Increase over previous year
<b>A</b> Tenth Five Year Plan outlay	13,200.00	2,500.00	5,368.00	21,068.00	
<b>B</b> Tenth Five Year Plan Expenditure (At current prices)	15,040.00	2,345.57	4,692.49	22,134.71	
<b>C</b> Eleventh Plan (at current prices)	41,337.00	8,054.00	12,588.00	61,979.00	
2007-08 (BE)	5520.00	910.00	1620.00	8050.00	
2007-08 (RE)	5887.94	810.00	1434.00	8131.94	23%
2008-09	6900.00	1000.00	1760.00	9660.00	18% *

DAC: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; DAHDF: Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries; DARE : Department of Agricultural Research and Education

Note:- a) In 11<sup>th</sup> Plan there is an additional allocation of Rs. 25000 crore for the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); b) Additional Rs 1000 crore in 2007-08 RE and Rs 3165.67 crore in 2008-09 BE were provided for ACA scheme of RKVY; c) Additional amount of Rs. 30 crore in 2005-06, Rs 40 crore in 2007-08 and Rs 40 crore in 2008-09 were provided for the State Sector scheme of control of Shifting cultivation in NE Region.

\*If the amount of Rs. 3165.67 crore for RKVY is also included in the total outlay of Rs. 9660 crore during 2008-09 the increase would be much higher.

Agriculture and Cooperation(DAC); Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries(DAHDF); Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) may be seen from the following table:-

### Investment in Agriculture

20.10. In the recent year there has been an upturn in agriculture investment which may be seen from the following table:-

#### Brief account of the major Schemes/Programmes:

#### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

20.11. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been launched with an allocation of Rs 25000 crore over and above the other on-going programmes; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana provides Central Assistance to State Plans with a view to incentivise states to make higher investment in agriculture. Further, RKVY envisages promotion of district agricultural plans and thus improvement in agricultural plan process. Therefore, impact of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana both in financial term and in improvement of

planning process would be greater than its allocation of Rs. 25, 000 crore during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The allocation to Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is over and above the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay of Rs. 61, 979 to Ministry of Agriculture.

20.12. The release of the budget to the States was 98.78% during 2007-08, with releases of Rs. 1,246.89 crore against the available funds of Rs. 1,263 crore under the RKVY. For the current fiscal an outlay of Rs.3165.67 crore has been approved under the RKVY. Funds to tune of Rs.1405.62 crore (including Rs.1049.54 crore under Stream-I; Rs.350.15 crore under Stream-II; and the balance for the preparation of DAP's and monitoring /evaluation to NIRD. (status as on 23.12.2008).

#### Status of District Agriculture Plan:

20.13 Preparation of the District Agriculture Plans (DAP's) and the State Agriculture Plan (SAP) is the cornerstone of the strategy of implementation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). As RKVY was implemented from the middle of the financial year 2007-08, the finalization of DAPs was

Table: 20.4: Investment in Agriculture (Rs in Crore at 1999–2000 Prices)

Year	GDP from Agriculture	Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture			GCF in Agriculture as Percent of GDP from Agriculture		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1980–81 to 1984–85*	239678	12007	13132	25139	5.0	5.5	10.5
1985–86 to 1989–90*	274034	9601	14370	23971	3.5	5.2	8.7
1990–91 to 1994–95*	325957	7915	19348	27263	2.4	5.9	8.4
1995–96 to 1999–2000*	383330	7724	22631	30354	2.0	5.9	7.9
2000–01	407176	7155	31872	39027	1.8	7.8	9.6
2001–02	433475	8746	39468	48215	2.0	9.1	11.1
2002–03	398206	7962	38861	46823	2.0	9.8	11.8
2003–04	441360	9376	35457	44833	2.1	8.0	10.2
2004–05	441183	12273	36835	49108	2.8	8.3	11.1
2005–06	468013	15006	39899	54905	3.2	8.5	11.7
2006–07	485939	17749	43013	60762	3.7	8.9	12.5

Source:- Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

\*The figures are average of annual amounts for the respective years.

not insisted upon during 2007-08, but the States were asked to delineate a roadmap for their preparation. An amount of Rs 10 lakh have been provided under RKVY for each district for preparation of DAP's.

The Planning Commission brought out a manual for Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C\_DAP) to facilitate States in preparation of DAP's. The main features of C\_DAP manual, inter-alia, are bottom to top approach in planning, establishment of Agriculture Planning Unit at Village, Block and District level, integration of Village Agriculture Plan into Block into District into State Agriculture plan, active involvement of PRI's at all levels in preparation and approval of the DAP, inter-linkage of DAP with SREP and PLP. The copies of C\_DAP manual were made available to the States in the review meeting on RKVY taken by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 30.7.2008.

By end of 19.11.2008, 457 DAP's have been prepared.

### **REVIEW MEETING OF RKVY:**

20.14 The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission had taken a meeting on 30.7.2008 in New Delhi to review the implementation of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2007-08.

Some important decisions were taken in the meeting are briefly enumerated below:-

1. Preparation of District Agricultural Plans (DAPs) is a pre-condition for availing assistance under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. An amount of Rs.10 lakh has been provided under RKVY for each district for preparing the DAPs. Most of the States have prepared draft DAPs and are in the process of finalizing them in the shape of Comprehensive – District Agricultural Plans (C-DAPs) in consultation with PRIs. The preparation of DAPs should be accorded high priority and completed quickly. It has been decided that for enhancing the capacity building of the officials and PRI functionaries involved in preparation of the DAPs, the State Governments could utilize a part of the funds earmarked for preparing the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Stream-I projects. It may be recalled that under para 7.1.2 of RKVY Guidelines up to 5% of the total Stream-I funds of the RKVY have been earmarked for preparing the DPRs.
2. Low off-take of RKVY funds by the allied sectors of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, as reflected in the figures during 2007-08, is a matter of concern. One of the reasons mentioned by some of States for this low off-take was lack of good projects in these sectors. Therefore, in case it is felt necessary, the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for preparing the DAPs, can also be used for engaging consultants to help identify and prepare appropriate schemes/projects in addition to the funds provided in para 7.1.2. for preparing DPRs.
3. Keeping in view the fact that research and technology development are vital to agriculture development the representatives of State Agricultural Universities have been nominated as Members in the State Level Sanctioning Committees by most of the States. The States are requested to allocate adequate resources to SAUs for locally relevant research activities under RKVY.
4. The State Governments should ensure timely release of funds to the implementing agencies/Departments by



the State Finance Department within 15 days from the date of receipt of funds from the Central Government to facilitate timely implementation of RKVY projects. The States should put in place a web-based monitoring system which would be linked to the system being developed in consultation with the NIC in the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation.

5. The District Planning Committees should ensure convergence of resources from the various sources such as the plan programmes of the Union Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj as well as the State Government programmes etc. so that the district level plans are comprehensive.

### **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**

20.15. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched in mission-mode aimed at increasing food grains production by at least 20 million tonnes by the end of Eleventh Plan. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is under implementation in 312 districts of 17 States. The NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 136 districts of 14 States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 141 districts of 9 States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 171 identified districts in 14 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This programme

concentrates particularly on increasing seed replacement and replacement of older varieties by newer ones. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has initiated NFSM with an outlay of around Rs. 4882 crore covering three crops, namely Wheat, Rice and Pulses. NFSM aims at producing an additional 8 million tones of wheat, 10 million tones of rice and 2 million tones of pulses over the next 4 years. For the annual plan 2007-08 outlay for the NFSM is Rs. 404 crore. For the year 2008-09 outlay for NFSM is Rs.1100 crore. This is in addition to the outlay of Rs.320 crore for the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) and the scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture which also has some components for rice, wheat and pulses production.

### **Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)**

20.16 The basic objective of the Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) was to increase production of oilseeds, pulses, maize and oil palm by bringing additional area under these crops and increasing the productivity of these crops through various input incentives and technological support. ISOPOM is being implemented since 2004 by merging the following schemes: (i) Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), (ii) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP), (iii) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP), and (iv) Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP). An allocation of Rs. 1500 crores has been made under ISOPOM during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 320 crores.

### **Technology Mission on Cotton**

20.17 In view of low productivity and poor quality of cotton, the Technology Mission on

Cotton (TMC) was launched in February, 2000, integrating research, production, marketing and processing infrastructure. Technology Mission on Cotton is being implemented in 13 cotton growing States. An allocation of Rs. 450 crores has been made under TMC during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 90 crores.

### **Agricultural Inputs and Services**

20.18. Seed is the basic input for sustained increase in agricultural production and productivity. In order to develop and strengthen the seed infrastructure facilities in the public as well as private sector, improve the quality of farmers saved seed, make provision for additional availability of seed during natural calamities and ensure availability of quality seeds in the North-Eastern States and other remote areas of hill regions at a reasonable price, a central sector scheme, namely, “Development and Strengthening of Seed infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Seeds” is being implemented with an outlay Rs. 450 crores during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 150 crores.

20.19 The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights (PPV&FR) Act, 2003 has been enacted to stimulate investment for research and development of new plant varieties by ensuring appropriate returns on such investments and to facilitate growth of seed industry in the country. An allocation of Rs. 120 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 7 crores.

20.20 In order to promote organic farming, a new Central sector scheme, National Project on Organic Farming, has been approved in October. An allocation of Rs.115 crores has been made during Eleventh Five Plan, the

Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 30 crores.

### **Plant Protection and Quarantine**

20.21 Under the Central Sector Scheme “Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India” an allocation of Rs. 80 crores has been made under during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs17 crores.

20.22 A Central Sector scheme on “Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management in India” has been introduced by convergence of existing schemes i.e. Insecticides Act, Promotion of Integrated Pest Management, Locust Centres and Research and Training in plant protection. This is a partly regulatory and partly promotional scheme for implementing Insecticides Act, 1968 which envisages registration of pesticides, testing of pesticides, training of concerned officers, maintaining locust centres, research and surveillance, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training through Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and also release of funds to States for setting up bio-control labs and pesticide testing laboratories. An allocation of Rs.90 crores has been made under during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 20 crores.

20.23 The scheme of Monitoring of Pesticides Residues at National Level has been introduced during 2005. The schemes envisaged collection, compilation and collecting of data on pesticide residues, being undertaken by various laboratories and departments with a view to check pesticides residues in agricultural commodities meant for domestic consumption as also for exports. An allocation of Rs. 55 crores has been made under during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 10 crores.

## Agricultural Extension

20.24 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms” (ATMA) is operational since 2005 to revitalize agriculture extension system in a decentralized farmer driven, farmer accountable and demand-driven mode. The scheme also promotes Research-Extension- Farmer Linkages, multi agency extension services and convergence of activities and support at district level. A total of 566 ATMAs have been established in 28 states and 2 UTs till Sep, 2008. An allocation of Rs. 2000 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the scheme has a budget provision of Rs.298 crores during 2008-09.

20.25 In order to increase self-employment opportunities for eligible agricultural graduates and also to support agricultural extension, a central sector scheme of Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers by agricultural graduates is under operation. An allocation of Rs. 150 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 10 crores.

20.26. In order to make use of media and information technology including cyber kiosks for disseminating the knowledge of new agricultural practices and information on output and input prices, a Central sector scheme of Agricultural Extension through Mass Media is under operation. An allocation of Rs. 450 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the scheme has a budget provision of Rs. 87 crores during 2008-09.

20.27 Extension Support to Central Institutes is being implemented for extending support to (i) MANAGE (ii) Training programme at 4 Extension Education

Institutes (EEIs); (iii) Support to 52 other institutions for conducting Model Training Courses; (iv) National Gender Resource Center in agriculture and (v) Organization/participation in agricultural fairs. An allocation of Rs.70 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the scheme has a budget provision of Rs.12 crores during 2008-09.

## Macro Management of Agriculture

20.28 The Centrally Sponsored Schemes ‘Macro Management’ is in operation since 2000-01 with merger of 27 erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes. Under the scheme the States have been given flexibility to develop and pursue activities on the basis of their regional priorities. The Scheme aims at all-round development of agriculture through Work Plans prepared by the States themselves with the launching of the National Horticulture Mission, 10 schemes pertaining to horticulture has earlier have been taken out of the purview of ‘Macro Management’. The scheme has been revised in 2008-09 with more transparent allocation of funds to the States. An allocation of Rs.5500 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the scheme has a budget provision of Rs.950 crores during 2008-09.

## AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

### 20.29 Farmers’ Indebtedness:

NSSO in its 59th round of surveys (January-December 2003) covered indebtedness of farmers. Some of the major observations of the survey were:

- (i) 48.6 per cent of households were indebted.
- (ii) Of the total number of indebted farmers, 61 per cent had operational holding below 1 ha.

- (iii) Of the total outstanding amount, 41.6 per cent was taken for purposes other than the farm related activities. 30.6 per cent of the total loan was for capital expenditure purposes and 27.8 per cent was for current expenditure in farm related activities.
- (iv) 57.7 per cent of the outstanding amount was sourced from institutional channels (including government) and the balance 42.3 per cent from moneylenders, traders, relatives and friends.
- (v) The Expert Group estimate that in 2003 non-institutional channels accounted for Rs. 48,000 crore of farmers' debt out of which Rs. 18,000 crore was availed of at an interest rate of 30 per cent per annum or more.

Indebtedness or overhang of debt has been both due to the exogenous factors such as weather induced crop uncertainties and endogenous reasons such as the consumption needs of the farmers that have taken precedence over the repayment obligations. The Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness which was chaired by Shri R. Radhakrishna submitted its report in July, 2007. The Group, among others, has recommended inclusion of financially excluded, particularly the small borrower households, and adoption of risk mitigating measures for agriculture. It has proposed setting up of the Price Risk Mitigation Fund to compensate farmers in extreme situation of price collapse in case of plantation and other crops not covered by MSP. The Government is considering various options for addressing the issue of agricultural indebtedness.

### Flow of Credit

20.30. The flow of agricultural credit was greatly facilitated by increased coverage of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. During

2004-05, 96.81 lakh additional cards were issued. Out of 11.5 crore farmers, so far 7.40 crore have been given KCCs till Oct, 2008

20.31 Steps have been taken to ensure greater flow of institutional credit to the agriculture sector. The flow of institutional (Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks) credit to agriculture is as follows:

Year	Rs. crore
2002-03	69,560
2003-04	86,981
2004-05	1,25,309
2005-06	1,8,0485
2006-07	2,03,296
2007-08	1,37,759 (achievement upto Nov, 2007)

Source: Economic Survey 2007-08

### National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

20.32. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced during Rabi 1999-2000 by improving the scope and content of erstwhile CCIS. A comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses to standing crops due to non-preventable risks. The Scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC). The scheme is available to all the farmers – loanee and non-loanee – irrespective of their size of holding. It envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. The scheme is operating on the basis of 'Area Approach'. Flat premium rates ranging between 1.5% to 3.5% (of sum insured) for food and oilseed crops are charged. In the case of commercial/horticultural crops, actuarial rates are being charged. At present, 10% subsidy in premium is available to small & marginal



farmers. The scheme is voluntary for the States/UTs. States/UTs are free to opt in favour of the scheme. The scheme, at present is being implemented in 23 States and 2 Union Territories. During the last 15 crop seasons (i.e. from Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2006-07), 971 lakh farmers have been covered over an area of about 1563 lakh hectares insuring a sum amounting to about Rs. 97181 crore under the scheme. Claims to the tune of about Rs. 9857 crore have become payable against the premium income of about Rs. 2942 crore benefiting about 270 lakh farmers.

### **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)**

WBCIS intended to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit/excess rainfall, low/high temperature, frost etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. It has the advantages to minimize moral hazards; lowering of administrative costs; speedy settlement of claims etc. Keeping in view the relative advantages of weather based insurance, Union Budget announced implementation of Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in 2007-08. Accordingly, Pilot WBCIS was implemented in Kharif 2007 and Rabi 2007-08 and it is also proposed to be continued in Kharif 2008. The scheme has been implemented as an alternative to NAIS and based on actuarial regime. But to make the scheme competitive, premium actually charged from farmers have been restricted to at par with NAIS. The difference between actuarial rates and premium actually paid by farmers are borne by the Government (both Centre and State concerned). Besides this a cap on premium payable by farmers for annual commercial/horticultural crops has been provided. Further, to provide competitive service to the farmers, private insurance companies i.e. ICICI-Lombard and IFFCO-

TOKIO General Insurance Companies have also been involved for implementation besides Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC).

In Kharif-2007, Pilot WBCIS was implemented only in 70 selected areas (i.e. hoblies) in Karnataka State on account of limited time available to implementing agency. But in Rabi-2007-08, the scheme has been implemented on a larger scale and farmers in selected areas of four States i.e. Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been covered. It is expected to cover more than 6 lakh farmers under the scheme. As the scheme is to continue in Kharif – 2008, it is proposed to implement Pilot WBCIS in selected areas of 15 States.

An allocation of Rs 3500 crores during Eleventh Plan has been made under NAIS including WBCIS. The scheme has a budget provision of Rs.694 crores during 2008-09.

## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING**

### **Reforms in Agricultural Marketing - Amendments in State APMC Acts**

20.33 The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation had formulated and circulated a Model APMC Act in 2003 on marketing of agricultural produce for guidance and adoption by the State Governments. The model legislation provides for establishment of Private Markets/Yards, Direct Purchase Centres, Consumer/Farmers Markets for direct sale and promotion of Public Private Partnership in the management and development of agricultural markets in the country. Provision has also been made in the Act for constitution of State Agricultural Produce Marketing Standards Bureau for promotion of Grading, Standardization and Quality Certification of agricultural produce.

This would facilitate pledge financing, direct purchasing, forward/future trading and exports. Several State Governments have already taken steps for amending their respective APMC Acts. While the Government of Bihar has repealed its APMC Act w.e.f. 1st September, 2006, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura have notified the amendments in their APMC Acts. The APMC Act implemented by the State Government of Tamil Nadu is believed to provide for the reforms suggested in the model Act. There is no APMC Act in the States/ UTs of Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep and hence they do not require any amendments. The State Governments of Haryana (only contract farming), Punjab (only private markets and contract farming) and NCT of Delhi (only direct marketing) have undertaken reforms partially, by amending their APMC Acts. The amended Act of Punjab is applicable in the U.T. of Chandigarh also. It is also learnt that Amendment Bills are under consideration in Uttarakhand and NCT of Delhi. The States of Jharkhand, J&K, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal and Puducheri have also initiated action for implementing market reforms in agriculture.

20.34 Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization is a credit linked back-ended subsidy Central Sector scheme for strengthening and development of marketing infrastructure. An allocation of Rs.380 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the scheme has a budget provision of Rs.70 crores during 2008-09.

### Cooperation

20.35 The Cooperative Sector has been playing a significant role in the area of disbursing agriculture credit, providing market support to farmers, distribution of agricultural inputs and imparting cooperative education/training. An allocation of Rs 150 crores during Eleventh Plan has been made under this scheme with a budget provision of Rs.35 crores during 2008-09.

### Horticulture

20.36 National Horticulture Mission, National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board and the Horticulture Division of the Dept. of Agriculture Cooperation are the NODAL implementation agencies for the major developmental programmes in the Horticulture Sector.

### National Horticulture Mission

20.37 The NHM is operationalized since 2005-06 of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, covering 344 districts in 18 states and 02 UTs. With 85:15 assistance pattern between the Central and State, this Centrally Sponsored Schemes envisages tapping the immense latent potential of Horticultural crops, promoting employment generation and raising of farmers income. During 2007-08, against an outlay of Rs.1150.00 crores, the reported expenditure is around Rs.1010.64 crores. Outlay for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.8809.00 crores and for the year 2008-09 the missal outlay is Rs.1100.00 crores. During 2007-08, 1415 nurseries (model +small nurseries) were established, and additional area of 6.14 lac hectares brought under horticultural crops, rejuvenation of more than 1 lac hectares senile/ old orchard. Similarly, under the post harvest management, back houses, cold storages refrigerated vans were supported along with 7 wholesale markets and 45 rural markets infrastructure within a period of 2 years (2005-06 to 2007-08).



### National Horticulture Board

20.38 The National Horticulture Board (NHB) addresses issues relating to post harvest management to promote integrated development of the Horticulture Industry, co-ordinating, sustaining the production and processing of fruits and vegetables. The Central Sector Schemes on development of commercial horticulture through production and PHM, Capital Investment Subsidy for , Construction/Expansion and Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture produce, Technology Development and Transfer for promotion of Horticulture, Market Information Services for Horticultural crops and Horticulture Promotion Services.

### Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut

20.39 The scheme on integrated development of Coconut Industry including Technology Mission on Coconut is under implementation by the Coconut Development Board under the Ministry of Agriculture since 1982-83. The thrust areas are production and distribution of quality plant material, demonstration of production and protection technologies, technology development for product diversification, creation of awareness of health benefits of coconut etc. During the year 2007-08 an outlay of Rs.52 crores was provided with a reported expenditure of 100%. For the current fiscal an amount of Rs.75 crores is earmarked for integrated development of Coconut Industry in India and Technology Mission on Coconut.

### Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-East including Sikkim, J&K, H.P and Uttaranchal (TMNE)

20.40 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on TMNE is operational since 2001-02 in the 8 NE states including Sikkim, J&K, H.P and Uttaranchal and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,

Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The TMNE comprises of 4 mini missions viz. MM-I(Research), MM-II(Production and Productivity), MM-III(PHM and Marketing) and MM-IV(Processing). Under the Scheme 100% financial assistance is provided to the states on the Central Government. The TMNE envisages to harness the potential of Horticulture, to maximize economic, ecological and social benefits through desirable diversification, to develop infrastructure and to generate is skill full employment in the region. The outlay for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan was Rs.845 crores of which Rs.585 crores was for NE state, Rs.100 crores for J&K and Rs.80 crores each for H.P and Uttaranchal. The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as an outlay of Rs.1500.00 crores . During the year 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.323.40 crores was earmarked (Rs.227.40 crores for any states and Rs.96 crores for J&K,H.P and Uttaranchal) of which Rs.321.76 crores is the reported expenditure.

For the year 2008-09 the outlay is Rs.299 crores, Rs.220 cores for NE states and Rs.79 crores for J&K, H.P and Uttaranchal. Till 2007-08 more than 3 lac hectares additional area under Horticultural crops, establishment of 47 wholesale markets, 248 rural primary market, 18 state grading laboratories, 31 rope base and 31 processing units in NE states , J&K, H.P and Uttaranchal have since been reported since inception.

### National Bamboo Mission

20.41 The National Bamboo Mission (NBM), centrally sponsored scheme approved since 2006-07 is operationalized in 27 states across the country. The scheme provides fund to 19 R&D Institutions. The principle objectives of the scheme are development of Bamboo for poverty alleviation and employment generation in the rural sector, diversification/modernization/expansion of Bamboo based industries through

technological/financial support and use of Bamboo as a means to achieve ecological security. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs.110.80 crores was released to different state governments, Bamboo Technology Support Groups, NHB, CBTC(Guhwati) in addition to Rs.3.60 crores to different R&D Institutions. Against this the reported expenditure was Rs.75.75crores. For the current fiscal year of 2008-09, a Budget provision of Rs.70 crores has been provided.

### Central Institute of Horticulture-Nagaland

20.42. Approved as a Central Sector Scheme during 2006-07 the scheme envisages to impart HRD activities/capacity building of extension workers, farmers, entrepreneurs etc, demonstration of improved technology and promotion of organic cultivation. Set up at MEDZIPHEMA(Deemapur), the institute shall co-ordinate with other organizations on refinement/demonstration of technologies specific to horticulture, production and supply of quality seed and planting material, HRD, PHM processing and value addition. An amount of Rs.4.00 crores was provisioned during 2007-08 and summary of action plan 2008-09 has proposed an amount of Rs.5.25 crores.

### Animal Husbandry & Dairying

20.43 The main points are as under :

- The contribution of Livestock and Dairy sector to the total GDP during 2005-06 was 5.30 %.
- The employment in the livestock sector was 22.45 million in principal and subsidiary status, out of 22.45 million engaged in animal husbandry sector, 16.84 million are females. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sectors together employ 23.68 million population, which is around 5.80% of the total work force.

- According to the estimates of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the value of output from livestock and fisheries sectors together, was about Rs. 2,25,841 crore at current prices during 2005-06 (Rs.1,85,166 crore for livestock sector and Rs.40,675 crore for fisheries). It is about 31 per cent of the value of output of Rs.7,20,340 crore from Agriculture & allied Sectors, in total.

### India's Livestock Resources

20.44 The main points are as under:

- India is endowed with the largest livestock population in the world.
- It accounts for 57 per cent of the world's buffalo population and 15 per cent of the cattle population.
- There are about 61 million sheep, 124 million goats and over 13 million pigs in the country.

### APPROACHES FOR 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

20.45 The approach for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for the livestock sector aims at achieving an overall growth between 6 to 7 percent per annum for the sector as a whole, with milk group achieving a growth of 5% per annum and meat and poultry achieving a growth of 10% per annum. The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan projections at current price for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is Rs.8174 Crores.

#### ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

20.46 For the current year, the Department had been provided an outlay of Rs.910 crore which was revised to Rs. 810.00 crores at RE state.

#### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

20.47 During the year 2008-09, the Department proposes to implement 29

schemes, which also includes the Special Package for 31 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka & Kerala. The “National Dairy Plan” which is to be implemented by consortium, Feasibility Report is by NDDB for seeking “In-Principle” approval of the Planning Commission. The annual plan BE is of Rs. 1000 crores which includes an External Aid Component of Rs 40.00 crore for Prevention, Control & Containment of Avian Influenza.

## SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES

20.48 It is proposed to implement 29 schemes during 2008-09. Brief summary of the major schemes to be implemented during 2008-09 are as follows:

### 1. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

#### A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### 1. National Project for Livestock Development

##### 1.1 Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding

Genetic improvement in bovines is a long-term activity and Government of India has initiated a major programme ‘National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding’ (NPCBB) in October, 2000 for implementation over a period of 10 years, in two phases of five years each, with an allocation of Rs 402 crore for Phase-I and Rs. 775.87 crores for Phase-II. The NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation on priority basis with a focus on development and conservation of important indigenous breeds. The project envisages 100% grant-in-aid to implementing agencies. The budget outlay for National Project for Livestock Development is proposed at Rs. 85.00 crores including NPCBB.

##### 1.2 Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds

This centrally Sponsored Scheme, initiated during the Tenth Plan, aims at conserving and protecting threatened breeds of livestock, whose population is less than 10,000. The proposals are invited through the State Governments, which also provide opportunities for participation of semi-government organizations, universities, NGOs, breeders/farmers organizations etc. The budget outlay for 2008-2009 has been proposed at Rs.2.00 crore.

#### 2. Livestock Insurance

In the Livestock Insurance scheme, it was targeted to insure 15 lakh animals during 2005-06 and 2006-07 in the entire country. However, the scheme was approved in February 2006 for implementation on a pilot basis in 100 districts during these two years. 5.15 lakh animals were insured out of a target of about 10.24 lakh animals. It is estimated that for insuring 15 lakh animals during 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 140.00 crore will be required. Out of this amount, Rs. 16.00 crore is available for 2008-09.

#### 3. National Livestock Disease Control Programme (NLDCP)

This scheme has four on-going components viz.:

- Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (75:25),
- National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (100%),
- Professional Efficiency Development (50:50 to States and 100% to VCI) and
- Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (100%).

which has the BE of Rs. 120.00 Crores.

#### 4. Livestock Extension and Delivery Services

There is a provision of Rs.15.00 crore as tentative allocation for the 11th Plan for two components under the Livestock Extension and Delivery Services: a) Support for Private Veterinary Clinics and AI Centers and b) Strengthening Livestock Extension System. However, there is no budget provision for this component during current financial year.

### B. Central Sector Schemes

#### 1. Livestock Census

The scheme, aiming at enumeration of the livestock population in the country, was earlier implemented by Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it was transferred to this Department in the year 2002-03. The 17th round of Livestock Census was conducted in October 2003. During the first half of the Annual Plan 2007-08, an amount of Rs.52.55 crore was released to the states for printing of schedules and instruction manual, conducting training for master trainers, enumerators and supervisors and publicity for 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census scheduled to be held in October 2007. The 18th Livestock census has been conducted throughout the country with reference date 15th October 2007. The budget outlay for 2008-2009 was Rs. 130.00 crores and proposed to increase the budget as Livestock Census results are to be published during January, 2009.

#### 2. Central Cattle Development Organisation

It includes, Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI), Hessarghata, Bangalore, Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) – The Department shall continue

with four units located at Rohtak (Haryana), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and Ongole (Andhra Pradesh). These four units together cover the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The cattle breeds of Haryana, Gir, Kankrej and Ongole; and buffalo breeds of Murrah, Surti, Mehsana and Jaffrabadi are registered under the Scheme depending on the confirmation to breed characteristics and prescribed milk production norm. Owners of registered animals are provided certificate and prizes/incentives to encourage conservation of indigenous breeds and production of high quality cows and buffaloes. There is a provision of Rs. 14.00 crores during 2008-09.

#### 3. Directorate of Animal Health

The scheme has three on-going components namely:

- (i) Animal Quarantine & Certification Services(on-going)
- (ii) Central / Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (on-going)
- (iii) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre(on-going)

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, one new component called 'Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza' has been added. The BE for directorate of Animal Health for 2008-09 is Rs. 10.00 Crores.

#### *Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza (New)*

This is a new component of the Centrally Administered scheme Directorate of Animal Health and being implemented from the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2007-2008 with the Assistance of World Bank for control of bird flu. The budget outlay for 2008-2009 has

been proposed at Rs.40.00 crore of which Rs.38.00 crore is external aid.

#### **4. Piggery Development (including Resource Mapping in 100 potential districts and promotion on entrepreneurial programmes in small ruminants)**

Piggery holds great potential for commercial production in the country. However, these species have not received due attention either for promotion of their rearing by the farmers or their commercial exploitation through entrepreneurial programmes. Instead of instituting a scheme for the country as a whole, it is proposed to first take up resource mapping of 100 potential districts in the country to identify opportunities for rearing of pigs and their commercial production. The budget outlay for 2008-2009 has been proposed at Rs.8.0 crore.

#### **5. Food Safety and Traceability**

Food safety is now universally recognised as a public health priority. It requires a global approach, from production to consumption, which is so aptly conveyed by the expressions 'from the stable to the table' and 'from the field to the plate'. The budget outlay for 2008-2009 has been proposed at Rs.3.00 crore.

### **2. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

#### **A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

1. Dairy Development Projects: There are 3 schemes of dairy developments viz. 'Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas', Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production and dairy venture Capital fund. The BE for dairy development programmes is Rs.98.00 crores.

#### **National Dairy Plan**

The scheme is yet to be approved. The NDDB has would submitted a preliminary report for getting "In-Principle" approval of the Planning Commission. It has already been accorded.

#### **B. Central Sector Schemes**

##### **1. Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)**

Cabinet in its meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2007 as granted in principle approval for the corporatisation of Delhi. As per Cabinet approval the modalities like feasibility report, memorandum of understanding and articles of associations should be completed within 12 months because Cabinet is to be approached again for formal approval for corporatisation of DMS. The budget outlay for 2008-2009 has accordingly been proposed at Rs.1.00 crore.

##### **2. Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala**

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs considered and approved in its meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2006 a Special Package for Livestock Sector and Fisheries for 31 suicide-prone districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala involving an investment of Rs. 698 crores comprising of a budgetary support of Rs. 510.79 crore and credit component of Rs. 187.21 crore, to be implemented over a period of three years from 2006-07. The period has been extended due to slow implementation of this project.

Components of Special Package: The components of this package includes induction of high yielding milch animals, Calf rearing programme, providing cattle / buffalo



breeding services, provision of health care to dairy animals and establishment of milk chilling units and feed mixing plants and feed and fodder supply programme.

### **Fisheries & Aquaculture**

20.49 Fisheries sector contributes to about 1.07 % to the total national GDP and 5.34 % of the agricultural GDP with 4.6 % of the global fish production. The main objectives of the fisheries development programmes are to achieve higher growth rates mainly through increased production and productivity from fresh water and coastal aquaculture, marine and inland capture fisheries including reservoir fisheries, mariculture and diversification towards exploitation of deep sea fishery resources ,better infrastructure facilities of fishing harbours and fish landing centers, post harvest processing ,value addition and marketing network and socio-economic development of fish farmers and fishers.

A landmark achievement in fisheries sector during Tenth Five year Plan was setting up of a National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) with its headquarters at Hyderabad with the total budget of Rs.2100 crores during 2006-2012 with an objective of achieving overall growth of fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of Research & development including Biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries.

#### **REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08:**

20.50 A sum of Rs.168.14(RE) crores was allocated for implementation six Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes in Fisheries sector during 2007-08.A sum of Rs.162.71 crores was actually spent for implementation of all schemes including NFDB during 2007-08.Salient achievements during 2007-08 are (i) Fish production has

been considerably going up and has touched 6.86 million tones during 2006-07 and the fish export has also gone up to 5.6 lakh tones valued at Rs.7296 crores (ii) signed MoU for establishment of Multiplication Centre for Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) shrimp seed and (iii) conducted training to field functionaries of Department of Fisheries of States .

#### **Schemes/ Programmes proposed during 2008-09:**

20.51 All the Centrally sponsored schemes viz; Development of Marine fisheries & Post harvest operations, Inland fisheries and Aquaculture and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Fisheries Training and Extension are proposed to be continued during 2008-09 with an addition of one or two new sub components. Central Sector Schemes proposed to be continued during 2008-09 are Strengthening of Data base & Information networking for fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Assistance to Fisheries Institutes and NFDB.

20.52 An allocation of Rs.215.00 crores has been made available for all six Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes under Fisheries including a provision of Rs.75 crores for the newly set up NFDB during 2008-09.

20.53 The thrust areas identified under NFDB are development of Aquaculture, infrastructure facilities including domestic and export marketing, reservoir fisheries, deepsea fishing, mariculture etc for increased production and productivity, income and employment generation to fish farmers and fisher folk.

#### **Agriculture Research & Education**

20.54 The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is



responsible for development and governance of agricultural research and education in the country. All international matters relating to agricultural research and education are also governed by DARE. This responsibility is discharged through the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), an apex and autonomous organization for promotion, execution and coordination of agricultural research and education in the country. Currently, ICAR is organized into eight Subject-Matter Divisions, which are supported with a network of research Schemes/ Institutes in their respective area of specialization. The goal of ICAR is to promote sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and development in the country by interfacing education, research and extension initiatives complemented with efficient and effective institutional, infrastructure and policy support, for ensuring livelihood and environmental security.

#### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08:

20.55 Major research achievements under different subject matter Divisions during 2007-08 are summarized below:

The significant contribution are development of two promising basmati rice lines resistant to bacterial blight, four hybrids and composite of maize, three hybrids of pearl millet, one variety of sunflower, one variety of castor, two varieties of groundnut, three varieties of soybean, two varieties of safflower, two varieties of jute and one variety of guinea grass.

20.56 Substantial reduction in Karnal bunt of wheat (DWR/AICRP on Wheat) was noticed in response to seed treatment with 1.5 g/kg each of *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Trichoderma harzianum* in combination. The rodent management strategies in NE states due to outbreak-population that is synchronized with

bamboo flowering (17 years and 50 years cycles of various bamboo species) has been finalized in consultation with the concerned state officials at Aizwal. A tractor operated raised bed seeder-cum sugarcane cutter planter and two-row ratoon management device developed for mechanizing sugarcane farming.

20.57 In Horticulture significant achievement include DNA Fingerprinting of mango cultivars using micro-satellite markers; commercially popular 28 grapes varieties were analyzed with 6 micro-satellite primer and their finger printing developed, transgenic lines developed in tomato and brinjal, RAPD markers identified for two tomato, two brinjal and two chili hybrids; development of 3 high yielding hybrids in tomato, two hybrids in potato and two in cauliflower, one red onion variety 'Bhim raj' was identified at national level for release and two were released for kharif and late kharif season; technology for wine preparation from litchi was standardized, two carnation breeding lines have been identified for their unique ornamental value as potted plant and micro carnation respectively.

20.58 A colored mango hybrid, H-39, promising with an attractive red-blushed fruits, high TSS, high carotenoids, firm flesh (0.78 kg), regular bearing, dwarf and tolerant to anthracnose was developed.

20.59 Site specific nutrient management (SSNM) studies (800 g N – 400 g P-600 g K-250 g each of FeSO<sub>4</sub>, MnSO<sub>4</sub> and ZnSO<sub>4</sub>/tree) in 'Mosambi' sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis Osbeck*) helped to improve fruit yield (14.7 ton/ha) over either conventional farmers' practices (10.6 ton/ha) or recommended doses of fertilizer (11.6 ton/ha). Robusta banana under paired row planting (1.5 x 1.5 x 2.0 m spacing) recorded the maximum per hectare yield of 65.91 tonnes which was 39.5% higher than the

conventional planting (47.24 tonnes/ha). Integrated nutrient management study in pomegranate revealed that the combination of vermicompost and inorganic fertilizers in 50:50 ratio yield 42.5 q/ha and increased plant height and tree volume.

20.60 Seven efficient cropping systems identified for dryland areas. Three integrated Water Nutrient Management (IWNM) package developed. Two resource conservation technologies developed/ tested. Natural biological agent for control of two major pests (scutellarid bug and capsule borer) of *Jatropha* identified. *Bacillus coagulans* (PD-7) and *B. lentus* (ALP-18) identified as potential and slurry treatment to cuttings.

20.61 Soil micronutrients deficiency maps with respect to zinc, copper, manganese and iron developed for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal. Conservation tillage enhanced carbon sequestration and improved soil structure under soybean-wheat system on vertisols. The application of macronutrients (Zinc and Boron) along with NPK increased cotton yield by 4.0 q/ha compared to NPK alone in Madhya Pradesh.

20.62 Nine Integrated Water Management package developed for increasing water productivity. Action Plan for efficient water management in eastern region of the country under Gramin Rozgar Yojana finalized. Developed process technology for production of full fat soy flour, using microwave energy. A *Jatropha* decorticator of 100-kg/h capacity has been developed. Developed various value added products such as reconstituted beetroot powder based drink, carrot powder, anola toffee, anola shreds and powder, products from guava packaging practices of strawberry for enhancement of shelf life. Developed evaporatively cooled structure for fruits and vegetables. Low cost bamboo greenhouse was

developed and constructed at farmer's field at more than 20 locations in Uttranchal and 2 locations in Meghalaya. At Srinagar, increased temperature inside greenhouse resulted in 2.5 times higher yield and 45 days advanced strawberry harvesting.

20.63 The technology for the production of a highly valued marine ornamental fish *Amphiprion ocellaris* has been commercialized. Over 300 farmers (men and women) were given training on mussel and oyster farming. Use of probiotics in the hatchery, enhanced the growth and survival of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* larvae. Under the cage culture experiments, a production level of 19 tonnes/ha/yr was achieved for a culture period of six months with Indian major carps and 28.5 tonnes/ha/yr with a culture period of three months with combination of rohu & koi carp.

20.64 The total number of Krishi Vigyan Kendra's in the Country has gone upto 562 (ending Dec, 2008) and it is proposed to cover 667 district under the ambit of KVK's to the end of Eleventh Plan. As far as the achievement of KVK's is concerned, 1180 technologies related to crop production, crop protection and livestock production and management were take up for its assessment and refined in order to identify the location specificity of technology under different farming systems. Altogether 71,640 frontline demonstrations including hybrids of different crops were taken up in order to establish the production potential of improved technology on the farmers' fields. During the same period, 10.94 lakh farmers and 0.80 lakh extension personnel were trained to update their knowledge and skills on improved agricultural technologies. In order to create awareness on improved agricultural technologies among the farmers, various extension programmes were organized by the KVKs benefiting 49.63 lakh farmers and other officials. The KVKs produced 111,164

q. of seeds and 91.29 lakh saplings/ seedlings, besides 8.94 lakh kg bye products and 40.08 lakh fingerlings and other livestock/ poultry strains for availability of the farmers.

20.65 The financial support of Rs. 229 crore to SAUs, Rs. 6.0 crore to DUs and Rs. 5.50 crore to CUs was provided for modernization and strengthening of academic facilities and updating infrastructure facilities like modernization of classrooms, teaching laboratories and farms which led to improved teaching, learning environment under the scheme “Strengthening & Development of Agriculture Education”. The activity included imparting practical experience of real life rural agricultural situation to students of SAUs/ DUs/ CUs who live in villages, work closely; with rural communities and observe continuously how farming systems are managed and operated. An amount of Rs. 148.00 lakhs was released during the second half of the current financial year.

Report on Norms, Standards, Academic Regulations and UG Curricula and Syllabi submitted by the Fourth Deans Committee on Agricultural Education in India was approved by the ICAR for implementation in all the State Agricultural Universities to bring in greater uniformity, acceptability, quality and relevance. Several agricultural universities have adopted the recommendations of the Report. A National Core Group appointed by the ICAR, has initiated the revision of Post-graduate and doctoral course curricula and syllabi.

20.66 Thirteen Borlaug Fellows were selected from the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), for training in USA. Also, two nominations for Cochran Fellowship Programme have been communicated to the USDA. Workshops (six) on Curriculum Development in Emerging Areas of Agriculture and Rural Development, Contract Farming, Methods and Experiences,

Strengthening of Indian Library and Information System, SPS Capacity Building and Science Base Risk analysis and Modeling, Agri-Business and Food Industry in Developing Countries, and Avian Viral Diseases and Animal Biotechnological Applications have been organized.

20.67 29 Borlaug Fellows were selected from Indian National Agricultural Research System out of which 20 have already completed their training in matching US universities. The remaining are yet to go however, their host institutions and training schedules in USA have been finalized.

20.68 Eight collaborative projects have been approved and are ongoing. Out of them, four are for capacity building in India and four are collaborative research projects. These are: (i) Water harvesting for groundwater recharge and bio-drainage for salinity control; (ii) Sustainable Water Resource Management: US. India Collaborative Research and Education; (iii) on Farm Water Management for Rainfed Agriculture on Benchmark Watersheds in Five Diverse Eco-Regions of India; (iv) Information and Communication Technologies for Capacity Building Model in Water Management: U.S. India Collaborative Extension/ Outreach and Distance Education; (v) Pigeon pea Genomics Initiative; (v) Capacity Building for Risk Analysis and Modeling to Promote Trade; (vi) Capacity Building for Intellectual Property Protection and Technology Licensing in Agriculture; (vii) Teaching and Learning Excellence: A Capacity Building Model.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

20.69 The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has been increased by 8.64% for the year 2008-09 to Rs. 1760 crore from Rs.1620 crore in 2007-08 for Crop Science Research- an outlay of Rs.315 crore,

for Horticulture Rs.90 crore, Natural Resource Management – Rs.100 crore, Agriculture Engineering – Rs.42 crore, Animal Science – Rs. 90 crore, Fisheries - Rs.45 crore, Agriculture Education – Rs.350 crore, Central Agriculture University – Rs.134, Agriculture Extension – Rs.301 crore,

Strategic Research – Rs.10 crore, Indo-US Knowledge Initiative – Rs.6 crore, DARE, MIS & IPR Management – Rs.20 crore and National Agriculture Innovation Project – Rs.257 crore have been provided during 2008-09.

## Chapter 21

# Water Management and Irrigation

### 21.1 INTRODUCTION

21.1.1 The Eleventh Five-Year Plan has pegged the agriculture growth rate at *4 per cent* (against the actual growth rate of *1.7 per cent* in X Plan) for achieving an overall growth rate of *9 per cent*. The Eleventh Plan Strategy to raise the agriculture output inter-alia focuses on the following elements related to water management and irrigation :

- (i) Double the rate of growth of irrigated area
- (ii) Improve water management, rain water harvesting and watershed development.

A slew of measures have been suggested in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for better water management and irrigation. These include more effective utilization of irrigation potential, expansion of irrigation at an economic cost and better water management in rain fed areas where assured irrigation is not possible. While accepting the inadequacy of past policies in the above areas, the XI Plan places its reliance on implementation of projects with proper prioritization, funding and close monitoring. Expanding irrigation calls for concomitant expansion of Participatory Irrigation Management to ensure equity in water supply and sustained maintenance of the systems. Utilization of the ground water potential in Gangetic Plains and Assam is essential for bringing more land under irrigation. Convergence of programmes is essential for

tapping resources of huge magnitude for irrigation and water management.

21.1.2 The Eleventh Five Year Plan has fixed a target of bringing 16 million hectare under irrigation during Plan period 2007-2012 as shown below.

<b>Major and Medium Irrigation including Extension, Renovation and Modernization Projects (ERM Projects)</b>	<b>9.00 m.ha</b>
<b>Minor Irrigation</b>	
New Surface Water Schemes	1.5 m.ha.
Ground Water Schemes	4.5 m.ha
Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	1.5 m.ha
<b>Total Minor Irrigation</b>	<b>7.00 m.ha.</b>
<b>Grant Total for XI plan</b>	<b>16.00 m.ha</b>

It has also recommended an overall outlay of Rs 2,32,311 crore for the sector with Rs 1,82,050 crore for the State Plan, and Rs 47,015 crore for State Sector Schemes Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and other water resources programmes including Command Area Development and Water Management, and Rs 3246 crore for Central Sector for achieving the envisaged targets under various sub sectors .

### 21.2 REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

21.2.1 The review of the irrigation sector performance during 2007-08 and the strategy for 2008-09 are discussed in the following paragraphs.



## Major and Medium Irrigation

21.2.2. The ultimate irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects is 58.46 m.ha. The likely potential achievement till end of Tenth Plan is 41.638 m.ha. An approved outlay of Rs. 29,397.69 crore was made for 2007-08 for creating an additional irrigation potential of 1.77 m.ha.. The actual physical achievements are likely to be available by next fiscal. Statewise Actual expenditure 2006-07, approved outlays 2007-08, revised approved outlays 2007-08 and approved outlays 2008-09 are at annexure 21.1 to 21.4 respectively. The physical achievements reported by the states by the end of X Plan and targets for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are at annexure 21.5 which also indicate the outcome of the investments i.e potential created and utilized. During 2008-09 States have projected irrigation potential creation of 1.773 m.ha. for an approved outlay of Rs 36,933.34 crore. However the achievements of targets would depend on the actual approved outlays realized at the end of the Annual Plan.

21.2.3 Table 21.1 gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on major & medium irrigation sector in the X Plan and Approved Outlay and Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2008-09.

**Table 21.1: Major & Medium Irrigation (Rs. Crores)**

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.
Tenth Plan	351.40	295.19	70861.78	81899.94
2007-08	132.50	84.82	29397.69	29397.69
2008-09	242.90	195.50 (RE)	36933.34	

## Incomplete irrigation projects

21.2.4 At the beginning of the X Plan there were 490 ongoing major and medium irrigation projects (including extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) projects) in the country. Information on ongoing major and medium irrigation projects collected from various States by the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Plan has indicated that during X Plan the states have commenced 179 new projects. Also 178 projects were likely to be completed by the end of X Plan. After adjusting for the deferred/merged/ reclassified projects, at the beginning of the Annual Plan 2007-08 (which is the first year of XI Plan), there are 477 projects, which have spilled over to the XI Plan. The required additional cost of these spillover projects is about Rs 1.25 lakh crore. During the XI Plan the States have given proposals for commencement of 309 new projects. The commencement of new projects Plan after Plan without completing the ongoing projects is leading to very thin spread of resources and subsequent delays and cost escalation. Though the funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme has been restructured from 2006-07 in the form of grant assistance instead of loan and grant mix, this has not helped in projects completion. National Development Council in its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 29.5.07 has resolved that states should *“Make special efforts to complete all projects taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme without time and cost overrun and prioritize irrigation projects in consonance with the agriculture production targets. States will make special efforts to ensure better water management and enhance water use efficiency”*.

21.2.5 Projects should be taken up on a turnkey fixed price with no cost escalation contracts, so that projects are completed quickly and bring the intended benefits early.



### Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and National Projects

21.2.6 In order to give a thrust to the core rural infrastructure sector of irrigation, the Cabinet has approved an outlay of Rs 43700 crore for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and other Water Resources programmes for implementation during XI Plan 2007-12. It has also declared 14 irrigation and multipurpose projects as National Projects with liberal assistance of 90% of the estimated cost as grant component under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. A provision of Rs 7000 crore is proposed for National projects in the XI Plan. Guidelines for National Projects have been circulated to the concerned States and Central Ministries. Against an Outlay of Rs 3580 crore for 2007-08 the grant amount released was Rs 5445.71 crore creating an irrigation potential of 6.20 lakh ha. A provision of Rs 7850 crore has been made under this programme for 2008-09. The potential creation targeted is 11.65 lakh ha for 2008-09.

### Task Force on Irrigation

21.2.7 The Task Force on irrigation has been constituted in the Planning Commission on the directions of the Prime Minister in the 54<sup>th</sup>

National Development Council meeting held on 19.12.07. The Task Force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Member (Water and Energy). The main objective of the Task Force is to identify the ways and means of raising huge resources required for the completion of the irrigation projects. The report of the Task Force is under preparation.

### Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation (IWRFC)

21.2.8 Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2008-09 has announced creation of IWRFC for funding irrigation projects and National projects. Since irrigation projects require large outlay of funds, the idea of Corporation is to raise funds for this sector and to assist states. The Corporation was incorporated as a Company in March 2008 and appointment of CMD is under progress.

### Externally Aided Projects

21.2.9 There are 15 ongoing irrigation projects receiving external assistance in various States. The name of project, assistance amount and disbursement till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 are given below.

**Table 21.2: Externally Assisted On-Going Projects as on 31.3.2008 World Bank**

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Assistance amount in Million Donor Currency	Type of Assistance	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31st March 2008 Million US\$/SDR (Rs. in crores)
1	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project CR.3635-IN	06.06.2002 31.01.2009	SDR 80 Revised SDR 63.420	Credit	SDR 29.514 (Rs 193.639 )
2	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN 4750-IN	30.10.2004 30.3.2011	US\$ 394.02	Loan	US\$ 45.572 ( Rs 194.664)
3	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3603-IN	15.03.2002 31.03.2008	SDR 100.02	Credit	SDR 58.415 (Rs. 360.536)
4	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3602-IN	08.03.2002 31.10.2008	SDR 90.471	Credit	SDR 30.740 (Rs 200.165)

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Assistance amount in Million Donor Currency	Type of Assistance	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31st March 2008 Million US\$/SDR (Rs. in crores)
5	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project LN 4796-IN	19.8.2005 31.03.2012	US\$ 325	Loan	US \$ 43.439 Rs. 190.315
6	Tamilnadu	Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management	12.2.2007 31.3.2013	US \$ 485	Loan and Credit	US\$27.285 Rs.110.193
7	Hydrology Project II	Multi State*	19.1.2006 31.1.2012	US \$ 104.98	Loan	US\$ 13.790 Rs. 60.262
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management project.	8.6.2007 31.12.2012	US\$ 189	Credit	US\$8.727 Rs. 34.377
9.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project C.4872-IN & 3635-I-IN	17.1.2008 31.1.2012	US\$64	Credit.	Nil

S. No.	State	Name of Project	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Assistance amount in Million Yen	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31st March 2007 Million Yen (Rs. in crores)
<b>BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (JBIC JAPAN-Loan)</b>					
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Modernization of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal (Tranche-II)	31.3.2004 22.3.2009	4773(Loan)	2350.275 (Rs. 90.661)
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project	30.4.2007 31.3.2013	23974 (Loan)	38.167 (Rs. 1.419)
12.	Orissa	Rengali Irrigation Project (Tranche-II)	31.3.2004 31.12.2009	6342 (Loan)	4041.498 (Rs 153.877)
13.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	31.3.2005 31.3.2013	11555 (Loan)	8.897 Rs. 0.330
<b>GERMANY-LOAN</b>					
14.	Maharashtra	Minor Irrigation Project	31.12.1998 31.12.2008	Euro 23.008	Euro 8.83 Rs. 47.135
15	Himachal Pradesh	Minor Irrigation & Rural Water Supply Project	28.11.2002 30.6.2010	Euro 2.75	Euro 0.00 (Rs 0.00)
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>					
16.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Sector Project 2159-IN	20.3.2006 31.03.2013	US \$ 46.108	US \$ 1.406 (Rs 5.671)

\* Participating states: Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab.

## Minor Irrigation

21.2.10 Minor surface flow irrigation projects comprising storage tanks, diversion and surface lift occupy a prominent place in the scheme of irrigated agriculture particularly in the peninsular part of the country and in hilly areas. The Third Minor Irrigation census 2000-01 has enumerated 5.56 lakh tanks and storages in the country with an irrigation potential of 6.27 m.ha. The numbers of tanks are largest in West Bengal followed by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Besides these, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand have significant tank population. The above seven States account for about 75% of total tank population. Minor irrigation schemes have a short gestation period, are labour intensive and are an important means for poverty alleviation. The details of the Fourth Minor Irrigation census is under process and would be released shortly.

21.2.11 The ultimate irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation projects is estimated as 81.43 m. ha of which 17.38 m.ha is from surface water minor irrigation and 64.05 m.ha. is from ground water. Till the end of Tenth Plan, a potential of 60.051 m.ha. had been created. An approved outlay of Rs. 5384.00 crore was made for 2007-08 for creating an additional irrigation potential of 1.275 m.ha. The actual physical achievements are likely to be available by next fiscal. Statewise Actual expenditure 2006-07, approved outlays 2007-08, revised approved outlays 2007-08 and approved outlays 2008-09 are at annexure 21.1 to 21.4 respectively. The physical achievements reported by the states by the end of X Plan and targets for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are at annexure 21.6 which also indicate the outcome of the investments i.e potential utilized. During 2008-09 States have projected irrigation potential creation of 6.79 m.ha. for an approved outlay of Rs 6810 crore. However the achievements of targets

would depend on the actual approved outlays realized at the end of the Annual Plan.

21.2.12 Minor irrigation schemes are funded from plan funds, institutional finance and private investment by the farmers. It is generally considered as a people's programme.

21.2.13 Table 21.3 gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on minor irrigation sector in the X Plan and Approved Outlay and Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2008-09.

**Table 21.3 Minor Irrigation**

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd Exp.
Tenth Plan	533.80	380.68	13872.86	13760.02
2007-08	67.50	48.71	5383.95	5385.95
2008-09	97.10	66.07 (RE)	6809.68	

## Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

21.2.14 The Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was started in the year 1974 on the recommendations of the National Irrigation Commission (1972) and a Committee of Ministers (1973) for optimum utilization of irrigation potential created under the commands of irrigation projects and for increased production/productivity from irrigated lands through optimal use of available water resources on a sustainable basis. The scheme was restructured in the Eleventh Plan and renamed as "Command Area Development & Water Management Programme" and has been transferred to the State Sector and funding is now made through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

and Water Resources programmes from 2008-09.

21.2.15 Under the CAD programme 311 projects with a total CCA of 28.58 m.ha. have been included so far spread over 28 States and 2 Union Territories. The number of CAD projects receiving Central assistance under the restructured CAD&WM Programme is 136 with a CCA of 17.3m.ha. Upto March 2006, 9.7 m.ha. CCA has been covered and rest 7.2 m.ha. of CCA is to be covered under the programme.

21.2.16 The Eleventh Five-Year Plan has suggested that CAD should form part of all new Major and Medium Irrigation projects to ensure quicker utilization of the potential. Hence the assistance under CADWM would be confined to the irrigation projects commenced till end of X Plan. Eleventh Plan recommended expanding the scope of the project to address system deficiencies. So far about 55,500 WUA's have been formed covering an area of 10.23 m.ha.

21.2.17 Table 21.4 the approved outlays and actual expenditure on Command Area Development and Water Management sector in the X Plan and Approved Outlay and Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2008-09 and Table 21.5 gives command area physical progress.

**Table 21.4 Command Area Development and Water Management Irrigation**

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.
Tenth Plan	1406.80	818.54	2789.88	2985.81
2007-08	300.00	277.84	1781.18	1781.18
2008-09	350.00		674.86	

### Flood Control

21.2.18 The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1972) has estimated the flood prone area in the country as about 40 m.ha of which 32 m.ha can be given reasonable degree of protection. The flood prone area has been reassessed and it is now estimated to be about 45.36 m.ha. Upto March 2007, about 18.22 m. ha. has been protected through construction of embankments, drainage channels, town protection works and raising of villages above flood level. The approved outlay for Tenth Plan in state sector is Rs. 4619.00 crores and in central sector is Rs 1308.00 crore to protect 2.78 m.ha. During the X Plan period the area likely to be protected 1.78 m.ha. For addressing the concerns of flood sector, a Task Force for flood management and Erosion Control headed by Chairman Central Water Commission was constituted to

**Table 21.5 CAD Physical Progress**

(Million hectare)

Item of work	Likely Cumulative achievement up to X Plan	Target for 2007-08	Likely Achievement 2007-08	Target for 2008-09
Field Channels	17.844	1.44	0.394	0.270
Warabandi	11.233	1.60		
Land* Leveling/Shaping	2.23	Deleted		
Field Drains	1.704	0.16	0.069	0.14
Correction of System deficiency		1.70	Started recently no progress	0.026

\*(Activity on land leveling is being closed w.e.f. 01.04.2004)

examine the causes of recurring floods and erosion in Assam and other North Eastern states, Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh to review the measures under taken so far to combat flood and erosion and to suggest short term and long term measures for management of floods and examine the related international dimensions. The Committee submitted its report in December 2004. The assistance to the schemes recommended by the Task Force has been included in the XI plan State Sector Scheme Flood Management Programme.

21.2.19 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to Ganga Basin States which was in operation in X plan has been transferred to State Sector and the schemes related to coastal erosion protection and relieving drainage congestion have been merged with X plan CSS for Ganga basin states. The assistance to the scheme Flood control in Brahmaputra Valley, implemented during the X Plan in the State Sector is also merged with the X Plan CSS for Ganga Basin States. During 2007-08, all these schemes have been merged into a comprehensive scheme namely Flood Management programme and transferred to the state sector. Rs 8000 crore has been approved for the Flood management programme in the XI plan.

21.2.20 Table below gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on Flood Control and Drainage sector in the X Plan and Approved Outlay and Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2008-09.

**Table 21.6 Flood Control and Drainage**  
(Rs. Crores)

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd Exp.
Tenth Plan	1308	764.23	4619	3873.63
2007-08	100.00	97.69	1467.43	1467.43
2008-09	183.00		2776.91	

## Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

21.2.21 The Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks are under an obligation to lend at least 40% of their aggregate loans to the priority sectors and within the overall target for priority sector at 40%, these banks have to observe a target of 18% for agriculture sub-sector. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) thus came into existence with the announcement in the Union Budget for the year 1995-96.

21.2.22 The fund has been established in NABARD since April 1995. The initial corpus of the fund was Rs. 2,000 Crores (RIDF-I) for the year 1995-96 to be contributed by the Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks representing the short fall in their lending to agriculture sub-sector (18%) within the priority sector target (40%), subject to a ceiling of 1.5% of the net Bank credit. Since then, the scheme has been continued with the announcements in the successive Union Budgets with enhanced commitments, which are as under:

Year		(Rs. in Crores)
1995-96	RIDF I	2000
1996-97	RIDF II	2500
1997-98	RIDF III	2500
1998-99	RIDF IV	3000
1999-2000	RIDF V	3500
2000-01	RIDF VI	4500
2001-02	RIDF VII	5000
2002-03	RIDF VIII	5500
2003-04	RIDF IX	5500
2004-05	RIDF X	8000
2005-06	RIDF XI	8000
2006-07	RIDF XII	10000
2007-08	RIDF XIII	12000
2008-09	RIDF XIV	14000

21.2.23 The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for 2008-09 of NABARD has been provided with Rs 14000



crore to address the rural infrastructure including irrigation. The loan assistance under RIDF is provided for incomplete or ongoing projects in medium and minor irrigation along with projects in flood protection, watershed management, soil conservation, rural roads and bridges, rural markets, primary school buildings, rural drinking water works, drainage, primary health centers, forest development etc. Loans under RIDF are sanctioned upto 90% of the project cost or the balance cost whichever is less.

### Bharat Nirman – Irrigation

21.2.24 Under Bharat Nirman, it is proposed to bring 10 m.ha. under irrigation. During 2005-06, states have reported creation of 1.677 m.ha and in 2006-07, the potential creation reported is 1.942 m.ha. During the third year 2007-08 the reported achievement was 1.380 m.ha. The total achievement reported in the three years is 4.999 m.ha. For 2008-09, the target for achievement is 2.85 m.ha. AIBP assistance for three years was Rs 9648 crore for irrigation component. Full details of irrigation component is separately given in the Chapter on Bharat Nirman.

### Performance of Ministry of Water Resources

21.2.25 The X Plan allocation for the Ministry of Water Resources is Rs 3600 crores. During the Plan period the cumulative expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Water

Resources for their various Plan schemes are as under.

(Rs crore)

Year	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure
X Plan	3600.00	1913.61
2007-08	600.00	509.06
2008-09	600.00	

The individual scheme wise expenditure is at annexure 21.5. During 2006-07, Ministry had 51 Central Sector Schemes, 3 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 4 State Sector Schemes. From 2007-08, as per the decision of the Zero Based Budgeting exercise carried out by the Planning Commission the number of schemes have been reduced. Now there are 15 Central Sector Schemes out of which 2 are new. The centrally Sponsored Command Area Development and Water Management has been transferred to the State sector since 2008-09 and currently Ministry is not operating any centrally Sponsored Schemes.

### Outcome Budget 2008-09

21.2.26 The concept of Outcome Budget was introduced in 2005-06 and since then the Outcome Budget document is being presented in the Parliament. During 2008-09 the physical targets proposed to be achieved under some of the important Central Sector / State Sector schemes supported by Ministry of Water Resources is as given below.

Name of the Scheme	Expected Outcomes
1. Command Area Development and Water Management Programme- Centrally Sponsored Scheme Allocation Rs 350 crore in 2008-09	Bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilized, enhance water use efficiency and ensure equitable distribution of irrigation water through development of micro level water distribution infrastructure and other related activities. (i) Construction of field channels- 0.6 M.ha (ii) Construction of field drain- 0.06 M.ha (iii) Conveyance Deficiencies- 0.15 M.ha



Name of the Scheme	Expected Outcomes
<p>2. Flood Management Both Central Sector and State Sector Schemes Allocation Rs 832 crore with Rs 183 crore for Central Schemes and Rs 649 crore for State Sector Scheme</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(i) River Management works in the critical areas by raising, strengthening and constructing embankments.</p> <p>(ii) Anti-erosion works, drainage improvement works, etc. as suggested by Task-Force-2004 on Flood Management and Erosion Control in respect of Ganga and Brahmaputra Basin states.</p> <p>(iii) Coastal erosion works in maritime states.</p> <p>(iv) De-silting/ dredging of river sections in the selected reaches.</p> <p>(b) 6000 flood forecasts would be issued for assisting states to plan their flood relief and management.</p>
<p>3. Ground Water management and regulation Central Sector Scheme Allocation Rs 62 crore</p>	<p>The outcome of the scheme is bringing out the groundwater status(availability, usage etc) in the country for overall planning and development of this resource through</p> <p>i. Ground Water Management studies- 1.50 Lakh Sq.Km.</p> <p>ii. Analysis of Water Samples- 20000</p> <p>iii. Ground Water Exploration- 800 Wells</p> <p>iv. Geophysical survey: VES- 2200 Line Km-10 Well Logging- NB</p> <p>v. Ground Water Monitoring- 15,600</p> <p>vi. Short Term water supply investigations- Need Based (~300)</p> <p>vii. Preparation of district report- 40 Ground water Year Book- 23</p> <p>viii. Mass Awareness - 57</p> <p>ix. Water Management Training Programme - 57</p> <p>x. Regulation of Ground Water development in Notified area</p> <p>xi. Demonstrative studies of Artificial Recharge-15</p>
<p>5. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme</p>	<p>Creation of additional irrigation potential - 1.196 mha under AIBP and completion of 15 Major/medium irrigation projects.</p>
<p>6. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture</p>	<p>(i) To monitor the progress in respect of 26 or more district projects identified for implementation</p> <p>(ii) To evaluate the performance of the scheme as and when completed.</p> <p>(iii) The proposal for expansion of RRR Scheme with external assistance has since been approved.</p>

Name of the Scheme	Expected Outcomes
7. River management Activities and Works related to Border areas.	(i) Preparation of Joint Detailed Project Reports (DPR), (ii) Transmission of flood related data from / to neighboring countries, (iii) Continuation of Joint Hydrological observations on river Ganga with Bangladesh, and (iv) Anti-erosion works by Brahmaputra Board.

## ANNEXURE 21.1

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE- 2006-07

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	8476.05	512.43	11.53	126.07	9126.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56	48.30	2.39	9.05	60.30
3	Assam	20.76	8.34	0.00	55.79	84.89
4	Bihar	423.76	76.20	31.60	111.56	643.12
5	Chhattisgarh	360.18	300.89	54.23	1.74	717.04
6	Goa	125.83	20.35	3.25	13.79	163.22
7	Gujarat	3893.55	279.66	4.24	2.37	4179.82
8	Haryana	414.58	0.00	20.58	52.46	487.62
9	Himachal Pradesh	77.94	99.22	3.28	18.96	199.40
10	Jammu & Kashmir	39.05	41.20	12.62	26.03	118.90
11	Jharkhand	261.48	44.64	33.27	3.68	343.07
12	Karnataka	3951.75	357.54	54.56	20.69	4384.54
13	Kerala	135.98	17.17	4.61	4.21	161.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	1062.61	334.82	8.83	3.20	1409.46
15	Maharashtra	3331.42	394.63	63.06	13.51	3802.62
16	Manipur	61.31	155.31	5.78	19.19	241.59
17	Meghalaya	0.00	7.50	0.28	2.50	10.28
18	Mizoram	0.01	31.53	0.15	0.00	31.69
19	Nagaland	0.00	21.25	0.13	1.45	22.83
20	Orissa	632.40	109.14	8.61	6.73	756.88
21	Punjab	148.15	84.15	31.15	5.85	269.30
22	Rajasthan	526.64	152.06	44.17	3.16	726.03
23	Sikkim	0.00	6.60	0.00	3.68	10.28
24	Tamil Nadu	206.22	102.69	26.26	0.00	335.17
25	Tripura	17.50	42.50	0.14	13.12	73.26
26	Uttar Pradesh	1694.17	282.95	54.48	368.55	2400.15
27	Uttarakhand	122.19	142.60	2.07	38.17	305.03
28	West Bengal	48.32	34.72	32.00	97.72	212.76
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>26032.41</b>	<b>3708.39</b>	<b>513.27</b>	<b>1023.23</b>	<b>31277.30</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	0.94	0.00	2.16	3.10
30	Chandigarh	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	2.25
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.86	0.15	0.00	1.01
32	Daman & Diu	0.06	0.16	0.00	0.26	0.48
33	Delhi	0.00	0.10	0.00	15.63	15.73
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	2.13
35	Pondicherry	0.00	14.41	0.00	38.14	52.55
	<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>58.32</b>	<b>77.25</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>26032.47</b>	<b>3727.11</b>	<b>513.42</b>	<b>1081.55</b>	<b>31354.55</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>58.31</b>	<b>79.33</b>	<b>191.60</b>	<b>184.84</b>	<b>514.08</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26090.78</b>	<b>3806.44</b>	<b>705.02</b>	<b>1266.39</b>	<b>31868.63</b>

## ANNEXURE 21.2

## APPROVED OUTLAY- 2007-08

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CADWM	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	11750.67	873.52	16.82	332.6	12973.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	71.80	2.40	4.50	79.18
3	Assam	53.00	12.66	1.00	69.00	135.66
4	Bihar	764.85	198.83	55.00	316.80	1335.48
5	Chattisgarh	444.41	509.04	20.98	3.70	978.13
6	Goa	152.17	37.19	3.65	19.40	212.41
7	Gujarat	4014.03	653.50	4.00	82.95	4754.48
8	Haryana	558.00	0.00	90.00	70.00	718.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	116.00	120.62	3.50	19.70	259.82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	49.90	59.00	19.50	7.23	135.63
11	Jharkhand	357.00	163.00	2.00	7.00	529.00
12	Karnataka	2461.38	617.85	53.98	12.56	3145.77
13	Kerala	97.33	64.14	9.15	44.65	215.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	1372.15	412.47	8.64	3.69	1796.95
15	Maharashtra	2595.44	438.73	1108.15	1.84	4144.16
16	Manipur	155.00	24.00	6.50	13.54	199.04
17	Meghalaya	0.30	22.00	0.35	2.50	25.15
18	Mizoram	0.01	34.53	0.20	0.00	34.74
19	Nagaland	0.00	47.66	1.00	1.50	50.16
20	Orissa	657.90	98.20	11.00	17.50	784.60
21	Punjab	337.47	149.05	80.00	83.48	650.00
22	Rajasthan	974.44	169.81	67.60	8.08	1219.93
23	Sikkim	0.00	7.50	0.25	6.60	14.35
24	Tamil Nadu	389.12	111.10	22.75	43.00	565.97
25	Tripura	16.45	31.30	0.50	15.01	63.26
26	Uttar Pradesh	1824.73	321.30	176.15	40.00	2362.18
27	Uttarakhand	96.39	23.92	3.50	12.06	135.87
28	West Bengal	158.97	64.00	10.31	140.78	374.06
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>29397.59</b>	<b>5336.72</b>	<b>1778.88</b>	<b>1379.67</b>	<b>37892.86</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	7.15	0.00	8.05	15.20
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.65
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	3.11	2.30	1.00	6.41
32	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.39	0.64
33	Delhi	0.00	20.00	0.00	49.00	69.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.03	6.03
35	Pondicherry	0.00	16.17	0.00	23.29	39.46
	Total U.Ts.	<b>0.10</b>	<b>47.23</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>87.76</b>	<b>137.39</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; UTs</b>	<b>29397.69</b>	<b>5383.95</b>	<b>1781.18</b>	<b>1467.43</b>	<b>38030.25</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>132.50</b>	<b>67.50</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29530.19</b>	<b>5451.45</b>	<b>2081.18</b>	<b>1567.43</b>	<b>38630.25</b>

## ANNEXURE 21.3

## REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY- 2007-08

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CADWM	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	11750.67	873.52	16.82	332.6	12973.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh					104.32
3	Assam	68.00	12.66	1.00	72.50	154.16
4	Bihar	764.85	198.83	55.00	316.80	1335.48
5	Chattisgarh	444.41	509.04	20.98	3.70	978.13
6	Goa					172.71
7	Gujarat	4014.03	653.50	4.00	82.95	4754.48
8	Haryana	608.00	0.00	72.24	70.00	750.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	116.00	120.62	3.50	19.70	259.82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	49.90	59.00	19.50	7.23	135.63
11	Jharkhand	357.00	163.00	2.00	7.00	529.00
12	Karnataka	2461.38	617.85	53.98	12.56	3145.77
13	Kerala	97.33	64.14	9.15	44.65	215.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	1372.15	412.47	8.64	3.69	1796.95
15	Maharashtra	2595.44	438.73	1108.15	1.84	4144.16
16	Manipur	160.00	60.81	6.50	69.54	296.85
17	Meghalaya	0.01	16.00	0.12	2.25	18.38
18	Mizoram	0.01	34.13	0.19	0.00	34.33
19	Nagaland	0.00	47.66	3.70	1.50	52.86
20	Orissa	1293.00	133.92	14.63	46.62	1488.17
21	Punjab	337.47	149.05	80.00	83.48	650.00
22	Rajasthan	620.26	173.83	56.64	2.95	853.68
23	Sikkim	0.00	9.08	5.28	0.10	14.46
24	Tamil Nadu	276.07	127.37	22.75	43.00	469.19
25	Tripura	6.84	28.47	0.27	6.43	42.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	1719.19	321.27	54.46	331.63	2426.55
27	Uttarakhand	127.01	23.92	3.50	12.06	166.49
28	West Bengal	108.24	84.00	10.29	160.81	363.34
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>29347.26</b>	<b>5332.87</b>	<b>1633.29</b>	<b>1735.59</b>	<b>38326.04</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island					4.17
30	Chandigarh	0.00	7.70	0.00	0.00	7.70
31	D & N Haveli					1.40
32	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.39	0.64
33	Delhi	0.00	20.00	0.00	49.00	69.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.03	6.03
35	Pondicherry	0.00	13.05	0.00	27.60	40.65
	Total U.Ts.	<b>0.10</b>	<b>40.90</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>83.02</b>	<b>129.59</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>29347.36</b>	<b>5373.77</b>	<b>1633.29</b>	<b>1818.61</b>	<b>38455.63</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>105.82</b>	<b>65.44</b>	<b>285.66</b>	<b>105.08</b>	<b>562.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29453.18</b>	<b>5439.21</b>	<b>1918.95</b>	<b>1923.69</b>	<b>39017.63</b>

## ANNEXURE 21.4

## APPROVED OUTLAY- 2008-09

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CADWM	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	14229.85	1646.26	14.5	580.9	16471.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	39.02	2.50	6.60	48.62
3	Assam	87.30	30.77	6.00	201.51	325.58
4	Bihar	1299.19	150.00	20.00	782.60	2251.79
5	Chattisgarh	805.59	108.31	21.06	2.50	937.46
6	Goa	163.61	55.13	4.18	22.77	245.69
7	Gujarat	4156.03	796.87	10.65	106.65	5070.20
8	Haryana	640.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	790.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	130.00	140.63	3.50	22.02	296.15
10	Jammu & Kashmir	62.10	113.68	23.84	9.23	208.85
11	Jharkhand	478.00	100.00	2.00	20.00	600.00
12	Karnataka	2586.33	789.31	79.40	13.70	3468.74
13	Kerala	120.41	70.55	7.15	59.51	257.62
14	Madhya Pradesh	1559.75	609.06	10.00	6.00	2184.81
15	Maharashtra	5411.81	498.27	36.90	7.86	5954.84
16	Manipur	187.58	55.64	7.50	16.48	267.20
17	Meghalaya	0.40	37.00	0.45	3.15	41.00
18	Mizoram	0.01	27.50	0.15	0.00	27.66
19	Nagaland	0.00	64.17	0.50	2.04	66.71
20	Orissa	1077.27	188.94	68.00	46.50	1380.71
21	Punjab	124.18	86.36	80.04	59.61	350.19
22	Rajasthan	725.59	250.33	96.95	10.07	1082.94
23	Sikkim	0.00	9.54	0.30	8.00	17.84
24	Tamil Nadu	521.19	57.21	21.69	126.78	726.87
25	Tripura	27.48	37.01	0.32	10.08	74.89
26	Uttar Pradesh	1993.60	348.50	61.87	335.63	2739.60
27	Uttarakhand	285.32	316.51	3.85	8.00	613.68
28	West Bengal	260.15	109.73	16.31	180.50	566.69
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>36933.24</b>	<b>6736.30</b>	<b>674.61</b>	<b>2723.69</b>	<b>47067.84</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	2.15	0.00	2.94	5.09
30	Chandigarh	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.40
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	1.10	0.20	0.00	1.30
32	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.35	0.70
33	Delhi	0.00	53.00	0.00	33.60	86.60
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
35	Pondicherry	0.00	15.53	0.00	10.33	25.86
	Total U.Ts.	<b>0.10</b>	<b>73.38</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>53.22</b>	<b>126.95</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>36933.34</b>	<b>6809.68</b>	<b>674.86</b>	<b>2776.91</b>	<b>47194.79</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>					<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36933.34</b>	<b>6809.68</b>	<b>674.86</b>	<b>2776.91</b>	<b>47194.79</b>



## ANNEXURE-21.5

## Major and Medium Irrigation Targets for Eleventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 2008-09\*

(in 000 ha)

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative Antepd ach'ment Up to X Plan (March 2007)		Target for XI plan		Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09 Target	
			PC	PU	PC	PU	Target		Likely Achment		PC	PU
							PC	PU	PC	PU		
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	3600.21	3244.63	3326.36	NF	394.44	NF	147.78	NF	832.34	NF
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.20	0.78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	970.00	302.69	210.95	111.99	NF	41.3	NF	NF	NF	5.72	NF
4	Bihar	5223.50	2879.00	1814.93	2622.41	NF	534.86	NF	NF	NF	73.34	NF
5	Chattisgarh	1146.93	1137.00	948.24	196.00	NF	45.00	NF	NF	NF	43	NF
6	Goa	62.00	33.75	23.33	17.95	25.03	4	NF	2	NF	5.445	NF
7	Gujarat	3000.00	2230.50	1835.36	1769.00	NF	505	NF	505	NF	60	NF
8	Haryana	3000.00	2193.70	1893.25	23.55	NF	1.47	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	15.45	8.23	16.00	NF	2.00	NF	2	NF	2.5	NF
10	Jharkhand	1276.50	397.77	245.80	416.65	NF	21.1	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
11	Jammu Kashmir	250.00	187.30	174.60	12.73	12.76	0.72	0.72	3.93	NF	NF	NF
12	Karnataka	2500.00	2637.71	2119.69	440.34	328.24	82.50	63.25	82.5	63.25	116.53	69.95
13	Kerala	1000.00	669.49	591.37	50.00	NF	10.00	NF	10	NF	10	NF
14	Madhya Pradesh	4853.07	1931.90	1173.34	777.06	NF	159.9	NF	NF	NF	111	NF
15	Maharashtra	4100.00	3494.15	2313.09	1512.00	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	120	NF
16	Manipur	135.00	106.55	81.41	46.95	NF	17.00	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
17	Meghayala	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	10.00	-	-	10.00	NF	Nil	NF	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	3600.00	1974.36	1878.72	321.73	NF	32.71	NF	4.59	NF	79.97	NF
21	Punjab	3000.00	2574.67	2510.52	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
22	Rajasthan	2750.00	2861.58	2526.09	824.30	NF	147.2	NF	124.2	NF	130.64	NF
23	Sikkim	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	TamilNadu	1500.00	1562.56	1556.93	NF	NF	1.30	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
25	Tripura	100.00	14.05	10.45	8.97	NF	3.15	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
26	Uttar Pradesh	12154.00	8781.97	6809.36	1203.40	1203.40	220.22	165.00	220	NF	183	NF
27	Uttarakhand	346.00	288.98	191.05	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
28	West Bengal	2300.00	1754.81	1573.61	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
29	Union Territories	98.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58465.00</b>	<b>41637.86</b>	<b>33739.64</b>	<b>13707.39</b>	<b>1569.43</b>	<b>2223.87</b>	<b>228.97</b>	<b>1102.00</b>	<b>63.25</b>	<b>1773.49</b>	<b>69.95</b>

\*Figures under reconciliation with states

NF: Not Furnished by the State

PC : Potential Created

PU : Potential Utilized

## ANNEXURE 21.6

## Minor Irrigation Physical details for XI Plan

(000 ha)\*

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative achievement Up to X Plan		Target for XI Plan		Target for 2007-08		Likely Achment 2007-08		Target 2008-09	
			PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	6260.00	3092.42	2843.92	222.70	NF	40.49	NF	40.50	NF	47.50	NF
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168.00	114.37	86.61	42.00	NF	7.65	NF	7.6	NF	7.6	NF
3	Assam	1900.00	631.98	508.56	142.54	NF	20.00	NF	NF	NF	14.5	NF
4	Bihar	5663.50	4758.78	3793.33	1384.00	NF	318.00	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
5	Chattisgarh	571.00	556.76	378.11	450.00	NF	165.00	NF	NF	NF	165	NF
6	Goa	54.00	24.39	20.92	2.70	2.30	0.45	0.22	0.45	0.22	0.6	0.51
7	Gujarat	3103.00	2019.42	1892.54	704.00	NF	174.00	24.00	174	NF	139	NF
8	Haryana	1512.00	1637.67	1583.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	303.00	171.09	144.77	15.00	NF	2.50	NF	2.5	NF	2.5	NF
10	Jharkhand	1183.50	661.09	500.83	308.23	NF	35.65	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
11	Jammu Kashmir	1108.00	390.35	367.63	3.34	3.34	1.80	1.80	3.8	NF	NF	NF
12	Karnataka	3474.00	1641.89	1592.22	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	20.95	20.95	10	10
13	Kerala	1679.00	687.02	629.36	200.00	NF	50.00	NF	50	NF	25	NF
14	Madhya Pradesh	11361.00	2340.88	2217.28	267.00	NF	30.00	NF	NF	NF	38	NF
15	Maharashtra	4852.00	3055.60	2648.12	276.00	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	30	NF
16	Manipur	469.00	92.69	73.30	22.30	NF	3.90	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
17	Meghalaya	148.00	61.57	53.89	16.50	NF	2.00	NF	1.8	NF	2.07	NF
18	Mizoram	70.00	21.26	14.95	35.40	NF	8.40	NF	9	NF	8.31	NF
19	Nagaland	75.00	93.17	72.20	22.00	NF	6.18	NF	0.78	-	NF	NF
20	Orissa	5203.00	1648.91	1441.97	207.27	NF	38.83	NF	NF	NF	39.96	NF
21	Punjab	2967.00	3430.08	3368.20	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
22	Rajasthan	2378.00	2467.90	2374.44	70.47	NF	15.00	NF	5	NF	12.61	NF
23	Sikkim	50.00	34.47	25.62	10.00	NF	1.50	NF	1.5	NF	3	NF
24	TamilNadu	4032.00	2137.33	2128.40	NF	NF	3.95	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
25	Tripura	181.00	134.98	116.35	40.00	NF	6.00	NF	NF	NF	6.8	NF
26	Uttar Pradesh	17481.00	23603.67	18871.32	2906.15	NF	543.15	421.80	72	NF	34	NF
27	Uttarakhand	518.00	518.75	408.84	64.40	NF	12.68	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
28	West Bengal	4618.00	4022.68	3282.25	NF	NF	90.00	NF	NF	NF	90.00	NF
	<b>Total(States)</b>	<b>81382.00</b>	<b>60051.17</b>	<b>51443.44</b>	<b>7462.00</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>1587.13</b>	<b>457.82</b>	<b>389.88</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>676.45</b>	<b>10.51</b>
29	A&N Islands		2.10	1.88	1.50	NF	0.30	NF	0.058	NF	0.07	NF
30	Chandigarh		0.30	0.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	D&N Haveli		1.35	1.07	0.33	NF	0.04	NF	0.04	NF	0.045	NF
32	Daman&Diu		17.76	10.44	2.00	NF	2.00	NF	2	NF	2	NF
33	Delhi		21.64	18.52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Pondicherry		7.97	6.06	2.50	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	<b>Total(UT's)</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>51.12</b>	<b>38.26</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	<b>Total(States&amp;UT's)</b>	<b>81428.00</b>	<b>60102.29</b>	<b>51481.70</b>	<b>7468.33</b>	<b>58.14</b>	<b>1589.97</b>	<b>458.32</b>	<b>392.48</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>679.07</b>	<b>11.01</b>

\* Figures under reconciliation with states

NF: Not furnished by the State

PC - Potential Created

PU- Potential Utilized

## ANNEXURE 21.7

## Actual Expenditure 2007-08 of Ministry of Water Resources

(Rs crore)

Name of the Scheme 1	Annual Plan (2007-08 ) Actual Expenditure 2
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>	
i) Development of Water Resources Information System	18.65
ii) Ground Water Management and Regulation	48.11
iii) Investigation of Water Resources Development Schemes	25.09
iv) Research and Development	33.28
v) National Water Academy	1.86
vi)Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute	0.60
vii Information, Education and Communication	1.32
viii) Pagladiya Dam Project	1.35
ix ) Farakka Barrage Project	30.99
x) Dam Safety Studies & Planning	0.48
xi) River Basin Organisations/Authority	0.00
xii) Flood Forecasting	13.91
xiii) River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas	51.44
xiv) Infrastructure Development	4.14
xv) Hydrology project	6.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>238.20</b>

## Chapter 22

### Forests

#### PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2007-08

22.1 In order to augment the forest cover and universalize Joint Forest Management (JFM), National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Joint Forest Management approach has been adopted by 28 states so far. Till now, 20.11 million ha forest area has been brought under 99708 JFM committees involving 13.74 million families in 61347 revenue villages. Under the National Afforestation Programme, Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) are formed at Forest Division level for project appraisal and providing funds from MoEF for the approved afforestation projects. Against target of setting up 800 FDAs, 226 were set up covering about 3.64 lakh ha and 494 JFMCs were operationalised.

22.2 The National Bamboo Mission has been approved for implementation by the Ministry of Agriculture. The mission will promote value addition and marketing of bamboo based products. The Mission will complement the efforts of Department of Science & Technology in use of technology in modern applications of bamboo and will augment the gainful employment opportunities to the communities by organized value addition and marketing networks.

22.3 Under the programme for development of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks, assistance has been extended to 350 Protected Areas of the states. Project Tiger was reviewed by the Tiger Task Force

set up by Prime Minister. The Tiger Task Force had recommended certain measures including evolving a regime of inclusive protection and thrust on translocation for providing inviolate space for wildlife, wherever feasible.

#### PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES FOR 2008-09

22.4 Details of major programmes for the year 2008-09 are given below:

##### National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

22.5 The flag ship scheme of MoEF for augmenting green cover envisages rehabilitation of degraded forests through community institutions like Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Forest Development Agencies (FDAs). The funds are released directly to the FDAs on micro-plan/project basis.

22.6 At the end of the Tenth Plan, 729 FDAs were set up at a total cost of Rs. 1658.09 crore to treat a total area of 9.19 lakh ha. Rehabilitation of shifting cultivation areas was given special focus under the programme and at the end of Tenth Plan 25 Jhum Projects were sanctioned (24 in NE States and 1 in Orissa). Under NAP, States were advised to give special focus to Bamboo plantation, medicinal plants and Jatropha. They were also advised to take up 10% of the suitable project area with less than 10% crown density under NAP for Jatropha plantation. Similarly, the FDAs were advised to earmark 10% of the suitable project areas for plantation of Bamboo and medicinal

plants. Although FDA mechanism is found to be quite efficient in terms of decentralisation for suitable forest management and building capacities of the local people in this regard, the following issues need to be discussed at the National level:

- The allocation for NAP may not be adequate to cover all potential 811 FDAs and to extend JFM to all 1.73 lakh villages.
- Monitoring and evaluation of NAP needs to be strengthened.

22.7 During 2008-09, support will be provided to about 100 new NAP projects covering an area of about 1 lakh ha besides supporting ongoing projects.

### **Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries**

22.8 The Protected Area network of the Country consists of 340 National Parks and Sanctuaries. The 600 Protected Areas (PAs) cover an area of about 4.8% of the geographical area of the country. During the Eleventh Plan, the scheme will be made more comprehensive by adding more components and activities to the existing CSS – Assistance for the Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries. This is to provide scope for administering focussed interventions in the field. The additional components proposed are – Assistance to Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves, Protection of Wildlife outside PAs and Recovery Programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats.

### **Project Tiger**

22.9 The Project Tiger Scheme has been under implementation since 1973 to ensure maintenance of a viable population of tigers in India and to preserve 28 Tiger habitats located in 17 States, covering an area of more than 37761 sq. km. The main thrust of the

Project is protection and mitigation of biotic/ anthropogenic impact on the natural ecosystems in the reserves.

22.10 Based on the recommendations of the Tiger Task Force, the National Tiger Conservation Authority and a National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau were constituted through an amendment in the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

### **Project Elephant**

22.11 Project Elephant was launched in February 1992 to assist States to ensure long term survival of identified viable populations of elephants in their natural habitats. Main activities include ecological restoration of natural habitats and migratory routes of elephants, measures for mitigation of man-elephant conflict in crucial habitats, research on elephant management related issues and Veterinary care.

22.12 Under the scheme, States are being given financial, technical and scientific assistance in achieving the objectives of the Project. The Project is being implemented as a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme in 26 Elephant Reserves in 12 States covering 61200 sq km forests.

### **Management of prospective Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboo in North East**

22.13 The scheme is under implementation in the North Eastern States to manage the gregarious flowering of the common bamboo of north east, *Melocanna baccifera* or Muli Bamboo. As bamboo perishes after flowering, it results in degradation, fire and health hazards and also economic loss to the communities using bamboo for various economic activities. Therefore, it is proposed to harvest the possible quantities before flowering, regenerate some area with the varieties for better value addition and make arrangements for dealing and make

arrangements for dealing with proliferating rodent population, health hazard and fire hazard. The new CSS for providing Central Assistance to the North Eastern States to implement their action plans for a few selected activities was approved in 2005-06. An amount of Rs 15 crore has been provided for the programme, to be completed by the year 2008-09.

### **Integrated Forest Protection**

22.14 The programme was started in Tenth Plan for assisting the States in building their capacity for adopting modern trends in management and protection of forests from encroachment, forest fires and degradation. The scheme has been approved at a cost sharing basis of 25:75 between the States and Central Government, with provision of 10% state share in case of special category states. The outlay for 2008-09 is Rs 130 crore.

### **Institutional support**

22.15 The MoEF provides institutional support for forestry and wildlife through the following organizations.

- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun
- Forest Survey of India, Dehradun
- Directorate of Forestry Education, Dehradun
- Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
- Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore
- Wild Life Institute of India, Dehradun
- National Institute of Animal Welfare, Vallabgarh

22.16 In addition to the organizations mentioned above, following autonomous

bodies are also functional and support the conservation activities in the sector. The programmes of these agencies are supported under the plan except that of CAMPA, which is created for managing the funds provided for compensatory afforestation by the agencies using the forest lands for non forestry purposes.

- National Afforestation and Eco development Board
- Central Zoo Authority
- National Board for Wildlife
- National Board for Animal Welfare
- National Biodiversity Authority
- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

### **National Bamboo and Biodiesel Missions**

22.17 For linking green cover to mainstream development of industry, energy security and gainful employment opportunities, National Missions on Bamboo was launched. The National Bamboo Mission is dealt in the Ministry of Agriculture. A demonstration project for promotion of biodiesel from *Jatropha*, named Biodiesel Mission is being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Rural Development. These programmes involve growing of bamboo and *Jatropha* in forests as well as non-forest farm and community areas for value addition and economic benefits to the communities. Extension of green cover will be an additional outcome of these programmes.

### **Animal Welfare**

22.18 Animal Welfare Division of the Ministry of Environment and Forests has the responsibility of implementation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960) and supports Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs). Two statutory



organizations viz. Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and Committee for the Purpose of Supervision and Control of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) were set up under this Act. A National Institute for Animal Welfare was set up under this programme. The Institute started training programmes with the help of Educational Consultants India Ltd (Ed.CIL). In view of the thrust anticipated

during the Eleventh Plan in the animal birth control/anti-rabies scheme, oral anti-rabies vaccination for a period of 5 years to stray dogs to make Rabies-free India and Gaushala Development for self sustenance, enhanced proposals are being submitted to the Planning Commission. The outlay for the programme will be Rs 25 crore.

## Chapter 23

# Rapid Poverty Reduction

23.1 The All India poverty ratio declined from 54.8 percent in 1993 to 27.5 percent in 2004. The rural and urban poverty ratios declined from 56.4 percent to 28.3 percent and 49 percent to 25.7 percent resp. over the same period. However, the absolute number of poor has barely changed, falling marginally from 3213 lakh in 1973 to 3017 lakh in 2004. While the number of poor declined in rural areas from 2612 lakh to 2209 lakh, the number in urban areas actually increased, from 600.4 lakh to 807.9 lakh over this period.

23.2 Poverty is concentrated in a few states - Orissa, Bihar, MP and UP where ratios continue to be high. Rural poverty is concentrated in agricultural labour and artisan households and urban poverty in the casual labour households. Among social groups, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward castes accounted for 81 percent of the rural poor in 1999-2000.

23.3 Economic growth with a focus on employment generating sectors has been a key element of the strategy for poverty reduction along with emphasis laid on provision of basic minimum services like health, education, water supply, sanitation, etc. This strategy has been combined with a third element of directly targeting the poor through anti poverty programmes. The self and wage employment programmes along with the schemes on rural housing constitute the major plank of the poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the rural areas.

23.4 Eleventh Plan aims at a growth target of 9 per cent per annum. It has also set monitorable targets for other dimensions of performance reflecting inclusiveness of this growth. Contingent on achieving these targets, it has been projected that the headcount ratio of consumption poverty can be reduced by 10 percentage points over the Eleventh Plan period.

23.5 This Chapter briefly reviews the anti poverty programmes being implemented in the rural areas of the country.

### **NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (NREGP)**

23.6 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is a flagship programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. The Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

23.7 The Act came into force on February 2, 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase one it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase two 2007-2008. As per the initial target, NREGA was to be expanded countrywide in five years. However, in order to bring the whole nation under its safety net and keeping in view the demand, the Scheme

was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008 in Phase III.

23.8 The Act guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The NREGA thus provides a Social Safety Net for the vulnerable groups and an opportunity to combine growth with equity. This is achieved by ensuring that local employment is available to every rural household for at least 100 days in a financial year and that in process of employment generation durable assets are built up that strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor, thus transforming the 'Geography of Poverty'.

23.9 Each Annual Plan earmarks funds as Central Government Budget outlay for the year. Since this is an open-ended employment guarantee scheme, these funds are only suggestive. During the year 2006-07, an allocation of Rs 11300 crore was provided while an expenditure of Rs. 8823.36 crore was reported. The scheme provided employment to 2.1 crore households. 8.35 lakh works were taken up and out of these, 3.87 lakh works have been completed. Employment to the tune of 90.51 crore persondays was generated in which the share of Women, SCs and STs was 36.79%, 22.95% and 32.98% respectively.

23.10 During 2007-08, an amount of Rs 12,000 crore was allocated for the scheme against which, Rs 15856.89 crore was spent. During the year 3.39 crore households have been provided employment thereby generating 143.5 crore persondays of employment. A total of 17.88 lakh works

have been taken up, out of which 8.22 lakh works have been completed. More than 68% of funds utilised were in the form of wages paid to the labourers.

23.11 The enhanced wage earnings have lead to a strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor in the country. Some of the states where the minimum wages have increased after the implementation of NREGA are Maharashtra (from Rs. 47 to Rs. 72), Uttar Pradesh (from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100), Bihar (from Rs 68 to Rs.81), Karnataka (from Rs. 62 to Rs. 74), West Bengal (from Rs 64 to Rs. 75), Madhya Pradesh (from Rs 58 to Rs 85), Himachal Pradesh (from Rs 65 to Rs. 75), Nagaland (from Rs 66 to Rs 100), Jammu & Kashmir (from Rs 45 to Rs. 70), and Chattisgarh (from Rs 58 to Rs 72.23). Self targeting in nature, the Programme has high works participation of marginalized groups like SC/ST (57%), women (43%).

23.12 To ensure financial inclusion of the poor, the Central government has been encouraging the state governments to make wage payment through bank and post office accounts of wage seekers. Thus far, 2.9 crore (upto July '08) NREGA bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages. The Ministry has taken several steps to ensure the Scheme is implemented effectively like encouraging decentralized participatory management, improving delivery systems and public accountability.

### **SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)**

23.13 The primary objective of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is to provide additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby ensure food security and improve nutritional levels. The secondary objective is the creation of durable assets and infrastructural development in rural areas.

23.14 A central outlay of Rs. 2800 crore (including foodgrain component) was provided for the scheme in 2007-08. SGRY Scheme has been completely subsumed under NREGA and ceases to exist from 2008-09.

### **SWARANJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)**

23.15 SGSY is a major Self Employment scheme to bring the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme was launched in April, 1999, following the restructuring of the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes. It involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and building their capacities through social mobilization, training and skill development, creation of infrastructure, provision of technology and marketing support etc. The focus is on a group approach although individual swarozgaris are also assisted. The SGSY is implemented by the DRDAs with the active involvement of PRIs, banks, line departments and NGOs.

23.16 Under the scheme, a revolving fund of Rs.25,000/- is provided by the banks, of which a sum of Rs.10,000/- is given as subsidy by the DRDA. Once the SHG has demonstrated its capability for taking up an income generating activity, assistance for the economic activity is provided in the form of subsidy and loan under the scheme. The subsidy is given at the rate of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/-. In respect of SCs/STs and disabled persons subsidy is 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.10000/-. For groups of Swarozgaris the subsidy is 50% of the cost of the scheme subject to per capita subsidy of Rs.10000/- or Rs.1.25 lakh

whichever is less. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy is back ended.

23.17 Under the scheme special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons. It is envisaged that 50% of the groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for women. Further, fifteen percent of the funds under the SGSY are set apart at the national level for Special Projects. The special projects are open to any sector which has self-employment generation potential in rural areas.

23.18 As per available information 34.00 lakh groups have been formed under the scheme since its inception in April, 1999 and more than 104 lakh swarozgaris have been assisted. The year-wise performance over the last five years has been as follows.

23.19 During the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs 1800 crore was allocated for the scheme against which, Rs 1697.08 crore was released. During this period, 3.06 lakh SHGs were formed of which, women SHGs accounted for 76% and 16.99 lakh swarozgaris were assisted of which, 8% were minorities. A total investment of Rs 4049.91 crore was made, including both subsidy and credit. Of the total expenditure, 16% was spent on infrastructure and 10% on training and skill development. For the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs 2150 crore has been allocated.

23.20 The implementation of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, has thrown up a number of lacuna which necessitates its revision. The scheme will be re-structured over the Eleventh Plan with focus to target the poorest of the poor, suitable mechanisms will be devised for social mobilization, capacity building and institution building among the target population and facilitation and support

Items		03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	2008-09@
1	Total allocation (Centre + State) (Rs. in crores)	1065.83	1332.67	1332.67	1466.00	2268.82	2665.67
2	Utilization (Rs. in crores)	1043.43	1290.83	1338.78	1424.20	1951.19	2338.0
3	Central allocation (Rs. in crores)	800.00	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1697.70	2150.0
4	Central releases Including Spl. Projects, UNDP etc. (Rs. in crores)	797.55	996.59	1029.56	1188.35	1697.70	2337.8
5	SHGs formed (No. in Lakh)	3.92	2.66	2.76	2.46	3.06	5.64
6	Swarozgaris assisted (No. in Lakh)						
	Target	Not fixed	Not fixed	8.59	10.91	13.53	17.63
	Achievement	8.97	11.16	11.51	16.92	16.94	18.62
	Total Investment (Rs.Cr) (subsidy + credit)	2015.48	2516.99	2727.99	3262.27	4031.66	5272.34

system required for this purpose will be established over and above the existing system.

### RURAL HOUSING – INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

23.21 The housing shortage is estimated at 159.5 lakh houses in 2007 based on census 2001. Rural Housing is a component of the Bharat Nirman Programme, a flagship program of the Government. The Bharat Nirman Programme (a sub-set of IAY) has set a target to construct 60 lakh houses per year from 2005 to 2009.

23.22 IAY is in operation since 1985-86 with the basic aim to provide assistance for construction / upgradation of dwelling units to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and freed bonded labourers and non - SCs/STs living below poverty line in rural areas. The IAY became an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.1996. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to the widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of para military forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility condition of IAY. 3 per cent of funds are

reserved for benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas. However, the benefit to non - SCs and STs shall not be more than 40% of IAY allocation.

23.23 The ceiling on construction assistance was last revised on 1 April 2004. Effective from 1.4.2008 the unit assistance has been further revised and is set at Rs. 35,000 per unit for the plain areas and Rs. 38,500 for the hilly/difficult areas. For upgradation of an existing kutcha house the financial assistance has been enhanced to Rs 15,000 per unit. The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. (100% in the case of UTs). The criteria adopted for allocation of financial resources give greater weightage to the States with higher incidence of shelterlessness: 75% weightage for housing shortage and 25% for the poverty ratios. For district-level allocations: 75 % weightage housing shortage and 25 % to SC/ST component of the population.

23.24 The total expenditure over the Tenth Plan has been Rs 12159.21 crore. As against target construction of 73.34 lakh houses, the scheme has achieved construction of 74.8 lakh houses. The tentative allocation for the Eleventh Plan has been indicated as Rs.22882.21 crore and target construction of

## Yearwise &amp; Programmewise Outlay &amp; Physical Targets &amp; Achievements

Year	Approved Outlay	BE	RE	Actual	Target	Achievement (in Lakh)
10th Plan	8603					
2002-03		1725.00	1725.00	1693.14	13.14	15.48
2003-04		1900.00	1900.00	1899.50	14.84	13.61
2004-05		2500.00	2900.00	2900.00	15.62	15.21
2005-06		2750.00	2750.00	2746.57	14.41	15.52
2006-07		2920.00	2920.00	2920.00	15.33	14.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>11795.00</b>	<b>12195.00</b>	<b>12159.21</b>	<b>73.34</b>	<b>74.8</b>
2007-08		4040.00	4040.00	3882.37	21.27	19.92
2008-09		5400.00	8800.	8795.79	21.27	21.34

30 lakh houses per annum. The year-wise financial and physical progress has been as follows.

23.25 An amount of Rs.4040 crore was allocated for the Annual Plan 2007-08 and an amount of Rs 3882.37 crore was released. The total fund available during the year, including state's share and outstanding balance was Rs.6527.17 crore. Against this, 83.27 % of funds were utilised. The scheme had set a target for construction of 21.27 lakh houses against which, 19.92 lakh houses were constructed. Of these, 13.01 lakh houses were for women, 11.99 lakh for SC/STs and 1.56 lakh for minorities.

23.26 For the Annual Plan 2008-09 an amount of Rs 5400 crore was allocated which was subsequently raised to Rs.8800 crore by way stimulus package. To ensure transparency in the process of selection of beneficiaries to get financial assistance under IAY, all the States / UTs have been instructed to prepare Permanent IAY Waitlists- one for SC/STs and one for non-SC/STs from BPL List 2002. These Permanent IAY Waitlists are required to be painted on the walls of each Panchayat Building in addition to posting the same on the district's website and printing in the form of booklet. Experience shows that poorest of the poor needing financial assistance under IAY cannot avail of it because they do not have houses site. To

incentivise the State Government to provide house site to the rural BPL household, Rs. 100 crore have been earmarked out of central outlay of rural housing for the current year 2008-09. Basic parameters for allocating these funds to the states are being finalized. Other initiatives include the following

- Per district ceiling for natural calamities has been revised to 10% of the district's annual allocation under IAY or Rs. 50.00 lakh (including state share), whichever is higher.
- In case of fire, riots or arson, Collectors can utilize funds from IAY funds or from own resources and then get reimbursement by submitting requisite documents.
- States/DRDAs to earmark 15% of their financial & physical targets for Minorities.
- Funds can be accessed from Total Sanitation Campaign Programme amounting to Rs. 1200/- towards construction of sanitary latrine in IAY house.
- Selection of beneficiary for sanction of upgradation is to be taken up alongwith new construction out of Permanent IAY Waitlist.
- Homestead plots are to be provided to the landless BPL beneficiaries.



## **NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)**

23.27 The NSAP was launched on 15.8.1995 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the aim to provide social assistance benefit to poor households in the case of old age, death of primary breadwinner and maternity. This programme was a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Articles 41 & 42 of the Constitution as it supplemented the efforts of the State Governments with the objective of ensuring minimum national levels of well being and the Central assistance was an addition to the benefit that the States are already providing on Social Protection Schemes.

23.28 With effect from 2001-02, the Maternity Benefit Component of the NSAP was transferred to the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to ensure better linkage with nutrition and national population control programmes. The remaining two components of NSAP i.e. National Old Age Pension Scheme (for providing old age pension to destitutes of 65 years and above) and National Family Benefit Scheme (for providing a lump sum amount in the case death of primary breadwinner of a BPL family due to natural or accidental causes) along with Annapurna (for providing food security to the destitute senior citizens uncovered under the NOAPS) have been transferred to the States w.e.f. 2002-03.

23.29 It has been envisaged that the transfer of these schemes will provide the requisite flexibility to the States/UTs in the choice and the implementation of the schemes. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for these schemes can be utilized by the States/UTs on Welfare Schemes of old age pension, family benefit or provision of free foodgrains to the aged by taking up one or two or all of the three or in any other

combination in accordance with their own priorities and needs. The States/UTs are required to provide a Mandatory Minimum Provision (MMP) for these schemes under their own budget. This MMP would be calculated as equivalent to the State's Budget Provision or actual expenditure, whichever is higher, for these schemes during the year 2000-01, plus the ACA allocation for the year concerned.

23.30 The National Old Age Pension Scheme has been modified with effect from November, 2007 and the eligibility criteria includes all persons who are 65 years and above and who belong to a household Below Poverty Line. With this the number of beneficiaries doubles to over 150 lakh. The scheme has been re-named as the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).

23.31 An amount of Rs 2891.48 crore was allocated as ACA during 2007-08. Against this an amount of Rs 2806.56 crore has been spent. The number of persons who have benefited under all three components of the scheme totals 1.4 crore. For the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs.4500 crore has been allocated for the scheme.

## **OTHER SCHEMES**

23.32 The Ministry also implements other small Centrally Sponsored schemes and the Central Sector schemes.

## **DRDA ADMINISTRATION**

23.33 Under the Scheme, provision is made for meeting the administrative expenses of District Rural Development Agencies who are responsible for effective management of Rural Development Programmes at District and Panchayat level. The Scheme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75 : 25.

23.34 The primary objective of the Scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalize support to the DRDA's As so that they are able to effectively manage the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies. The DRDAs are expected to coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

23.35 An amount of Rs.212.00 crores was allocated under DRDA Administration during the year 2007-08 against which Rs.250.00 crore was released. Rs.250.00 crore has been allocated during 2008-09 and an amount of Rs.292.00 crore was released.

### TRAINING

23.36 The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has the following Schemes for training of Rural Development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

1. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
2. Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)
  - a. Establishment and Strengthening of State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs)
  - b. Establishment and Strengthening of Extension Training Centres (ETCs)
3. Organization of Training Courses (OTC)

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NIRD)

23.37 The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) was established at

Hyderabad in 1965. It is an autonomous organization at national level for training, research and consultancy in Rural Development. It is fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development as a Central Sector Scheme. It has one Regional Centre-NIRD North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC), Guwahati, Assam that came into being in 1983 to orient the training and research activities of NIRD to the needs and problems of the North Eastern region of India. During the period of April, 2007 – March 2008, the Institute has organized 277 programmes as against 300 proposed. The Institute has also undertaken 25 research and action research projects covering whole range of rural development programmes. The Institute has completed 10 research studies on various subject of rural development and remaining are in progress. The Institute was allocated Rs.10.00 crores for the year 2007-08. Out of this allocation, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore was released to NIRD. For the year 2008-09 Rs.15.00 crore was allocated and Rs.16.81 crore were released.

### Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

23.38 From 2007-08, the schemes have been merged with the new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Systems".

### (a) Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)

23.39 The Central financial assistance to SIRDs as per the existing funding norms is 100% for non-recurring expenditure for developing infrastructure and 50% for recurring expenditure like salaries, training costs etc. Under the head recurring

expenditure, 100% funding support is also provided for five senior core faculty members of SIRDs. The funds under both recurring and non-recurring heads are directly released to those SIRDs, which are functioning as autonomous organisations of the concerned State Government in the area of Rural Development. In the States, where SIRDs have not been accorded the status of autonomous bodies, the funds are released to the State Rural Development Department.

### **(b) Establishment and Strengthening of Extension Training Centres (ETCs)**

23.40 The State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) are State level Institutions for imparting training in the field of rural development to Rural Development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. At present, there are 28 SIRDs functioning all over the country. The Ministry of Rural Development releases funds to SIRDs for their activities on receipt of proposals from them. As per the existing funding norms, the releases are 100% for non-recurring expenditure for developing infrastructure and 50% for recurring expenditure. Under the head recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is also provided for five senior core faculty members of SIRDs.

23.41 The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments to impart training to Village/Block level Rural Development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village level. This Scheme to impart training to Village/Block level development functionaries was taken up for implementation during the VII Plan period. Training of Village level elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions is a new dimension added to the mandate of the ETCs.

23.42 Central assistance is provided @ 100% for non-recurring expenditure and up to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure. The funds are released to the SIRDs in-charge of the ETCs or to the State Government concerned under whose direct administrative control the ETCs are functioning. At present, 89 Extension Training Centres are functioning all over the country.

23.43 In 2007-2008, an amount of Rs. 26.24 crore has been released to various State Governments/SIRDs from the allocated budget provision of the scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Systems". During 2007-08 1768 training programmes were conducted with the participation of 7.59 lakh persons.

### **3. Organisation of Training Courses (OTCS)**

23.44 Organisation of Training Courses Scheme is a Central Sector Plan Scheme for providing financial assistance for organizing training courses, seminars, workshops etc. related to on-going rural development programmes through SIRDs/ETCs and for career management of the officials of the Ministry. From 2007-08, the scheme has been merged with the new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Systems".

23.45 An amount of Rs. 0.47 crore was allocated for the year 2007 -2008. Out of this allocation, an amount of Rs. 0.50 crore was released to various Institutions under Career Management.

### **Information, Education & Communication (IEC)**

23.46 The Ministry is making concerted efforts to create awareness and disseminate

information about Rural Development Programmes through most of the available modes of communication. IEC Division who has been entrusted with this responsibility has taken up various activities to create awareness about the programmes of the Ministry primarily amongst the target groups in rural areas. IEC activities assumes more significance in the context of the programmes of the Ministry which aim at improving socio-economic condition of nearly one third of the population living below poverty line in rural areas, spread over a wide geographical area and marked by pronounced regional, linguistic and cultural diversity.

23.47 The role of communication as a powerful agent of rapid and planned development is well recognized. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plays a vital role in creating awareness, mobilizing people and making the development participatory through advocacy and by transferring knowledge, skills and techniques to the people. Moreover, IEC plays two most important roles – informative and persuasive and as such crucial for bringing about requisite social mobilization and facilitating participatory development.

23.48 In view of the magnitude of the task of reaching out to rural poor with information on rural development programmes and to mobilize participation of other segments of the society in rural development, it is proposed to substantially scale up the IEC activities. Accordingly some new initiatives have also taken.

23.49 An amount of Rs.18 crore was allocated during 2007-08.

#### **Public Cooperation (CAPART)**

23.50 Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) started functioning w.e.f. 1.9.1986 with the

merger of the two erstwhile Societies i.e. People's Action for Development India (PADI) and Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). The principal aim of CAPART is to involve the people through non-government Voluntary Organizations in the implementation of development programmes as also in the need-based innovative projects. CAPART works towards creating a people's movement for development in the rural areas by means of a higher degree of social mobilization, lowering of social barriers and empowerment of the rural poor. The Ministry has made the budget provision for CAPART under a single head, namely "Assistance to CAPART" (Grant-in-aid to CAPART). CAPART is implementing five schemes i.e. Public Cooperation, Organization of Beneficiaries, Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme, Watershed Development and Disability Action.

23.51 An amount of Rs.60.00 crore was allocated during 2007-08 and Rs.50.06 crore was utilized during the year and Rs.52.20 crore has been allocated during 2008-09.

#### **Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (PURA)**

23.52 Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme. The main objective of PURA Scheme is to bridge rural urban divide and achieve balanced social – economic development of the country. It's focus is on providing physical and social infrastructure in identified rural clusters to further their growth potential by providing the following connectivities: -

- Road transport and power connectivity
- Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable telecom, internet and IT services

- Knowledge connectivity in the form of good educational and training institutions
- Market connectivity to enable farmers to get the best prices for their produce
- Provision of drinking water supply and upgradation of existing health facilities.

23.53 The Scheme is being implemented on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years since 2004-05. For this purpose, seven clusters one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been taken up.

23.54 An amount of Rs.10.00 crore was allocated during 2007-08 and Rs.30 crore has been allocated during 2008-09.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

23.55 The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of programmes through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for poverty alleviations,

employment generation, development of infrastructure and area development in the rural areas of the country. Substantial Budget Allocations are provided annually to achieve the stated goals. While the programmes are useful in ameliorating rural poverty, there is scope for improving the delivery system in terms of both effectiveness and efficiency which is the primary challenge we are facing today. There is an immediate need to ensure that the programmes are executed as per the Guidelines so that the benefits reach the rural poor and under developed areas in full measure. The system of monitoring is designed to meet this objective and to check any possible leakages. The important instruments of the monitoring mechanisms are National Level Monitors (NLM), Vigilance & Monitoring Committee, Concurrent Evaluation Studies, Impact Assessment Studies and Area Officers Scheme.

23.56 An amount of Rs.20.00 crore was allocated during the year 2007-08 and Rs.11.70 crore was released during the year.

## ANNEXURE-23.1

## Financial and Physical Performance under Major Rural Development Programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial (Rs. Crores)			Physical	
		2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-08 Budget Estimate	2008-09 Budget Estimate #	2006-07 Physical Achievement	2007-08 Physical Achievement**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar (SGRY)	4835.36	2800.00*	\$	42.76 crore person days employment generated	2005.60 lakh persondays employment generated
2	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)	8823.36	12000.00	16000.00	90.51 crore person days of employment generated	143.59 crore persondays of employment generated
3	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1412.32	1800.00	2150.00	16.91 lakh Swarozgaris assisted	16.99 lakh Swarozgaris assisted
4	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	4253.32	4040.00	5400.00	14.98 lakh Dwelling units	19.92 lakh Dwelling units
5	DRDA Administration	240.00	212.00	250.00	-	-
6	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	6.83	10.00	15.00	-	-
7	Training	75.24	68.00	75.00	-	-
8	Information, Education & Communication				-	-
9	Monitoring & Evaluation				-	-
10	Assistance to CAPART	48.70	60.00	52.20	-	-
11	PURA	@	10.00	30.00	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>18200.00</b>	<b>23972.50</b>	-	-

\$ SGSY subsumed with NREGA w.e.f 1.4.08

Source: Ministry of Rural Development



## Chapter 24

# Bharat Nirman and Flagship Programmes

### 24.1 OUTLINE AND OBJECTIVES

The provision of infrastructure is a *sine-qua-non* for the development of rural India to unlock its huge development potential. The Government launched a time bound programme for this named Bharat Nirman in 2005 for implementation during four-year period 2005-2009. The first half of the programme was in Tenth Plan and second half coincides with the first two years of Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012). The rural infrastructure related six components included under programme are irrigation, drinking water, electrification, roads, housing and rural telephone.

Physical targets under the each of the components have been identified as under.

Component	Targets to be achieved by Year 2009
Irrigation	To create 10 million hectare of additional irrigation capacity.
Roads	To provide all weather road to every habitation over a 1000 population and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas): remaining 66,802 habitations to be covered.
Electricity	To provide electricity to remaining 1,25,000 villages and to 23 million households.
Housing	To construct 60 lakh houses
Drinking Water	To provide drinking water to 55,067 uncovered habitations by 2009. All habitations with failed sources and water quality problems will be covered
Telephone Connectivity	To connect remaining 66,822 villages with telephone by 2007.

The investment proposed to be made was of the order of Rs 1,74,000 crore during the four year period. The effort under Bharat Nirman is to impart a sense of urgency to these goals by up-scaling the physical targets under various components and making the programme time-bound, transparent and accountable. Rs 31,280 crore has been allotted to all the programmes for 2008-09 against Rs 24,603 crore during 2007-08 which represents 27% higher outlay for the programme.

### 24.2 DETAILS OF COMPONENTS OF BHARAT NIRMAN

#### 24.2.1 IRRIGATION

10 m.ha. of land is proposed to be brought under irrigation through a combination of major and medium projects, minor irrigation and water bodies restoration. The yearwise physical details are as below.

		Unit in Million hectare				
	Components	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
I	Major & Medium Irrigation					
	> Accelerated completion of on-going Projects	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.10	4.20
	> Extension, Renovation, Modernisation of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00
	Major & Medium Irrigation Total	1.15	1.35	1.35	1.35	5.20

	Components	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
II	Minor Irrigation					
	> Surface Water	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00
	> Ground Water	0.45	0.75	0.80	0.80	2.80
	> Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water bodies/ERM of MI Schemes	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.45	1.00
	Minor Irrigation Total	0.75	1.05	1.50	1.50	4.80
	Grand Total	1.90	2.40	2.85	2.85	10.00

The statewide targets under the Bharat Nirman reported by the Ministry of Water Resources are at Annexure 24.1.

The creation of additional irrigation potential of 7.15 MHa. was targeted in the three years of the Bharat Nirman programme against which the achievement reported by the Ministry of Water Resources up to March 2008 is 4.999 MHa. which is about 70% of the target. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu&Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, West Bengal are the States where the achievements are below the target. The target for 2008-09 is 2.85 m.ha.

The investment under the irrigation sector is to be made by the State Governments, Central assistance is made available through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and thus limited to major and medium irrigation projects and also minor irrigation projects in special category States, tribal and drought prone area. The target of creation of 2.8 MHa. of additional irrigation potential is to be achieved through ground water and 1 MHa. through repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies/ERM of minor irrigation schemes. The Central Govt. has ring fenced the AIBP funds for repair, renovation and

restoration of water bodies to the extent of 25% of the project cost and balance 75% to be made available through external assistance. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have availed the external assistance so far and Orissa is in the processing of availing the external funds for water bodies restoration project from World Bank. Also the Ministry of Water Resources has initiated a scheme under AIBP funding to the States which are not covered under the World bank funding.

**24.2.2 Monitoring:** The Central assistance under the irrigation sector is being made available under AIBP and thus the AIBP funded projects are being monitored by Central Water Commission and Ministry of Water Resources. However, there is a definite need for a regular and a third party monitoring on the lines of the Rural Roads Programme. Upon insistence by the Planning Commission the Ministry of Water Resources has engaged National Remote Sensing Agency for satellite monitoring of 53 AIBP funded projects covering a CCA of 5 MHa. The results available for about 50 projects so far indicate that there is gap between the potential reported created by the States and the actual creation as inferred through the hydraulic connectivity. Ministry of Water Resources has been asked to take follow up action with the States for bridging the difference in potentials due to the gap.

### 24.2.3 Irrigation- Financial Progress in three years

During the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 an amount of Rs 1900.31 crore and Rs 2301.97 was released to the states under AIBP. The releases for AIBP in 2007-08 is Rs 5445.46 crore. During 2008-09 the allocation for AIBP is Rs 4300 crore. In the State Sector, the states have reported actual expenditure of Rs 25,934 crore during 2005-06 and RE for 2006-07 was Rs 31,658 crore.

### 24.2.4 State Specific issues

- As per the analysis of Planning Commission it emerges that the maximum balance potential is available in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, MadhyaPradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. To achieve Bharat Nirman targets it would be appropriate to fund these states at a higher level along with proper project management mode and implementation schedule.
- About 3.56 million hectare out of 5.2 million hectare under major and medium projects could be created by completing the projects in these states as indicated below.

State	No of projects required to be completed	Likely potential creation in million hectare
Andhra Pradesh	9	0.55
Gujarat	1	1.54
Karnataka	5	0.60
MadhyaPradesh	7	0.67
Orissa	5	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3.60</b>

- Under Bharat Nirman 1 million hectares is proposed to be brought under irrigation through groundwater resources. The scope for new irrigation potential through groundwater development exists in Assam, Bihar, MadhyaPradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. The details of groundwater availability and the possible irrigation coverage are as under.

State	Balance groundwater availability in billion cubic metre (or km <sup>3</sup> ) for irrigation	Possible irrigation coverage through groundwater (in m.ha) (Assuming 1.0 m delta)
Assam	19.06	1.096
Bihar	15.89	1.589
MadhyaPradesh	17.51	1.751
Maharashtra	16.10	1.610
Orissa	16.78	1.678
West Bengal	15.32	1.532
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.66</b>	<b>10.066</b>

### 24.3 ROADS

24.3.1 The funding for the programme is made under the CSS Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by Ministry of Rural Development and it is 100% funding by the Centre to the states. Under the programme, a total of 66,802 habitations are to be provided new connectivity, which would involve new construction of about 1,46,185 Kms. of rural roads. In addition to providing new connectivity, the programme envisages up gradation /renewal of about 1,94,130 Kms. of existing rural roads. Total investment on the programme during 2005-09 has been estimated at Rs.48000 crore. The yearwise targets for the programme are as under.

#### Yearwise physical targets

Year	Habitations to be covered	New Connectivity (in km's)	Road up-gradation (in km's)
2005-06	7034	15492.42	11394.408
2006-07	16130	35182.16	54669.26
2007-08	20071	43989.93	59316.28
2008-09	23567	51520.83	68750.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>66802</b>	<b>146185.34</b>	<b>194130.68</b>

#### 24.3. Road Progress in first three years

24.3.2 The progress and achievements during the three years is as per the Table below.

For 2008-09, outlay for the programme is Rs. 14530.00 crore including Rs. 7000 crore from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD.

Year	Habitations covered	New Connectivity (in km's)	Road up-gradation (in km's)	Central Releases (in Rs crores)
2005-06	5552	18054	3926	4185.60
2006-07	8279	21423	46130	6265.08
2007-08	7040	21902	35471	10833.80
<b>Total in three years</b>	<b>25068</b>	<b>72186</b>	<b>106284</b>	<b>21284.48</b>

## MONITORING

24.3.3 The programme is already web enabled and the details of physical and financial progress are uploaded by the states in the website [www.omms.nic.in](http://www.omms.nic.in) which is an online system for the monitoring of the programme. Necessary hardware and software required at Centre and State level have already been operationalised in districts and states. Central agencies are involved in the implementation of the programme in Bihar. There is also a provision for the independent quality monitoring at three tier level (centre, state and

implementing agency) for ensuring the quality of roads laid.

## IDENTIFICATION OF UNDER PERFORMING STATES

24.3.4 Nine States — Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal — account for around 90% of the new connectivity targets under 'Bharat Nirman'. 61368 habitations are targeted to be connected in these 9 States against the total target of 66802 habitations proposed to be covered under Bharat Nirman. During three years (upto the end of March 2008), only habitations have been connected in these States against their cumulative target of 23164.

Performance of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal calls for special measures to be taken by these States to augment their project management capacity and to address the implementation constraints so that targets set under Bharat Nirman can be achieved.

## 24.4 ELECTRICITY

24.4.1 The rural electrification under Bharat Nirman is being implemented through Rajiv

State	Total No. of habitations to be connected	Habitations connected in 2005-06	Habitations connected in 2006-07	Habitations connected in 2007-08	Total habitations connected	% of habitations connected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	9132	346	804	656	1806	20
Bihar	9956	0	193	174	367	4
Chhattisgarh	6309	497	632	648	1777	28
Jharkhand	3877	101	108	97	306	8
Madhya Pradesh	7832	929	1345	1916	4190	53
Orissa	4447	361	332	321	1014	23
Rajasthan	3952	753	1222	889	2864	72
Uttar Pradesh	4989	944	979	1023	2946	59
West Bengal	10874	970	960	685	2615	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>61368</b>	<b>4901</b>	<b>6575</b>	<b>6409</b>	<b>17885</b>	<b>29</b>

Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The targets under Bharat Nirman were covering 1,25,000 unelectrified villages out of which 25,000 were to be covered by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy through non conventional sources. The target for Ministry of Power was to cover 1 lakh un-electrified villages to be electrified by 2009 and release of connections to estimated 2.34 crore BPL households. Accordingly, Ministry of Power had made an action plan of electrifying 10,000 villages in 2005-06, 40,000 in 2006-07, 40,000 in 2007-08 and 10,000 in 2008-2009.

### Status of electrification

24.4.2 27 states except Goa are participating in RGGVY. The target set for 2007-08 was 40,000 unelectrified villages. Till 31.3.2008, 9301 un-electrified villages have been reported electrified in 2007-08. During three years 47826 un-electrified villages were covered and electricity connections were released to 22.94 lakh rural households. All states participating in RGGVY have notified formation of District Committees. While the progress under village electrification is about 48% and is picking up, the progress under BPL household coverage is far below the targets.

### Finance Performance

24.4.3 An amount of Rs 8660.15 crore has been released to the States during three years 2005-2007. During 2008-09 an outlay of Rs 5500 crore has been made in the Budget as subsidy component.

### 24.4.4 The issues that need to be addressed by states

- Notification of rural electrification plans which shall be helpful in estimating load growth and the steps to be taken for

capacity addition for providing power supply to rural consumers.

- Viable business models to be made for developing franchisees in rural distribution and to bring about revenue sustainability. These models should also outline the targets for loss reduction and increase in collection efficiency.
- Training and capacity building for utility personnel in franchisee building and potential franchisees.
- Awareness campaigns for encouraging rural consumers to take connections and to become franchisees.
- Ensuring that Panchayat certificates are given after village electrification.
- Encourage investment in notified rural areas in decentralized generation by providing suitable connections in taxes, excise duty and by providing land to states.
- The meetings of District Committees need to be held regularly.
- States in coordination with State Regulators should work out a suitable bulk pricing scheme and a tariff scheme keeping in mind the provision for lifeline consumption.
- Any subsidy required for this tariff mechanism need to be provided by the states.

## 24.5 HOUSING

24.5.1 Rural Housing is one of the six components of the Bharat Nirman package. As per the target of Bharat Nirman, 60 lakh houses have to be constructed from 2005 to 2009. Thus 15 lakh houses have to be constructed every year. The year wise targets were fixed at the beginning of the programme and are as per the table given below. The housing programme of Bharat Nirman is



being implemented through the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) scheme.

#### Year-wise Physical targets

Year	Target houses (in lakhs)
2005-06	14.41
2006-07	14.55
2007-08	15.52
2008-09	15.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.00</b>

#### FEATURES OF THE IAY SCHEME:

24.5.2 The financial resources of this scheme are shared between the Centre and the States on a 75:25 basis except for UTs which get 100% funding from the Centre. The amount of financial assistance was Rs 25,000/- per house for plain areas and Rs 27,500 for hilly / difficult areas till March 2008. This has been recently revised to Rs 35,000 and Rs 38,500 . The scheme is meant only for BPL families and 60 % of the funds are earmarked for SCs and STs 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. The houses are to be sanctioned only in the name of women. Construction of sanitary latrines and smokeless chulhas is encouraged as part of construction of IAY houses. In order to introduce greater transparency, the State Govts have been asked to prepare Permanent IAY waitlists based on the BPL Census 2002. It is expected that selection of beneficiaries will be made from these lists only.

#### Performance during the three years

24.5.3 In the Bharat Nirman period of three years the targets and achievements (no of houses to be constructed and constructed) are as below.

Year	Target	Achievement
2005-06	14.41	15.52
2006-07	14.55	14.98
2007-08	15.52	19.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.48</b>	<b>50.42</b>

The Financial Releases during the three years are Rs 2738.22 crore, 2907.53 crore and Rs 3882.37 crore totaling to Rs 9528.32 crore.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

24.5.4 The IAY is continuously monitored on the basis of the Monthly Progress Reports received from the States/U.Ts. Senior Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above in the Ministry are appointed as Area Officers for different States/U.Ts. These Area Officers visit the allotted State/U.Ts from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. They also participate in the State Level Coordination Committee Meetings providing thereby an effective link between the policy makers (Govt.of India) and the implementing agencies (State/UT Government). The Programme is also reviewed in the meetings with the State Secretaries of Rural Development and the Project Directors of DRDAs. Performance Review Meetings under the chairmanship of Minister (RD) are also held quarterly. Apart from this, the District Level Agencies and National Level Monitors also conduct field inspections and provide feedback on the implementation of the scheme.

#### 24.6 DRINKING WATER

24.6.1 The drinking water component envisages "Every habitation to have a safe source of drinking water: 55067 uncovered habitations to be covered by 2009. In addition, all habitations which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and habitations which have water quality problems to be addressed." Thus Bharat Nirman envisaged covering 55,067 Not Covered habitations, 2.8 lakh slipped back habitations and about 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations.

24.6.2 Following norms have been adopted for providing potable drinking water to the



population: 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). A rural habitation not having any safe source with a permanently settled population of 20 households or 100 persons is taken as the unit for coverage.

### Coverage during the three years of Bharat Nirman

24.6.3 The coverage reported by the Department of Drinking Water Supply is given in the table.

	Not covered (CAP 99)	Slipped Back	Water Quality affected habitations	Total
Overall Bharat Nirman Targets	55067	280,000	216,968	552,035
2005-06				
Target	11897	34373	10000	56270
Achievement	13121	79544	4550	97215
2006-07				
Target	18120	40000	15000	73120
Achievement	12440	89208	5330	106978
2007-08				
Target	20931	84915	49653	155499
Achievement	11457	75201	94130	180788
Total achievement in 3 years	37018	243953	104010	384981
Balance to be achieved	18049	36047	115958	167054
Proposed Target for 2008-09	18049	87279	112958	218286

### Coverage of 55067 uncovered habitations

24.6.4 In the year 1999 an Action Plan was formulated based on the Habitation Survey conducted in 1991 to cover the uncovered habitations. The said Action Plan is called the Comprehensive Action Plan, 99 (CAP, 99). In the year 2005, when Bharat Nirman was conceived, the uncovered habitations of CAP, 99 as on 1.4.2005 were 55067 – (4588 Not Covered-NC and 50479 Partially Covered-PC).

In 2005-06, all the 16 States and 4 Union Territories which have uncovered habitations of CAP, 99 were requested to

- Chalk out an Action Plan to cover all the uncovered habitations of CAP, 99 by 2008-09.
- Furnish a list of all such habitations for regular monitoring of their coverage.
- Start data entry of names of habitations to enable online monitoring.
- Mobilize all resources-Central funding, State Plan, funds from other sources to achieve the desired goal.

- Targets for coverage were fixed specifically for CAP, 99 habitations.

### Addressing problem of slippage:-

24.6.5 In the rural drinking water sector, the biggest problem is slippage of habitations. Huge investment has been made in this sector over successive plan periods. Despite this, the habitations once covered with drinking water supply slip back to uncovered status due to various reasons like :-

- Source going dry or lowering of the ground water table
- Sources becoming quality affected
- Sources outliving their lives

- Systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance
- Increase in population resulting in lower per capita availability
- Emergence of new habitations etc.
- Slippage also take place due to seasonal shortage of water.

The long-term solution lies with the sustainability of sources and systems. For sustainability of systems, the Department introduced reform principles through Sector Reform projects taken up on pilot basis in selected districts in 1999 and later extended to the entire country through Swajaldhara Programme. Under reform principles, the Community is involved in all stages of planning and implementation and they have to bear 10% of the capital cost with full responsibility on operation and maintenance. For sustainability of sources, States can utilize 5% of ARWSP funds and the funding pattern for this is 75:25 between the Centre and State. It is now proposed to revise this to 20% of total ARWSP funds with 100% Central assistance. A number of other schemes for water conservation are in operation in the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission etc that are needed to be converged for achieving the sustainability.

The States have been advised to adopt the following strategy:-

- Providing rainwater harvesting structures
- Reviving traditional sources
- Supplementing with new schemes for habitations served by outlived schemes.
- Rejuvenation of outlived schemes which are functioning below their rated capacity
- Providing regional schemes from alternate safe source by extending new pipelines
- Source strengthening measures
- Convergence of efforts of relevant Departments in watershed development
- Institutionalization of community participation in water quality monitoring and in O&M of intra-village drinking water infrastructure.

### Addressing water quality problems

24.6.6 The result of survey conducted in year 2000 for quality affected areas revealed that there were 2,16,968 quality affected habitations in the country. The States were advised to update the data. The updated data reveals that as on 01.04.2006, there were 195813 quality-affected habitations in the country. It is reported that 21,155 habitations have been covered out of which 4550 habitations were reported to have been covered during 2005-06 against target of 10000.

It is proposed to give priority to tackling the water quality problems of arsenic (7067 habitations), fluoride (29070 habitations) and salinity (12425) affected habitations. About 20% funds under ARWSP are set aside for allocation to the States for tackling water quality problem.

### Constraints

- Locational details of water quality affected habitations yet to be entered in website. There is overlap of uncovered, slipped back and water quality affected habitations data.
- Costs as projected by States is very high. Big projects have long gestation period.
- General reluctance to opt for low cost technology.
- Non-provision of matching share of funds by States will hamper implementation

- Adherence to priority in coverage by States imperative for success of the programme
- Problem of maintenance of treatment plants and problem of disposal of sludge.
- Implementation record and fund absorption capacity of States is relevant to the success of programme.

### Monitoring

24.6.7 Department of Drinking Water is striving to strengthen monitoring mechanism as indicated below:

- Periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in implementation of schemes in all states.
- Field inspections are conducted by designated Area Officers from the Ministry to oversee the implementation of the drinking water and sanitation programmes.
- On-line data entry has been introduced and State officials responsible for online data entry have been imparted training to undertake this job. The list of habitations as per the cleansed data of the 2003 survey indicating status has been hosted and forms the base on which on-line data entry of coverage and reason for slippage etc. is to be done by States. Some States have already started online data entry. With the co-operation of the States it will be possible to further refine the system.
- There is a system of National Level Monitors which enquires into specific allegations received regarding any rural development programme. In addition the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted District Vigilance Committees under the

Chairmanship of the local M.P. which are required to review the performance of all programmes of the Ministry, including ARWSP.

- Action has been initiated to get drinking water supply in rural areas incorporated in SRS in collaboration with RGI office. This will help in obtaining independent feed back in selected areas on half yearly basis in future.
- Field inspections will be done in nearly 17,000 habitations on random basis to compare current water availability against the status reported in Survey 2003. This exercise by third party is expected to provide insights into per capita water availability, quality of service delivery and reasons for slippages.
- The feasibility of engaging an independent agency for ensuring timely completion, quality and cost control of water supply schemes, particularly of projects funded under the Sub-Mission water quality is under consideration.
- Evaluation of ARWSP is proposed to be conducted.

### 24.6.8 Central Financial Releases:

Year	Allocation	Releases
2005-06	4060.00	4098.03
2006-07	5200.00	4552.30
2007-08	6500.00	6441.69
2008-09	7300.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24060.00</b>	<b>15092.02</b>

### 24.6.9 Strategy for the future

- Explore of possibilities of promoting of cost effective technology options with the States.

- Effective convergence with other Governmental programmes like NREGA, Water & Soil conservation programmes.
- Persuade the states for effective dovetailing of funds with funds under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission to bridge the gap regarding resource constraints.
- States are also being urged to undertake rainwater harvesting and water conservation and low cost technology options for drinking water.
- Timely and optimal utilization for funds by the States
- Providing regional schemes from alternative sources by extending new pipelines;
- Supplementing with new schemes for habitations served by outlived schemes;
- Rejuvenation of outlived schemes which are functioning below their rated capacity;
- Reviving traditional sources.
- Adoption of technology and promotion of R&D.
- Integrated approach by combining in-situ treatment with alternate safe sources.

## 24.7 Rural Telephone Connectivity

24.7.1 Under the Bharat Nirman Programme, 66,822 revenue villages not having telephone connectivity are to be provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility. Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in November 2004 to provide VPTs in these 66,822 uncovered villages. Out of these, 14,183 remotely located villages were to be provided VPTs through Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) while the remaining 52,639 villages were to be provided on any other technology. The roll out period has been prescribed as 20%, 40% and 40% respectively in a phased manner over a period of three

years, ending in November 2007. An estimated sum of Rs. 451 Crore is likely to be disbursed as subsidy support towards these VPTs over five years period. The entire funding is to be met out of the USO Fund and no separate allocation from Government is required. Adequate financial provision has been made to meet the subsidy claims for providing VPTs in the identified villages.

### Programme performance in three years

24.7.2 A total number of 54157 VPTs have been provided as on 31.3.08 and the remaining 12665 VPTs are likely to be provided by March 2009. A sum of Rs 130 crore was provided till March 2008 for providing telephone connectivity.

### Programme Constraints

24.7.3 VPTs in remotely located villages in Orissa, NE-I, NE-II, Uttaranchal, J&K and Jharkhand are to be provided on Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs). Transponder allocation was initially given from INSAT 4C. However, because of its failure, the new allocation is received in August 2007.

The progress in Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and Uttaranchal is slow because of the difficult terrain and because a large number of VPTs have to be provided on satellite connectivity. The process of procurement of the HUB equipments including antenna, switch etc. except the individual satellite terminals for the DSPT has been completed by BSNL and the same are under installation. Some of the VPTs, which were initially proposed to be provided on DSPTs, are also being provided through Wireless coverage now available in these villages on account of network expansion being carried out by BSNL. Orders have also been placed by BSNL with ITI for

procurement of additional BTS equipment to cater to the requirement of remaining areas. Selection of Custodian of VPT is being carried out in accordance with the guidelines prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**Fund Allocation for  
Bharat Nirman Programme**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Budget Allocation 2008-09</b>
Irrigation-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	5550.00
Rural electrification- Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidhyutikaran Yojana	7300.00
Rural water supply- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	5500.00
Rural Roads-Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	7530.00*
Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana	5400.00
Rural Telephone Connectivity	Demand Driven Outside Budget
<b>Total</b>	<b>31280.00</b>

\*IEBR NABARD WINDOW Rs 7000 crore for 2008-09

## ANNEXURE 24.1

## State wise overall Bharat Nirman Irrigation targets

Unit in thousand hectare

S. No	States/ UTs Name	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	441.27	1125.23	1566.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh		22.39	22.39
3	Assam	30.30	42.75	73.06
4	Bihar	413.99	1285.80	1699.79
5	Chhattisgarh	44.35	146.68	191.03
6	Goa	24.42	2.60	27.02
7	Gujarat	945.73		945.73
8	Haryana	33.73	24.10	57.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	30.97	46.91	77.88
10	Jharkhand	81.22	253.14	334.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	18.01	92.54	110.55
12	Karnataka	262.82	124.00	386.82
13	Kerala	16.09	21.68	37.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	611.72	162.00	773.72
15	Maharashtra	465.31	356.51	821.81
16	Manipur	51.95	15.50	67.45
17	Meghalaya		14.93	14.93
18	Mizoram		10.96	10.96
19	Nagaland		16.12	16.12
20	Orissa	198.99	132.95	331.94
21	Punjab	40.34	20.56	60.90
22	Rajasthan	379.74	40.10	419.84
23	Sikkim		7.03	7.03
24	Tamil nadu		23.55	23.55
25	Tripura	26.89	54.29	81.18
26	Uttar Pradesh	825.16	152.08	977.24
27	Uttranchal		38.29	38.29
28	West Bengal	135.67	563.84	699.51
29	Andman & Nicobar Island		0.33	0.33
30	Pondicherry		2.75	2.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5078.67</b>	<b>4799.58</b>	<b>9878.26</b>



## Chapter 25

### Industry & Services

#### 25.1. INDUSTRY INCLUDING VILLAGE & SMALL ENTERPRISES

##### INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

25.1.1 After slow growth in 2002-03, the Indian economy picked up growth momentum since 2003-04 and had been growing at more than 9% since 2005-06. Industry now constitutes about 29% of GDP. Industry and manufacturing played a significant role in contributing to high economic growth. GDP emanating from industry recorded a growth rate of 11.0% and manufacturing recorded a growth rate of 12.0% in 2006-07. During 2007-08, the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the

industry and manufacturing are estimated to grow at the rate of 8.5% and 8.8%, respectively (Revised Estimate). Industry and services now account for 82.3 per cent of the GDP in the economy. The growth trend in the major sectors, i.e., industry, agriculture and service can be seen from the following table 25.1.1 & Table 25.1.2.

##### Industrial Growth: Index of Industrial Production

25.1.2 The growth of industrial production, also measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compiled and released by the

**Table 25.1.1 - Growth Rate of GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices**

Industry	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Revised Estimate)
Agriculture	(-).7.2	10.0	0.0	5.9	3.8	4.5
Industry	7.1	7.4	10.3	10.1	11.0	8.5
Manufacturing	6.8	6.6	8.7	9.0	12.0	8.8
Services	7.5	8.5	9.1	10.3	11.1	10.8
GDP at factor cost	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.4	9.6	9.0

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

**Table 25.1.2**

(Growth Rate in per cent)

Item	Weight(%)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Sectoral Growth Rates based on IIP							
Overall	100	5.7	7.0	8.4	8.2	11.6	8.3
Mining & Quarrying	10.5	5.8	5.2	4.4	1.0	5.4	5.1
Manufacturing	79.4	6.0	7.4	9.2	9.1	12.5	8.8
Electricity	10.2	3.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	7.2	6.4
Use Based classification							
Overall	100	5.7	7.0	8.4	8.2	11.6	8.3
Basic goods	35.6	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.7	10.3	7.0
Capital goods	9.3	10.5	13.6	13.9	15.8	18.2	16.9
Intermediate goods	26.5	3.9	6.4	6.1	2.5	12.0	8.9
Consumer goods	28.7	7.1	7.1	11.7	12.0	10.1	6.1
Durables	5.4	(-).6.3	11.6	14.4	15.3	9.2	(-).1.0
Non-durables	23.3	12.0	5.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	8.5

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

Central Statistical Organization (CSO), is as under:

25.1.3 The Industrial Growth had picked up since 2002-03 (the first year of the 10th Plan) and reached to 11.6% in 2006-07 (the terminal year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan). The growth of manufacturing sector had more than doubled from 6% in 2002-03 to 12.5% in 2006-07. However, the Industrial Growth started showing some deceleration since April 2007, when it recorded a growth of 11.3% in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and recorded a lowest growth of 3.9% in March, 2008. Manufacturing Sector also showed similar trend and after reaching a peak of 16% in March 2007 started decelerating and recorded lowest growth of 3.9% in March, 2008.

#### **Industrial Performance : 2007-08**

25.1.4 The overall industrial growth has come down to 8.3% in 2007-08 in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compared to 11.6% during 2006-07. All the sectoral growth rates, within the Industry, have also slowed down during 2007-08. The growth rate for the basic goods was 7.0% in 2007-08 compared to 10.3% in 2006-07. The Capital Goods sector has also recorded a lower growth of 16.9% during 2007-08 compared to 18.2% in 2006-07. Moderation in the Manufacturing Sector reflected decelerated/negative growth in 11 out of 17 manufacturing industry goods accounting for 56.1% weight in the IIP. The worst performance was for consumer durables which recorded a negative growth of 1% in 2007-08 compared to 9.2% in 2006-07 and 15.3% during 2005-06.

25.1.5 The poor performance of the consumer durables is mainly due to lower demand of item such as Motorcycles, Scooters, TV sets, Washing Machines, etc. as the demand for these are driven by cheap and

easy availability of consumer loans. The rise in the interest rates has greatly affected the demand, in turn resulting to a lower growth for the Consumer Durable Industry. The consumer non-durables also recorded a lower growth rate of 8.5% in 2007-08 compared to 10.4% during 2006-07. The lower growth of these in the sectors such as Textiles, Garments, etc. are due to rupee appreciation during 2007-08 as they are export oriented industry. The consumer non-durables have a weight of 23.3% in the IIP. The lower growth in the recent months may also be due to high inflation which is eroding the purchasing power.

#### **Industrial Outlook**

25.1.6 The industrial growth continues to record a moderate growth in the current year (2008-09). During the first 2 months of 2008-09 (April-May) the industry recorded a moderate growth of 5% compared to 10.9% of the corresponding period of previous year as per the latest data released by the CSO. In addition to rise in the interest rate and rupee appreciation, rising global prices of crude oil, metal, minerals & other primary articles and high inflation coupled with the slow down in the US economy have impacted the industrial growth and created a sense of uncertainty.

#### **Industrial Policy and Promotion**

25.1.7 The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is implementing the following schemes for the promotion of industrialization in the country:

25.1.8 During the Annual Plan 2007-08, an outlay of Rs. 78 crores was made towards implementation of the various ongoing/spillover schemes from 10<sup>th</sup> Plan to 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The total allocation utilized.

25.1.9 The expenditure Finance Committee appraised the Indian Leather Development

Programme (ILD P) on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2008 and recommended an allocation of Rs.912.67 crore as given in the Table 25.1.3.

25.1.10 The expenditure on implementation of ILDP would be met from the BE 2008-09 for which the allocation is Rs. 100 crores. The “Indian Leather Development Programme” consists of:

- (i) Four spillover schemes of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, i.e., the schemes approved in 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan but where entire funds allocated could not be released during that plan period. These include (a) **Leather Complex at Nellore** (outlay Rs. 29 crores); (b) **Establishment of branch of Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) at Fursatganj** (outlay Rs. 7.17 crores); **Footwear Complex at Chennai** (outlay Rs. 3 crores) and (d) **Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS)** - (outlay Rs. 253.43 crores)
- (ii) Three ongoing schemes that were successfully implemented during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and achieved its target and are proposed to be continued in the 11th Five Year Plan with enhanced allocation. These include (a) Saddlery Development (outlay Rs. 10 crores) (b) Support to Artisan (outlay Rs. 40 crores), and (c) Human Resource Development (outlay Rs. 60 crores).

(iii) New components under the scheme include:

- (a) Environment Protection (Outlay Rs. 200 crores) – The scheme proposes to provide assistance for up gradation/establishment of CETPs, hazardous waste, landfill etc. The GOI assistance would be limited to 50% of the cost of the project, 15% would be contributed by State Government and Industry would bear 35% of the cost.
- (b) Institutes for skill development, design centers and training centers.(Outlay Rs.300.07 crores) – Footwear and Leather sector is expected to generate around half a million jobs over the next five years. In view of the need for additional skilled & semi-skilled manpower for the leather sector and the demand for FDDI trained personnel in the Industry, it is proposed to set up 3 branches of FDDI at Chennai, Haryana and Kolkata on the lines of FDDI.
- (c) Mission Mode for programme support (outlay Rs. 10 crores) – To enable the Department to improve performance of the various components under the plan scheme.

**Table 25.1.3**

Rs. in crore

Name of the component	Details	Outlay
Integrated Development of Leather sector	Spillover	253.43
Leather Complex , Nellore	Spillover	29.00
FDDI Fursatganj	Spillover	7.17
Footwear Complex , Chennai	Spillover	3.00
Saddlery Development	Ongoing	10.00
Support to Artisans	Ongoing	40.00
Human Resource Development	Ongoing	60.00
Up gradation and Establishment of Institutional facilities	New initiatives	300.07
Environment Initiatives	New initiatives	200.00
Mission Mode	New initiatives	10.00
Total		912.67

### Annual Plan -2008-09

25.1.11 The budget allocation for the current financial year is Rs.50.00 Crore under the head 'Package for Special Category States i.e. J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand'. Out of this, Rs.25.00 Crore has already been released i.e. Rs.15.00 Crore to Himachal Pradesh and Rs.10.00 Crore to Uttarakhand as on date.

25.1.12 As per the report submitted by the State Govts. the investment in respect of States i.e Uttarakhand, HP & J&K are Rs.7219 crores Rs. 3598 crores and Rs. 1364 crores respectively which have resulted in estimated employment generation of 88000 Nos. in Uttarakhand, 54733 Nos. in Himachal Pradesh and 34139 Nos. in J&K. The industrial units set-up are 5952 Nos. in J&K, 4223 Nos. in H.P., & 12403 Nos. in Uttarakhand.

### III- Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project

25.1.13 In pursuance of MOU signed between Government of India and Government of Japan during PM's visit to Tokyo in December 2006 to promote investments and explore opportunities for mutual cooperation, Union Cabinet had approved in-principle the project outline of Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2007. The project region of DMIC covers parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh besides the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC), the central SPV, was incorporated on 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 with authorized equity base of Rs.10 crores with initial equity structure of GOI: 49% and Financial Institutions (IL&FS and IDFC): 51%.

25.1.14 DMICDC will be coordinating execution of various tasks, arrange financing, and provide advisory services for successful project implementation. In the first phase 12 nodes - 6 investment regions and 6 industrial areas - are proposed to be developed with requisite industrial infrastructure like industrial estates, knowledge hubs, IT/ITES hubs, logistics hubs and physical infrastructure.

25.1.15 Rs. 330 Crores has been approved for the project under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. During the first year 2008-09, DMIC-PDF is proposed to be set up with INR 100 Crore to be contributed equally by Government of India and Government of Japan (untied loan from JBIC). In the Annual Plan 2008-09, Rs. 50 Crores has been allocated for DMICDC.

### IV- Modernisation & Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices and Establishment of National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM)

25.1.16 Two projects, namely, (i) Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices (MSIPOs) and (ii) Establishment of National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM), have been initiated and being implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan. The projects aim at strengthening the capabilities of Intellectual Property Offices in India and establish the National Institute of Intellectual Property management (NIIPM).

#### (i) Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices

- The project for Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices is being implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period commencing on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007 at an outlay of **Rs. 300 crore**. The outlay for AP 2008-09 is Rs.40 crore.

- The objective of the project is strengthening the capabilities of Intellectual Property Offices in India and to develop a vibrant intellectual property regime in the country.

#### (ii) National Institute of Intellectual Property Management

- The scheme for establishing the National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM) at Nagpur as a national centre of excellence for training, education, research and think tank in the field of Intellectual Property Rights related issues, has been initiated in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan at an outlay of Rs.21.72\* crore.

#### V. Transport Subsidy Scheme

25.1.17 Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in July, 1971 with a view to promote industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of the country. The Scheme is applicable to all the industrial units (barring plantations, refineries and power generating units) irrespective of their size, both in private and public sector located in the North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, hill districts of Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The Scheme was extended from time to time and was valid upto 31.03.2008. Its extension beyond 31.03.2008 is under process. The Scheme is under evaluation by an outside Agency. Under the Scheme, subsidy ranging between 50% to 90% of the transportation cost is admissible on transportation of raw material and finished goods to and from the location of the industrial unit and the designated railhead.

25.1.18 Since its inception, total amount of Rs. 1663.09 crore has been released under the Scheme up to 31.03.2008.

#### VI. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)

25.1.19 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with a view to enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership in selected functional clusters. Central assistance upto 75% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore is given for each project. The remaining project cost is required to be financed by the stake holders of respective clusters subject to a minimum industry contribution of 15% of the approved project cost. So far 30 proposals with total cost of Rs. **1906** crore and involving central grant of **Rs.1088** crore have been sanctioned under IIUS.

25.1.20 For the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the outlay for IIUS has been kept at Rs.1050 crore. In the BE for the current financial year (2008-09) Rs.180 crore has been provided. Targets set for 2008-09 as well as action taken towards their achievements is given in the table hereunder:-

Targets	Achievements
Sanction of remaining four projects in industrially less developed States	One project for Auto Cluster, Adityapur has been sanctioned. 'In-principle approval' to Industrial Cluster, Jagdishpur has been given. Process to sanction rest of the projects is on.
Recast IIUS and sanction 10-15 projects there under.	The EFC Note for recast IIUS has been circulated for inter ministerial/ departmental consultations. It is expected that final approval of the Cabinet will be obtained by November, 2008. After approval the new projects will be taken up.
To complete	Out of 26 projects sanctioned



the ongoing projects.	during 10th Plan, 6 have been completed and 10 are likely to be completed by March, 2009. Other projects are at various stages of implementation and expected to be completed during next financial year.
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25.1.21 Details of year-wise allocation of fund for the IIUS as well releases made to the various Special Purpose Vehicles are given below (Table 25.1.4).

### **Nano Manufacturing Technology Centre (NMTC), Proposed by CMTI, Bangalore under the XI Plan.**

25.1.22 CMTI is a premier R&D Organisation of National Importance engaged in applied R&D in the field of Manufacturing Technology, Productivity Improvement and Consultancy for the past four decades. CMTI is an industry oriented research and development organization financed by the Govt. of India, M/o Commerce & Industry, Deptt. of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

25.1.23 CMTI has started a new project proposal of establishment of Nano Manufacturing Technology Centre (NMTC) addressing nationally important requirements with Rs.146.25 crores in the span of 7 years (Rs.119.25 crores for the Eleventh (11th) plan period).

25.1.24 The allocation for DIPP during 2008-09 is Rs.600 crores as against the actual expenditure of Rs.924.85 crores during 2007-08. Schemewise details of outlay and actual expenditure during 2007-08 and the outlay for 2008-09 are given in Annexure 25.1.2.

### **Industry and Public Enterprises**

25.1.25 As per Public Enterprises Survey 2007-08, the share of value addition in CPSEs as percent of GDP (at market price) stood at 8.27 per cent in 2007-08 and 8.66 per cent in 2006-07. There were altogether 242 CPSEs as on 31.3.2008, of which 214 were in operation and 28 were under construction. Of the 214 operating CPSEs, 160 were profit making CPSEs and 54 CPSEs were loss making. The net worth of all CPSEs during 2007-08 went up to Rs. 520855 crore compared to Rs. 454249 crore in the previous year registering a growth of 14.6%. The total turnover of all CPSEs during 2007-08 was Rs. 1081925 crore compared to Rs.964896 crore in the previous year showing a growth of 12.1%.

### **Revival of sick CPSEs**

25.1.26 Government established a Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) vide resolution dated 6th December 2004 to advise the Government on ways and means for strengthening public sector enterprises (PSEs) and making them more autonomous and professional.

**Table 25.1.4**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	No. of projects sanctioned	Budget allocation (BE)	Budget allocation (RE)	Grant released
2002-03	The Scheme was launched in 2003-04			
2003-04	02	60.00	37.50	37.50
2004-05	24	175.00	175.00	194.97
2005-06	-nil-	275.00	125.00	124.29
2006-07	-nil-	260.00	215.94	222.34
2007-08	03	180.00	117.00	116.24
2008-09	01	180.00	-----	29.10
Total	30		670.44	724.44



25.1.27 There are 48 CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry engaged in manufacturing, consultancy and contracting activities, of which 9 CPSEs have been closed/ wound up and operations of 3 have been suspended. Department has referred revival proposals of 27 CPSEs to BRPSE. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE the Government has approved the revival/restructuring of 13 PSEs, formation of Joint venture of 2 CPSEs and closer in case of two CPSEs. The restructuring of 17 CPSEs involve the cash support of Rs. 1498 crore and non cash support of Rs. 4266 crore.

25.1.28 The Plan outlay for Department of Heavy Industry was increased from Rs 2350.22 crore (Rs.315 crore Budgetary Support and Rs.2035.22 crore Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) in 2007-08 (RE) to Rs. 3346.63 crore (Rs. 350.0 crore BS + Rs.2996.63 crore IEBR) in 2008-09 for implementing ongoing Plan schemes of CPSEs, National Automotive and R & D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), Revival of CPSEs and support for Addition, Modification and Replacement (AMR) schemes.

### Capital Goods & Engineering Industries

25.1.29 In terms of Index of Industrial production (IIP), Capital goods sector recorded 16.9 per cent growth in 2007-08 compared to 18.2 per cent in 2006-07. Machinery and equipment led robust growth of the capital goods sector. Expanding investment activity driven by both domestic and external demand was reflected in higher capital expenditure and capital goods imports, leading to increase in capacity creation across a wide range of industries. Higher spending on infrastructure sector also promoted domestic capital goods production. The import of capital goods increased by only 9 per cent in 2007-08 as compared to 31 % in 2006-07 (Table). Import of machine tools

increased by 33 per cent in 2007-08 over the previous year.

### Automobile Industry

25.1.30 The Indian Automotive Industry after de-licensing in July, 1991 has grown at a spectacular rate of 17% on an average during the last few years. The industry has been able to restructure itself, absorb newer technologies, align itself to the global developments and realize its potential. This has significantly increased industry's contribution to overall industrial growth in the country. The industry is providing direct and indirect employment to 1.31 crore people. The export earnings from this sector increased from US \$ 3.7 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 4.5 billion in 2007-08, of which the share of auto component sector was US\$ 1.5 billion.

25.1.31 The automotive sector recorded a growth of 13.8% in 2006-2007. During the year 2007-08, the industry registered a marginal decline in growth rate of about 2 percent on account of negative growth in Three Wheelers and Two Wheelers segments that registered a negative growth rate of 9.71 percent 7.9 percent respectively. However, the Passenger Vehicles segment recorded a growth of 12.17 percent in 2007-08 (Table 25.1.5).

**Table 25.1.5: Production of vehicles (in '000s)**

Category	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Passenger Vehicles	1210	1309	1545	1777
Commercial Vehicles	354	391	520	549
Three Wheelers	374	434	556	501
Two Wheelers	6530	7609	8467	8027
Total	8468	9744	11088	10854

Source: SIAM

25.1.32 Automotive industry of India is now finding increasing recognition worldwide.

Automobile Exports registered a growth of 22.30 percent in 2007-08 (Table).

### National Automotive and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP)

25.1.33 The major initiative of Department of Heavy Industry to boost the performance of the automobile sector is through National Automotive and R & D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) with an objective to create a state of the art testing, validation and R&D infrastructure in the country. It envisages setting up of world-class automotive testing and homologation facilities in India with a total investment of Rs.1,718 crore in two phases. The principal facilities will come up in the three automotive hubs of the country, in the south, the north and the west.

25.1.34 The plan outlay for NATRIP in 2007-08 (RE) was Rs. 157 crore, however, the funds could not be utilized. The bottleneck in the project was on account of land related problems at the different sites. Detailed project implementation report of the facilities at each of the centers, finalization of sites, initial surveys have been completed. Sites have already been taken possession of at Silchar, Chennai and partially at Indore. At Rae Bareilly, the land allotment is under consideration of the State Government. The Plan outlay for 2008-09 has been kept at Rs.125 crores.

### Corporate Affairs

25.1.35 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is 'Setting up an Indian Institute of

Corporate Affairs' with an outlay of Rs. 211 crore in Eleventh Plan. The land for the institute has been already identified at Manesar. The Scheme was approved by Cabinet in May, 2008 and an allocation of Rs. 33 crore for acquiring the land has been made available in 2008-09.

### STEEL

25.1.36 Production of crude steel during 2007-08 was 54 million tonnes as against 51 million tonnes during the previous year showing a growth of 6.1 per cent. India has emerged as the fifth largest producer of crude steel in the world. The steel sector is growing at a robust rate with significant increases in both production and consumption. Crude steel production grew at more than 10 % annually from 34.71 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 53.90 million tonnes in 2007-08. This growth was driven by both capacity expansion (from 40.41 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 56.84 million tonnes in 2006-07) and improved capacity utilization (from 86% in 2002-03 to 89% in 2006-07). The country is likely to achieve steel production capacity of nearly 124 million tonnes by the year 2011-12. Production, consumption, import and export of finished steel (alloy & non-alloy) and crude steel from the year 2002-03 onwards are given in the table below (Table 25.1.6).

25.1.37 The Public Sector Undertakings - Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are in the midst of ambitious expansion plans. The expansion plans would increase the capacity

Table 25.1.6

(in million tonnes)

		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (April-July)
Finished Steel including Alloy Steel	Production	37.166	40.709	43.513	46.566	52.529	65.267	18.048
	Consumption	30.677	33.119	36.377	41.433	46.783	61.486	16.491
	Import	1.663	1.753	2.293	4.305	4.927	6.921	1.912
	Export	4.517	5.207	4.705	4.801	5.242	5.050	1.256
Crude Steel	Production	34.707	38.727	43.437	46.460	50.817	53.904	17.435

of SAIL from 14.6 million tonnes of hot metal production per annum to 26 million tones by 2010 and that of RINL from the present level of 3 million tonnes of hot metal production per annum to 6.3 million tonnes by 2009-10.

25.1.38 With a view to securing metallurgical coal and thermal coal assets from overseas - SAIL, RINL, CIL, NTPC and NMDC have floated a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) named as 'Coal Ventures International (CVI).

25.1.39 The actual Plan expenditure of Ministry of Steel during 2007-08 was only Rs3831 crore as against the outlay of Rs6203 crore. The shortfall was mainly on account of less than the planned realization of IEBR by SAIL, RINL, NMDC and KIOL. The approved Plan Outlay for Steel sector for the year 2008-09 is Rs 9543 crore, of which Rs.34 crore is budgetary support and Rs9509 crore is internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a new scheme, Promotion of R&D in the Iron & Steel Sector' has been initiated with a budgetary provision of Rs. 118 crore. The allocation for the scheme during 2008-09 is Rs.18.50 crore. Schemewise/PSU wise outlay and expenditure of the steel sector during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Annexure 25.1.7.

### Chemicals, Pesticides & Allied Industries

25.1.40 Chemical industry which comprises Organic and Inorganic Chemicals, Dye-stuff and Dye Intermediaries, Insecticides and Pesticides, Molasses, etc. plays an important role in the overall economic development of the country. The chemical industry is one of the oldest industries in India and ranks 12<sup>th</sup> by volume in the world production of chemicals. It accounts for about 14% in the General Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and 17.6% in the manufacturing sector. It also accounts for about 13-14% of total export and 8-9% of total import of the country. The

chemical industry contributes about 3% to the GDP. India is one of the largest exporters of pesticides in the world and has facilities to manufacture a varieties of products.

#### Production of Selected Major Chemicals

Sub-group	Production ( '000' MT)	
	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Actual) April-June'08
Alkali Chemicals	5739	1353
Inorganic Chemicals	690	149
Organic Chemicals	1736	315
Pesticides (Tech.)	84	11
Dyes & Dyestuffs	39	12
Total major Chemicals	8288	1840

P=Provisional

### Petrochemical Industry

25.1.41 The sector comprising synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, polymers, elastomers, synthetic detergents, intermediates and performance plastics has been showing increasing trend of growth both in terms of production and consumption. Of late, petrochemical products have permeated the entire spectrum of daily use items covering clothing, housing, construction, furniture, automobiles, household items, toys, agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, packaging, medical appliances etc. The main sources of feedstock and fuel for petrochemicals are natural gas and naphtha. There are three Naphtha and three gas based cracker complexes in the country with the combined ethylene capacity of 2.6 million tonne per annum. There are also four aromatic complexes with combined Xylene capacity of 2.9 million tonne. The production of major petrochemicals is estimated to have increased by 5.6% to about 8.7 million tonnes during the year 2007-08. The lower growth rate during the current year may be mainly due to the steep rise in prices of crude oil.

**Production of Selected Major Petrochemicals**

Sub-group	Production ( '000' MT)	
	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Actual) April-June'08
Synthetic Fibers	2524	633
Polymers	5304	1299
Elastomers	105	27
Synth. Detergent Intermd.	585	149
Performance Plastics	157	36
Total (major Petrochemicals)	8675	2144

P=Provisional

25.1.42 The existing 8 petrochemical cracker complexes have combined capacity of 2.6 million tonnes of Ethylene per annum, of which Auriya Petrochemicals complex of Gas authority of India Limited (GAIL) – a PSU contributes 4 lakh TPA and others are in the private sectors.

25.1.43 Government has approved setting up of an integrated Petrochemical Complex at Lepetkata, District-Dibrugarh, Assam at a total cost of Rs. 5460.61 crore. A capital subsidy for Rs. 2138 crore for the project on fixed cost basis is to be provided by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. A cracker will produce 2.20 lakh tones of Ethylene and the principal end products will be Polypropylene (60,000 TPA), High density polyethylene/linear low density polyethylene (2,20,000 TPA). An amount of Rs.100 crore has been earmarked in 2008-09 (BE) for this project.

**Drugs & Pharmaceuticals**

25.1.44 Pharmaceutical Industry in India is one of the largest and most advanced among the developing countries, and now is a \$ 18.2 Billion Industry including domestic consumption of \$11.5 Billion and \$ 6.7 Billion in exports. The industry manufactures bulk drugs belonging to several major therapeutic groups requiring various

manufacturing processes and has developed excellent facilities for production of all dosage forms like tablets, capsules, liquids, orals and injectibles etc. The policy inputs have enabled the pharmaceutical Industry to meet 70% of the country's requirement of the bulk drugs and almost entire demand for formulations. The drugs and pharmaceuticals have recorded exports worth Rs. 24942 crore against imports of Rs. 5867.30 crore in 2006-07.

25.1.45 Realizing the need for sharper focus on R&D following implementation of product patent regime in the country and in terms of TRIPs Agreements, the R&D expenditures by most of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals units have increased manifold. Compared to hardly 1 or 2% of the average annual turnovers about a decade back, at present there are more than 75 units spending substantially higher amounts to the extent of 5 to 10% of their annual turnovers exclusively for R&D. To support R&D in Pharma, the Government is extending various fiscal and non fiscal incentives

25.1.46 To cater to the growing needs of the Pharmaceutical sector in India and to create a specialized and dedicated administration for harnessing the potential for rapid development, a new Department of Pharmaceuticals has been created by Government in July, 2008. The new Department of Pharmaceuticals would mainly focus on issues related to Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, excluding those specifically allotted to other departments, Promotion and co-ordination of research, infrastructure development, Education and Training.

25.1.47 The Government is administering Drugs Price Control through the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). NPPA has been effectively performing its role in controlling prices of specified drugs. The Government is working towards



strengthening of NPPA and better consumer awareness. Some of the actions taken by NPPA to facilitate manufacturers/consumers are; Pharmaceutical Industry Census, Creation of Online Facilities for voluntary online filing by manufacturers of applications for fixation/Revision of formulation prices, Publication of Pharmaceutical Directory containing state wise addresses of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers etc.

25.1.48 A National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), SAS Nagar (Mohali), Punjab has been established under the Act of Parliament in 1998 with a proclaimed objective of becoming a Centre of excellence for advanced studies and research in Pharmaceutical Sciences. The Institute is conducting masters and doctoral programmes in fourteen disciplines and is helping the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in its growth and solving their R&D related problems.

25.1.49 The Union Government, in August 2007, decided to set up six new NIPERs at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Hyderabad (A.P), Hajipur (Bihar), Kolkata (West Bengal), Guwahati(Assam) and Rae Bareli (U.P). Master level courses have been started with the help of Mentor Institutes in four NIPERs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Hajipur in 2007-08 itself. Efforts are on to start the courses in the remaining two NIPERs in some of the pharmaceutical streams during the current year 2008-09. During 2007-08, a total of 134 students were enrolled in the four new NIPERs. The outlay for new NIPERs in Annual Plan 2008-09 is Rs. 35.00 crore and in respect of NIPER, SAS Nagar, Mohali is Rs. 40.00 crore.

## FERTILISER

25.1.50 Department of fertilizer (DOF) had proposed to undertake a number of new initiatives during 2008-09 such as capital

subsidy for conversion of FO/LSHS based plants to gas and revival of closed urea units in the country. Since the total allocation for conversion of FO/LSHS based units to gas under 11th plan is Rs 885 crore only as against the estimated total requirement of Rs 3800 crore approximately for the four LSHS plants, it was decided to explore the possibility of financing the conversion projects through alternative means. Accordingly, revised policy for financing the conversion projects by the companies itself and the cost being reimbursed by the Government through a special fixed cost over a period of 5 years after conversion, is under active consideration of the Government.

25.1.51 DoF is in talks with a number of countries such as Australia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman etc. so as to put up JV urea ammonia projects at these places. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2008-09 on this as the projects are still at discussion stage.

## Textiles – Medium and Large Industries

25.1.52 The Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country and is in a strong position now than it was in the last six Decades. The Industry which was growing at 3-4% during the last six Decades has now accelerated to an annual growth rate of 9-10%.

25.1.53 The Indian Textiles Industry with its large and diverse raw material base (third largest producer in the cotton, fifth largest producer of Man-Made Fibre and Yarn) accounts for 14% of our total industrial production and approximately 17% share in country's export basket of (US \$ 18.73 billion). The Sector next only to Agriculture is the main source of employment in the country with almost 35 million people employed directly, which includes a substantial number of SC/ST, and Women

(total being 93 million). Textiles Industry has 4% share of GDP, accounts for 14% of industrial production and 17% to country's export earnings.

25.1.54 The catalyst which have placed the Industry on this trajectory of exponential growth are a buoyant domestic economy, a substantial increase in cotton production, the conducive policy environment provided by the Government and the expiration of the Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) on 31st December, 2004.

25.1.55 The Textiles Industry is targeted to grow @ 16% in value terms to reach the level of US \$ 115 billion (exports US \$ 55 billion; domestic market US \$ 60 billion) by the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan, acquire 7% share in global textile trade from present 3.5% and exports expected to grow @ 22% in monetary terms, create additional employment of 12 million people, state-of-the-art manufacturing capacities for international excellence.

25.1.56 The major sub-sectors that comprise the textiles sector include the organized Cotton/Man Made Fibre Textiles Mill Industry, the Man-Made Fibre/Filament Yarn Industry, the Wool and Woollen Textiles Industry, the Sericulture and Silk Textiles Industry, Handlooms, Handicrafts, the Jute and Jute Textiles Industry, and Textiles Exports.

25.1.57 The Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched in February 2000, to give a focused impetus to cotton research & development, and its economy on a sound footing. Mini Mission-III is meant for improvement in market infrastructure while Mini Mission –IV is to take care of modernization of the Ginning & Pressing Sector.

25.1.58 The initial target of MM-III was to develop 111 market yards (51 in the IXth Five Year Plan and 60 in the Xth Five Year Plan). This was increased to 250 in June, 2005. As on September 2008, development of 250 market yards (including new market yards and also improvement of existing ones) had been sanctioned, of which work on 142 market yards have been completed.

25.1.59 The total target of MM-IV was to modernize 500 Ginning & Pressing (G&P) factories (150 in Ninth Five Year Plan and 350 in Tenth Five Year Plan). It was increased to 1,000 G&P factories in June 2005. As on September 2008, modernization of 992 Ginning & Pressing factories have been sanctioned.

25.1.60 During the XIth Five Year Plan (2007-08 and 2008-09) an amount of Rs.241.35 crore have been earmarked for MM-III and IV of TMC, of which Rs.50.00 crore have been provided in the financial year 2007-08 and Rs.50.00 crore has been released in the current financial year 2008-09.

25.1.61 Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, which was launched on 1.4.1999 with the objective to make funds available to the domestic textiles industry to upgrade the technology of the existing units and also to set up new units with State-of-the-Art technology to enhance their viability and competitiveness in the domestic and international markets. The Scheme provides for interest reimbursement/capital subsidy/Margin Money subsidy, The modified structure of TUFS focuses on additional capacity building, better adoption of technology, and provide for a higher level of assistance to segments that have a larger potential for growth, like garmenting, technical textiles and processing.

25.1.62 Initially, the term TUFS was valid upto March 31, 2004, and it was extended till 31.3.2007. Due to overwhelming response



from the Industry, the government decided to extend Scheme upto the Eleventh Five Year Plan with the condition that a review will be taken in 2009-10, and reframed some of the financial and operational parameters in respect of new loans.

25.1.63 The scheme since inception till 31st March, 2008 has propelled investment of Rs.1, 16,981 crore. As on March 31, 2008, a total of 19775 applications have been received under the scheme with a project cost of Rs.125611 crore. A total of 19623 applications with a project cost of Rs.124033 crore have been sanctioned involving a loan amount of Rs.54230 crore. A sum of Rs.44917 crore has been disbursed in respect of 19469 applications.

25.1.64 For the year 2008-09, budget allocation has been enhanced to Rs.1140 crore under the scheme and an amount of Rs.1043.29 crore has been spent till 20.9.2008. GOI grant of Rs.3987.23 crore for Annual Plan 2007-08 and 2008-09 has accommodated the committed liabilities under TUFs till June, 2008. The liabilities will spill over to 12th and 13th Five Year Plans. The major sectors which have contributed for benefits under TUFs include Spinning, Composite Upgradation, Processing, Weaving and Garmenting etc. These segments account for about 76% of the amount disbursed. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan are the major States under TUFs in terms of amount sanctioned and disbursed. These States account for about 81% of the amount disbursed. Evaluation by an independent agency of TUFs is pending.

### **The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)**

25.1.65 To provide the industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textiles units, the Government launched The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks

(SITP), on July 25, 2005. Industry Associations/Group of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of the Integrated Textile Parks (ITP), by forming a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be registered under the Companies Act. The Scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions by way of providing world-class infrastructure support. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support activities, depending on the needs of the ITP.

25.1.66 As per the target for the Xth Five Year Plan, 30 projects have been approved by the Government of India. Government has decided to continue the scheme for Integrated Textile Parks during the 11th Five Year Plan. Further parks would be sanctioned subject to a critical evaluation of 4-5 parks approved in 2005-06. Out of the 40 parks approved, State-wise sanctioned projects include Andhra Pradesh (6), Gujarat (7), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (10), Punjab (2) Rajasthan (4), Tamil Nadu (6), West Bengal (1), Uttar Pradesh (1) and Assam (1). These Parks would have facilities for spinning, sizing, texturing, weaving, processing, apparels etc. For the year 2008-09, against budget allocation of Rs.450 crore, an amount of Rs.169.83 crore has been spent upto 12.01.2009.

### **Jute Technology Mission (JTM)**

25.1.67 The Jute Industry occupies an important place in the national economy. It is one of the major industries in the Eastern Region, particularly in West Bengal. It supports nearly 4 million farm families, besides providing direct employment to about 2.6 lakh industrial workers and livelihood to other 1.4 lakh people in the tertiary and allied activities.

25.1.68 There are 77 composite jute mills in India, of which 60 jute mills are located in West Bengal, 3 each in Bihar and U.P., 7 in Andhra Pradesh and 1 each in Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Chhattisgarh.

### **Jute Technology Mission**

25.1.69 The Government, on June 2, 2006, approved the Jute Technology Mission (JTM). The Mini Mission III & IV of JTM were launched by the Ministry of Textiles on February 6, 2007.

25.1.70 The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) will be executed during the XIth Plan with an overall outlay of Rs.355.55 crore. The objectives of JTM are to improve yield and quality of jute fibre and to strengthen existing infrastructure for development and supply of quality seeds etc.

25.1.71 Under MM-III under the Scheme Development of Market Yard it is proposed to construct 10 market yards in major jute growing districts in the country. The scheme would be providing 60% funding and APMCs would contribute balance 40% of the total cost besides providing/acquiring land for the purpose of establishment of the market yards.

25.1.72 Since retting is the most important part of jute cultivation in terms of quality fibre production, non-availability of adequate retting water poses hindrance in production of quality output. It is proposed to construct Retting Tanks to facilitate retting, at least one in each jute producing districts of India in phased manner. In next five years, it is proposed to construct 50 Retting Tanks in staggered manner to provide retting water to the jute growers. 90% of the cost of construction of retting tank would be sponsored under this scheme, and the remaining 10% would be contributed by the beneficiary.

JMDC and NCJD are responsible for implementation of MM-IV of Jute Technology Mission launched by the Ministry of Textiles. MM-IV has 9 schemes which, inter-alia, include HRD for Jute Mill Sector – Training for workers and Supervisors with an outlay of Rs.4 crore, Scheme on Jute Machinery Development. Against BE of Rs.80 crore for A.P. 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs.30.09 crore has been incurred upto 12.01.2009.

Technical Textiles is an emerging area. These are textile materials and products used are for their technical performance and functional properties. Unlike conventional textiles used traditionally for clothing or furnishing, technical textiles are used basically on account of their specific physical and functional properties and mostly by other user industries.

25.1.73 Four(4) Centers of Excellence for four segments of Technical Textiles i.e. Geotech, Agrotech, Protech and Meditech have been awarded to various Textile Research Associations (TRAs), including IIT Delhi, which are under advanced stage of completion.

### **EXPORTS**

25.1.74 During 2008-09, BE allocation of Rs.1800 crore for was increased to Rs.3365.90 crore at RE level. The major outlay at the BE level includes Rs.1140 crore under TUFs and Rs.450 crore under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks.

### **TEXTILES: VILLAGE & SMALL ENTERPRISES SECTOR**

#### **Handlooms**

25.1.75 Handloom sector, providing employment to nearly 65 lakh persons and preserving the cultural heritage, contributes

around 13% of the total cloth production in the country. The industry is spread in almost all parts of the country including north-eastern states where it is there in every household. As per last handloom Census carried out in the year 1995-96, there are 470 clusters having concentration of looms ranging from less than 1,000 looms to 50,000 looms and above.

25.1.76 The production of handloom fabrics have also shown increase especially since 2004-05., and production during 2007-08 has been over 7000 million sq meters up from 6536 million sq. meters in 2006-07.

25.1.77 A no. developmental and welfare schemes have been formulated during XI th plan for providing continuous support to handloom weavers and empowering them to face the challenges. These are (a) Integrated Handloom Development, (b) Marketing & Export Promotion facilities (c) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare (d) Availability of Input Supplies and (e) for Diversified Measures.

25.1.78 During the year 2007-08, scope of the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme has further been enlarged and made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is implemented with the States support. Proposals for development of 251 clusters have been sanctioned during 2007-08 covering 15 General States and 6 NE States. 131 clusters have further been sanctioned during the year 2008-09.

25.1.79 For providing marketing support to handloom agencies and individual weavers, office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles extends financial support for organising marketing events such as National Handloom Expos/Special Expos, etc.

25.1.80 Handloom weavers were also extended social security support through insurance schemes namely (a) Health Insurance Schemes and (b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana. Health Insurance Scheme is for providing health care facilities for a sum of Rs. 15000 to the weaver and his family (i.e. to himself, his wife and two children) covering even pre-existing diseases and keeping provision for OPD care. 17.37 lakh weavers were covered in 2007-08, with GOI contribution @ Rs. 800 per weaver. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana provides Life Insurance Cover in case of natural / accidental death, total / partial disabilities due to accident. During 2007-08, 4.66 lakh weavers were covered.

25.1.81 With a view to enable handloom weavers to get regular supplies of hank yarn at reasonable prices, government has been enforcing Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme and supply the yarn through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) at mill gate price.

## HANDICRAFTS

25.1.82 The sector plays an important role in the country's economy and generating substantial foreign exchange of about Rs 20963 crore annually, while preserving cultural heritage and providing employment to nearly 67 lakh craft persons in rural & semi urban areas. Of the craft persons engaged in this sector, 47.42% are women, 22.99% minorities, 12.38% STs and 4.73% SCs.

25.1.83 Ambedkar Hastshilpa Vikas Yojana (AHVY) is the flag ship scheme which focuses on empowerment of artisans through cluster development.

25.1.84 Nearly 400 clusters have already been covered till the end of the 10th Plan, 375 new clusters in 322 districts will be covered during

XIth Plan. In 2007-08, 147 clusters have been taken up for integrated development.

25.1.85 For providing Insurance Cover and Health Care to Handicrafts Artisans and their families Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme is being implemented. It has two components namely, (i)Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana(RGSSBY) and (ii)Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans.

25.1.86 Marketing Support and Services schemes provide support for a better and meaningful interaction with artisans, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), State Govts., exporters and traders. During 2007-08, 131 craft bazaars/expos and 313 exhibitions were organized to provide marketing support to artisans.

### **Sericulture**

25.1.87 Sericulture, the technique of silk production, is an agro-based cottage industry which includes cultivation of host plants, production of silk worm seeds/silk rearing and cocoons. India ranks second in the world, after China in silk production, producing 18475 MTs of silk annually. It enjoys the unique distinction of producing all the known varieties of silk viz. Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga silks.

25.1.88 Mulberry silk, constitutes 89% of total silk production, providing employment to nearly 60 lakh persons in rural and semi-urban areas. Women constitute over 60 % of those employed in downstream activities of sericulture.

25.1.89 Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore, as the nodal agency of Govt. of India is formulating promotional & development policies and programmes for the growth of sericulture sector. Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is Flagship programme interalia include support for taking up

plantation of high yield Mulberry, installation of irrigation facilities, construction of rearing houses etc. During the year 2007-08 alone, CSB has released a sum of Rs 80.82 crore to states under CDP, of this, the share for NE has been Rs.37.32 crore (i.e.46%).

25.1.90 CSB has also set up 24 Kiosks (7 in Karnataka, 4 in A.P, 3 each in T.N, Maharashtra, J&K, W.B and 1 in Kerala) which provide information on cocoon and silk prices, mulberry plantation, silkworm rearing, pest & disease control measures etc.

25.1.91 CSB undertake extension and field training activities for the seed/cocoon growers and producers and also monitor implementation of schemes.

### **Powerlooms**

25.1.92 The decentralized power loom sector is one of the most important segments of the textiles industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. . It produces a wide variety of cloth, both grey as well as processed and employs about 48.60 lakh persons. It contributes 62 percent to total cloth production in the country. More than 60 percent of fabric meant for exports is sourced from this sector. As on 31st march 2006, there were nearly 4.30 lakh power loom units with 19.44 lakh power looms, of which 14.72 lakh are plain shuttle looms. It is estimated that more than 75 percent of these are obsolete and outdated looms with virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. The sector continues to face many problems such as: fragmented and small size units, non availability of power, frequent power cuts & high power tariffs, Low level of skills among weavers, inadequate credit availability and poor marketing techniques.

25.1.93 Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is also used for modernization of powerlooms under which

20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy is being provided for powerlooms in SSI sector. During 2007-08, subsidy to the tune of Rs 44.95 crore was disbursed benefiting 567 units.

25.1.94 The Group Insurance Scheme for the power loom workers has been revised. Both the components of the earlier scheme i.e. (i) Janashri Bima Yojna (JBY) and (ii) Add-on Group Insurance Scheme (AGIS) have been merged into a single component with enhanced benefits. The total premium under the modified scheme has been reduced from Rs.380/- to Rs. 330. While the GOI share and the LIC share remains the same i.e. Rs.150/- and Rs.100/- respectively, the worker's share is Rs. 80 as against Rs.130 earlier.

25.1.95 For overall development of the sector, an Integrated scheme for Power loom Cluster Development has been taken up since 2007-2008 for 3 years i.e. upto 2009-2010. The scheme has coverage for Marketing Development, Exposure visit of Power loom Weavers to other Clusters, Survey of the Power loom Sector, Power loom Cluster Development etc.

25.1.96 With the objective to facilitate the establishment of Work sheds for modern looms in an existing or new cluster and to provide improved working condition in terms of more space, work environment, improving the work efficiency to enhance their competitiveness in the global market Modified Group Work shed Scheme has been launched during 2007-08. Group will consist of at least 4 weavers/ entrepreneur(s). During the year 2007-08, five groups were sanctioned a sum of Rs.112.50 lakh and a sum of Rs.86.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2008-09.

25.1.97 Out of 44 Power loom Service Centre, which are administered by the office of the Textile Commissioner and other

agencies, 43 Power loom Service Centres have been modernized with modern machinery and equipments.

### Wool & Woolens

25.1.98 The wool industry is broadly divided between the organized and decentralized sectors. There are 718 units in the organized sector comprising of modern/ sophisticated / composite mills, combing units, Knitwear and Woven Garment units etc. Hand knotted carpets, druggets, namadahs manufacturing, Hosiery and knitting, Power loom units at the sub-urban/ rural level are in the decentralized sector. The Woolen Industry is largely concentrated in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. In aggregate the wool sector is providing employment to around 27 lakh persons. The productivity of wool in India is quite low at 0.8 kg/sheep/year as compared to international average of 3.5 kg/sheep/year.

25.1.99 The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Textiles set up in 1987, to promote integrated development of the wool sector.

25.1.100 CWDB is implementing the Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme where under it is providing training to sheep breeders and providing necessary inputs like rams for breed improvement, health coverage, product improvement & development, marketing assistance, undertaking research & development activities, and dissemination of information/ knowledge. During the year 2007-08, CWDB covered 6.75 lakh sheep, distributed 6750 stud rams and established three Multipurpose Extension Centers in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh. For the development of Angora and



Pashmina wool, integrated projects are under implementation in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal and Jammu & Kashmir. CWDB also organized training to 206 persons and organized 15 woollens Expos at different places. It has also established a Weaving and Design Training Centre at Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, seven Common Facility Centres (CFCs) for pre-loom activity in the states of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab, and one woollen Shawl finishing centre at Ludhiana on the basis of Public Private Participation.

25.1.101 A new scheme namely “Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders” was launched during the year 2007-08 by providing insurance coverage to shee breeders and their sheep flock.

25.1.102 During the financial year 2007-08, 45,000 sheep breeders and 8 lakh sheep, CWDB have been covered under the Sheep Breeders Insurance and Sheep Insurance Schemes respectively.

25.1.103 The outlay and actual expenditure for different plan schemes of the Ministry of Textiles under the VSE sector during 2007-08 and the outlay during 2008-09 are given in Annexure 25.1.10 & 25.1.11.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

25.1.104 Worldwide, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) have been accepted as the engine of economic growth for promoting equitable development. The liberalization and globalisation of the economy and compliance with WTO norms has posed major challenges to the small-scale sector in last decade and a half. But, surprisingly, the sector has shown a remarkable resilience by adapting to the fast-changing economic and technical scenario.

25.1.105 The sector generates cost effective, widespread employment, thereby addressing the problem of poverty and fostering inclusive growth.

25.1.106 Indicative physical targets and achievements in respect of production, employment and exports by the MSE sector are given in Annexure 25.1.12

25.1.107 As contemplated in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises with the objective of providing support in areas of credit, technological upgradation, marketing and infrastructural upgradation in major industrial infrastructure was announced in Lok Sabha on 27 Feb, 2007 and in Rajya Sabha on 2nd March, 2007. The said Package, interalia, provides for measures of support in the field of credit, fiscal, cluster based development, technology and quality upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial and managerial development, empowerment of women owned enterprises and strengthening of data for the MSME Sector. The Package lays special emphasis on skill development of weaker sections including SC/ST, women and physically challenged persons by way of reserving 20% entrepreneurship development programmes (EDPs) for them and providing stipend of Rs.500 per month for duration of the training programme.

### **National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme**

25.1.108 With a view to reviving the manufacturing sector, particularly the small and medium enterprises and enabling them to enhance their competitiveness in the global market, the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) was announced in the Budget (2006-07)

25.1.109 There are ten components of NMCP which address issues like establishment of



new Tool Rooms, benchmarking of the global competitors, enhancing of product and process quality, cost reduction through lean manufacturing techniques etc:

25.1.110 Marketing Support / Assistance to MSMEs (BAR CODE): The objective of the “Marketing Support / Assistance to MSMEs” scheme of NMCP is to popularise the Bar Code registration and motivate the Small and Micro-Manufacturing Enterprises to adopt the Bar Code Certification on large scale and to sell their value added products worldwide and enable higher export price realisation. It also helps in domestic marketing (whole - sale & retail). 75% of annual fee (recurring) of Bar Code certification for the first three years are reimbursed to Micro & Small Entrepreneurs, under the Scheme.

25.1.111 Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of MSMEs (INCUBATOR): Under the scheme, Knowledge Institutions like Engineering Colleges, Research Labs etc. are provided upto Rs.6.25 lakh for handholding each new idea / entrepreneur. The incubator provides Technology Guidance, Workshop and Lab support and Linkage to other agencies for successful launching of the Business and guide the entrepreneur in running the show for the next 2-3 years. The approved Plan expenditure under the Scheme is Rs. 135 crore with a mission to incubate 2000 ‘ ideas during the 11th Plan period.

25.1.112 Mini Tool Room (MTR): Under the Mini Tool Room scheme of NMCP, 15 Mini Tool Rooms will be set up during the 11th Plan period through Competitive bidding with government support upto Rs.9 crore.

25.1.113 Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): To protect the intangible assets of traditional enterprises, under the “Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights” (IPR) support will be

provided for registration of Patents and Geographical Indications. Besides conducting awareness programmes and training programmes on IPR.

25.1.114 National Programme for Application of Lean Manufacturing (LEAN): Under this Scheme, MSMEs will be assisted in reducing their manufacturing costs, through proper personnel management, better space utilisation, scientific inventory management, improved processed flows, reduced engineering time and so on.

25.1.115 Quality Management Standards and Quality Technology Tools (QMS / QTT): Under this scheme Benchmarking of global market leaders in products, which were once forte of Indian MSMEs has been planned. Under the scheme international experts will be engaged to study the complete business process of our competitors, identify the gaps in our manufacturing system and develop an action plan to produce competitive products. Under QMS / QTT various training programmes will also be organised at the cluster level to make the MSMEs aware about the continuous quality upgradation techniques. The approved Plan expenditure under the Scheme is Rs.40.00 crore during the 11th Plan period.

25.1.116 Promotion of ICT in Indian Manufacturing Sector (ICT): Under this scheme, state of the art Information and Communication Software will be provided to identify MSME cluster to upscale their Productivity.

### **Credit to MSME Sector**

25.1.117 According to present guidelines, Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) are availing credit from banks/FIs for working capital/term-loan under priority sector lending. For public and private banks, 40% of net bank credit (NBC) is earmarked for

priority sector lending. For foreign banks, 32% of the NBC is earmarked for priority sector, out of which 10% is for Small Enterprises (SE) Sector. Shortfall in this is to be contributed by foreign banks to Small Enterprises Development Fund (SEDF) to be set up by SIDBI. According to the provisional data released by the RBI, the credit to MSE Sector from Public Sector Banks was Rs.1,04,703 crore and Rs.1,48,651 crore at the end of March, 2007 and March, 2008 respectively. It has been noted that the share of credit to MSE sector as percentage of NBC has been coming down year after year based on the revised definition of MSEs as provided under MSMED Act, 2006. The declining share of credit flow to the MSE sector as percentage of NBC is a matter of concern and needs to be addressed on a priority basis.

25.1.118 In recognition of the fact that delivery of credit is a serious problem for this Sector, Government had announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' in August, 2005 with the objective of doubling the credit flow to this Sector in a period of 5 years. During 2007-08, 26 Public Sector Banks have achieved the minimum stipulated target of 20% year-on-year growth in MSE credit.

25.1.119 To assist the sector in getting credit without collateral security, a Credit Guarantee Fund scheme is under implementation under which, loans up to Rs. 50 lakh are being guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). The lending institutions are paying to the Trust a one-time guarantee fee of 1.5 per cent (1% for loans up to Rs. 5 lakh) and 0.75% for loans to borrowers in North Eastern Region) and a service fee of 0.75 per cent (0.5% for loans up to Rs. 5 lakh) per annum of the credit facility sanctioned to the borrower. The corpus for this Scheme stood at Rs.1584.05 crore at the end of March 2008. So far, sixty-five institutions, comprising of

28 Public Sector Banks, 14 Private Sector Banks, 20 Regional Rural Banks and NSIC, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation and SIDBI have become member-lending institutions of CGTMSE under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme. Cumulatively, 1,08,711 proposals have been approved for guarantee cover for aggregate credit of Rs.3, 044.34 crore up to 30th June, 2008 under the Scheme.

### **Modernisation and Technological Upgradation**

25.1.120 To help MSEs in modernization and technological upgradation, the Government has been operating a Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) under which an upfront 15 per cent capital subsidy is provided subject to a loan ceiling of Rs.100 lakh. The Scheme is being implemented through 11 Nodal Banks/Agencies including SIDBI and NABARD. The Scheme is under implementation since October, 2000 and 5,400 numbers of MSEs have been benefited up to 31st July, 2008. The amount of subsidy disbursed to the MSEs is about Rs.217 crore.

25.1.121 With a view to facilitate transfer of technology or technological upgradation of the MSEs, Technology Resource Centres (TRCs) have been set up in all the 30 MSME-DIs. TRCs are concentrating on clusters of small enterprises for delivery of appropriate technology for adoption by MSE.

### **National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.**

25.1.122 National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), since its inception in 1955 has been working with its mission of promoting, aiding and fostering the growth of micro & small enterprises. It has been working to promote the interest of micro & small enterprises and to enhance their competitiveness by providing integrated

support services under Marketing, Technology, Finance and Support services.

25.1.123 During XI Plan period NSIC with Government support is implementing two schemes are given hereunder:

(i) Marketing Assistance Scheme : NSIC acts as a facilitator to promote marketing efforts and enhance the competency of the small enterprises for capturing the new market opportunities by way of organizing/participating in various domestic & international exhibitions/trade fairs, buyers-seller meets, intensive campaigns/seminars and consortia formation.

(ii) Performance & Credit Rating Scheme: The Scheme aims to create awareness amongst small enterprises about the strengths and weakness of their existing operations and to provide them an opportunity to enhance their organizational strengths and credit worthiness. The rating under the scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and creditworthiness of the small enterprises. An independent rating by an accredited rating agency has a good acceptance from the Banks/Financial Institutions, Customers/Buyers and Vendors.

### Other Schemes

(i) Training Institutions: Financial assistance is provided for strengthening of training infrastructure of existing and new state-level Entrepreneurships Development Institutes under the scheme.

(ii) International Cooperation Scheme: Technology upgradation, modernization and promotion of exports from micro and small enterprise (MSE) sector are the important objectives of the Scheme.

25.1.124 The Scheme encompasses following activities:-

(a) Participation by Indian MSEs in exhibitions, fairs and buyer-seller meets with international component.

(b) Deputation of MSE business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, improving market of MSE products, foreign collaborations etc.

(c) Holding international conferences and seminars on topics and themes of interest to MSEs.

(iii) Surveys, Studies and Policy Research: Under the scheme, studies are entrusted to independent agencies, institutions, consultancy firms etc., with financial assistance from the Ministry. The main objectives of the scheme are – (i) to regularly/periodically collect relevant and reliable data on various aspects and features of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), (ii) to study and analyse, on the basis of empirical data or otherwise the constraints and challenges faced by MSME as well as the opportunities available to them in the context of liberalisation and globalisation of the economy, and (iii) to use the results of these surveys and analytical studies for policy research and designing appropriate strategies and measures of intervention by the Government.

(iv) Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) : The main objective of the scheme is to promote and support establishment of micro and small enterprises through handholding of potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have already successfully completed Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)/ Skill Development Programme (SDP) / Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programme (ESDP) of at least two weeks' duration, or have undergone vocational training from ITIs. Guide and facilitate the

potential entrepreneurs in dealing with various procedural and legal hurdles and completion of various formalities which are required for setting up and running of enterprise successfully to save them from harassment by various regulatory agencies for want of required compliances are some of the objective of the Scheme.

### National Commission For Enterprises In The Unorganised Sector (NCEUS)

25.1.125 The Commission has recommended measures considered necessary for bringing about improvement in the productivity of the undersigned enterprises, generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis particularly in the rural areas, enhancing the competitiveness of the sector in the emerging global environment, linkage of the sector with institutional framework in areas such as credit, raw material, infrastructure, technology, upgradation, marketing and formulation of suitable arrangements for skill development.

### KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

#### Sector

25.1.126 Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector covers production of khadi and village/rural industries with emphasis on non farm activities thereby helping in improving the economic and social conditions of the unprivileged sections of the rural population.

### Khadi and Village Industries Commission

25.1.127 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, is a statutory organization engaged in promoting and developing khadi and village industries for generating employment opportunities in rural non-farm areas at low per capita investment, thereby creating self-reliance amongst the people and building up a strong rural community spirit.

25.1.128 The main schemes being implemented by KVIC are as under:

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**  
The scheme is being implementation from 2008-09 by merging two erstwhile employment generation schemes, namely REGP and PMRY with a higher level of subsidy compared to the earlier programmes to generate additional employment opportunities during XI Plan with a total plan outlay of Rs. 4735 crore including Rs. 250 crore for backward and forward linkages. An outlay of Rs.823 crore has been provided during 2008-09 under the scheme.
- (ii) **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** for construction of Workshed for Khadi artisans leading to better work environment and increased in productivity. An outlay of Rs.25 crore has been kept for 2008-09

#### Physical Performance and achievement of MSME sector

Sector / Sub-sector	Unit	AP 2006-07	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09
		Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
<b>Production</b>					
MSME Sector	Rs. crore	587196	616174	695126	705211
<b>Employment</b>					
MSME Sector	Lakh persons	312.52	316.79	322.28	329.69

Note: The figures for achievement during 2007-08 are projected. Exact figure for production, exports and employment will be available after the 4th Census of MSMEs which is already going on.

- of which Rs.0.05 crore has been earmarked for NER.
- (iii) **Scheme for enhancing productivity & competitiveness of Khadi Industries and artisans** to assist 200 khadi institutions and make them competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete/old charkhas and looms, old machinery and equipment, setting up common facility centres, need based dyeing and printing facilities, and better wages to artisans along with skill upgradation. In 2008-09 an outlay of Rs 10 crore has been kept of which Rs. 0.05 crore has been earmarked for NER.
- (iv) **‘Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure’** envisages renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening of infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected institutions.
- (v) Establishment of **‘Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation’** a national level institute by revamping Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute at Wardha, Maharashtra in association with IIT, Delhi to strengthen the R& D activities in khadi and village industry sectors.
- (vi) **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)** Scheme to meet working capital requirement of khadi and polyvastra activities, at 4% rate of interest and the difference between 4% and actual lending rate is subsidized by KVIC.
- (vii) **Khadi Janashree Bima Yojana** to provide insurance to khadi artisans
- (viii) **Product Development Design Input and Packaging (PRODIP)** to diversify and develop products under Khadi & Village Industries and also to improve the packaging of the various KVI products
- (ix) **Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC)** scheme for providing common facility services to KVI programmes
- (x) **Rebate Scheme** for providing rebate on sales of khadi and khadi products through KVIC
- (xi) **Scheme of Fund for Re-generation of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** for regeneration of traditional industries identified clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors.
- (xii) Assistance is also provided for organizing/participating of khadi institutions in exhibitions at National and sub-national level.

### Coir Board

25.1.129 The Coir Board is a statutory body established the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for promoting the overall development of the coir industry and upliftment of the living conditions of the workers engaged in this traditional industry. Coir Board has promoted two research institutes namely, Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI), Kalavoor, Alleppey, and Central Institute of Coir Technology(CICT), Bangalore for undertaking research activities for different aspects of coir industry. Coir industry is one of the major agro based rural industry of the country. This is highly labour intensive industry and export oriented industry, employing more than 6.5 lakh workers in coconut producing States with nearly 80 per cent of them in the fibre extraction and spinning sector being women.



The main schemes being implemented by Coir Board for development of coir industries are:

- (i) **Export market Promotion** in association with trade and industry Coir Board is participating in major international fairs/ exhibitions on a country/product specific basis, product promotion programmes, catalogue shows, extending external market development assistance to exporters etc.
- (ii) **Domestic Market Promotion** for enhanced sale of coir products through Board's showrooms and sales outlets, and also popularising coir and coir products. Further, to promote the sale of coir and coir products manufactured by the Co-operatives and Public Sector Enterprises, a Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme was launched in 2000-2001 under which financial assistance @ 10% to the sales outlets in the cooperative and public sector on the basis of the annual sales turn over of the coir products is provided.
- (iii) **Development of Production Infrastructure** for extending financial assistance upto 25 per cent of the cost of equipment and infrastructural facilities subject to ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakh for setting up coir units and Rs. 50,000 for modernisation of existing coir units (scheme is under revision for implementation during remaining period of XI Plan)
- (iv) **Mahila Coir Yojana** which envisages distribution of motorised ratts for spinning coir yarn to women artisans after giving training. The beneficiary under the scheme gets a subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost of the motorized ratt subject to a maximum of

Rs.7,500/- and 75 per cent of the cost or Rs 2,965/- whichever is less, for motorised traditional ratts.

- (v) **Scheme for Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry** to assist spinners and tiny household sector. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for replacement of outdated ratts/looms and for constructing worksheds so as to increase production and earnings of workers
- (v) Coir Board is also imparting training in processing of coir to artisans and workers engaged in the coir industry through its various training centres.

### Food Processing Industries

25.1.130 India is a leading producer of fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, marine products and other agricultural commodities. However, the country has just about 1.5% share in the global food trade. Despite India's strong agricultural production base, processing level is very low, i.e., around 2.20% in fruits & vegetables, 35% in milk, 21% in meat and 6% in poultry products which is much lower as compared to countries like USA (65%), Malaysia (83%), S. Africa (80%), Thailand (30%), China (23%) and others. More significantly, lack of processing and storage facilities for fruits and vegetables results in huge wastages estimated at about 35% of production and nearly Rs.54000 crore in value term.

25.1.131 Food processing sector generates significant employment. The multiplier effect of investment in Food Processing Industry on employment, generation is 2.5 times more than in other industrial sector.

25.1.132 Food processing industry faces major constraints such as non-availability of



adequate infrastructural facilities, lack of large investment by entrepreneurs / institutions, lack of adequate quality control and testing infrastructure, inefficient supply chain and shortage of process able varieties of farm produce, seasonality of raw material, high packaging cost and perishability.

25.1.133 Considering both the need and opportunity for the sector and also to substantially reduce wastage levels, MFPI has come out with Vision 2015 where under it proposes to raise the processing of perishables from 6% at present to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and the share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by the year 2015.

25.1.134 The existing infrastructure facilities are inadequate and need up gradation & modernization. Scheme of infrastructure development has been revamped which will have four major components namely, setting up of Mega Food Parks, Modernization of Abattoirs, Integrated Cold Chains and Value Added Centers. The primary objective of the interventions is to facilitate establishment of an integrated value chain with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages

25.1.135 Setting up of Mega Food Park aims at bringing together farmers, processors & retailers and link agricultural production to the market so as to ensure maximization of value addition, reduction of wastages and improving farmer's income. Mega Food Park envisage a well defined agri/horticulture processing zone containing state of art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well established supply chain 25.1.139 Under the scheme, financial assistance (grant-in-aid) up to @ 50% of the project cost in general areas and up to 75% of the project cost in special category states i. e., (North East states including Sikkim and J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand subject to maximum of Rs.50 crore for creation of

common infrastructure facilities and facilities for backward and forward linkages

25.1.136 Modernization of Abattoirs across the country aims at qualitative and quantitative up gradation of capacities of abattoirs, providing facilities for scientific and less painful slaughtering, chilling, effluent treatment plant, drainage, bye-product utilization, water and power with required sanitary conditions as well as linking of commercial processing of meat and domestic markets for Modernization of Abattoirs. The abattoirs are generally under the control of local bodies and there is a need of infusion of capital and providing of modern technology/management practices for commercial sustainability The volume of assistance proposed to be increased to 50% and 75% of the cost of plant and machinery in general areas and difficult areas respectively with a ceiling of Rs.15 crore per abattoir.

25.1.137 There is a need for having cold chains, value Added Centers / Packaging Centers including Irradiation facilities to meet the emerging demand in the food processing sector. There are individual initiatives which need to be augmented. These issues are being addressed through the scheme of Integrated Cold Chain including Value Added Centers .The scheme is also intended to improve viability of existing cold storages and enhance cold storage capacities. Assistance at the rate of 50% of the project cost in general areas and 75% in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs.10 crore is provided for establishment of cold chain facilities. Provision of Rs. 100.00 Crore has been kept for the year 2008-09 for the ambitious scheme of infrastructure development,

25.1.138 The scheme of Technology Up gradation /Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries has been decentralised through banks/ financial institutions on an e-portal supported

electronic system to provide a thrust and wide coverage for food processing industries in the country. The scheme provides 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs.50 lakhs in general areas and 33% up to Rs.75 lakhs in difficult areas. During the year 2007-08, 200 proposals directly and 181 proposals through e-portal were considered. Against B.E. of Rs.80.00 crore for the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.100.00 crore has been kept for 2008-09.

25.1.139 To ensure compliance with National Food Standards setting up bodies as the Government Food Testing Laboratories are the only way to ensure safety and quality of food products by Regulatory Authorities, presently. To develop and implement quality management systems such as: ISO 9000. HACCP etc., analyzing the samples received from food processing sectors, imparting training in the areas, providing information on quality standards, reducing the time of analysis of samples and generate scientific data on levels of contaminants, pesticide residue etc and to benefit stakeholders including domestic industry, exporters, entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises, existing academic & research institutions, Scheme for setting up/Up-gradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratory and R&D Promotional Activities is being implemented., setting up bodies as the Government Food Testing Laboratories are the only way to ensure safety and quality of food products by Regulatory Authorities, presently. Under this scheme the Central/ State Govt. organisations. IITs, and universities are eligible for grant in aid limited to entire cost of the capital equipments required. All other implementing agencies are eligible for grant in aid limited to 33% of the cost of the capital equipments required for general areas and 50% for difficult areas The Outlay for the year 2008-09 is Rs 20.00 Crore

25.1.140 Scheme for Human Resource Development envisages financial assistance by way of grant to (i) Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC), (ii) Creation of Infrastructure for running Degree/Diploma courses in Food Processing in Universities, etc; (iii) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and (iv) Training Programmes sponsored by MFPI. It is also proposed to introduce synergies between various components, which are inter-dependent in order to maximize the intended results. An amount of Rs.5 crore has been kept in for the year 2008-09.

25.1.141 Scheme for Strengthening of institutions would focus in putting place new and strengthening up of existing institutional mechanisms for human resources development in the food processing sector as well as towards undertaking developmental activities in areas such as grapes, meat and poultry processing and would cover the following components: (i) establishment of National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), (ii) Setting up of National Wine Board, (iii) setting up of National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, (iv) strengthening of Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRFC), (v) strengthening of State Nodal Agencies (SNA), (vi) Information Technology, (vii) meeting the expenditure of pay and allowances for the Plan posts. An amount of Rs.60 crore has been kept at the Budget Estimates stage 2008-09.

25.1.142 MFPI has taken initiative along with industry associations, NGOs, Municipal Bodies etc. to improve the safety of food in the streets. Scheme is aimed at quality up-gradation and capacity building of street foods vendors in 50 cities in the country and up-gradation of one Food Street in each of the 25 cities of tourist importance in the country. The scheme envisages capacity building activities amongst the street food vendors and

formation of viable micro finance linkages and regulatory mechanism in association with local authorities. 9 Pilot Project have been taken up in Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Agra, Mumbai, Guwahati, Agartala, Bangalore and Jaipur to assess existing status of food vending on streets with respect to storages,

handling, preparation and presentation along with the socio-economic condition of the vendors. On the basis of these pilot studies, the scheme was formulated. An amount of Rs.5.00 crore has been kept in Budget Estimate 2008-09.

## ANNEXURE 25.1.1

## Ministry/Department under Industry Division

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Actual Expend.	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	4183.00	500.00	-	500.00	924.85	600.00	-	600.00
2	Department of Consumer Affairs	1083.00	213.00	-	213.00	105.83	209.00		209.00
3	Department of Heavy Industries	11302.00	450.00	2035.22	2485.22	878.33	350.00	2996.63	3346.63
4	Department of Public Enterprises	54.00	10.00	-	10.00	8.38	10.00	-	10.00
5	Department of Corporate Affairs	211.00	47.00	-	47.00	0.00	33.00	-	33.00
6	Ministry of Steel	45607.08	65.00	6137.7	6202.7	3831.03*	34.00	9509.00	9543.00
7	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	1960.00	209.00	35.40	244.40	167.37	295.00	-	295.00
8	Department of Fertiliser	1492.00	45.00	394.21	439.21	273.34	200.00	1678.93	1878.93
9	Ministry of Textiles-Med & Large	11000.00	1573.00	-	1573.00	1622.84	1800.00	-	1800.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76892.08</b>	<b>3112.00</b>	<b>8602.53</b>	<b>11714.53</b>	<b>7811.97</b>	<b>3531.00</b>	<b>14184.56</b>	<b>17715.56</b>

\* GBS Rs.70 + IEBR Rs.3761.03

## ANNEXURE 25.1.1 A

## Ministries/Departments under VSE Division

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	ActualExpend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
10	Ministry of Textiles-VSE	3420.00	670.00		670.00	588.45	700.00		700.00
	Handlooms	1370.45	315.00		315.00	292.58	340.00		340.00
	Handicrafts	975.07	220.00		220.00	162.85	220.00		220.00
	Sericulture	472.54	110.00		110.00	110.00	115.00		115.00
	Power looms	114.78	10.00		10.00	9.67	10.00		10.00
	Wool & Woollens	67.16	15.00		15.00	13.35	15.00		15.00
	Mega Clusters	* 420.00	--		--	--	--		--
11	Ministry of MSME	11500.00	1642.00	48.25	1690.25	1420.07	1794.00	60.00	1854.00
	DC(MSME)	3750.00	490.00		490.00	396.51	540.00		540.00
	ARI/KVIC	7500.00	1112.00		1112.00	994.58	1204.00		1204.00
	NSIC/ other schemes	250.00	40.00	48.25	88.25	29.08	50.00	60.00	110.00
12	Ministry of Food Processing Industry	4031.00	250.00		250.00	182.97	290		290
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18951.00</b>	<b>2562.00</b>	<b>48.25</b>	<b>2610.25</b>	<b>2191.49</b>	<b>2784.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>2844.00</b>

\* Provisioned at the time of approval of the Scheme.

## ANNEXURE 25.1.2

## Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion

(Rs. in Crore)

No.	Name	11th Plan	2007-08 (BEI)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (BE)
1	Ind Infra Up-grad Scheme (IIUS)	1050.00	180.00	116.71	180.00
2	Delhi-Mumbai Ind Corridor Dev orp (DMICDC)	330.00	-	4.90	50.00
3	Indian Leather Dev Programme	1300.00	78.00	77.99	100.00
4	Tech Up-gradation (Paper & Other)	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
5	Package for NE States	300.00	90.00	25.70	100.00
6	Capital Invest. Subsidy				
7	Central Interest Subsidy				
8	Comp Insurance Scheme				
9	Transport Subsidy	1.00	1.00	619.29	1.00
10	Package for Spl. Cat. States	200.00	30.00	29.00	50.00
11	Growth Centre Scheme	10.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
12	Mod. Of IP Offices	320.00	30.00	9.06	40.00
13	IC & JV	97.00	9.00	2.65	14.00
14	O/o Salt Commissioner	5.00	20.60	0.21	5.00
16	D/o Explosive	12.00	2.00	1.68	3.00
17	Secretariat/ IT/o/o Eco.Adv./ Tariff Commission	0.00	0.00	0.13	2.00
18	Project based assistance to autonomous institutions	558.00	53.40	37.53	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4183.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>924.85</b>	<b>600.00</b>



## ANNEXURE 25.1.3

## D/o Consumer Affairs

(Rs. in Crore)

No	Scheme/ Project	11th Plan	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
			B.E.	Actual	BE
1	Consumer Awareness Publicity Campaign	409.00	67.00	42.62	74.00
2	Consumer Protection Integrated Proj. for Consumer Protection CONFONET NCDRC,NCPA, Consumer Protection Cell State Consumer Helpline National Consumer Protection Authority	88.00 34.22 37.25 25.00	33.50 10.00 6.50 5.00	42.11	24.50 8.61 13.60 7.00
3	Forward Market Commission.	94.20	12.00	2.46	22.75
4	Weights & Measures Establishment of laboratories Strengthening of Infrastructure	187.00	18.00	11.76	18.00
5	National Test House	88.00	25.00	5.38	13.49
6	Bureau of Indian Standards (National Systems for Standards, Quality Campaign etc.)	94.83	12.00	0.50	22.26
7	Consumer Education, HRD & Training	15.00	12.00	0.00	1.37
8	Gold Hallmarking	10.50	4.00	1.00	3.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1083.00</b>	<b>213.00</b>	<b>105.83</b>	<b>209.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.4

## Department of Heavy Industry

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Testing Facilities for Automobile	1418	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
2	Restructuring of Public Sector Enterprises and Project based Support to CPSEs / autonomous Institutes	8962	203.59	2035.22	2238.81	861.23	191.29	2996.63	3187.92
3	Moderanisation fund for Capital Goods Sector	300	20.00	0.00	20.00	1.13	24.00	0.00	24.00
4	Lump Sum Provision for AMR	50	25.00	0.00	25.00	14.81	5.00	0.00	5.00
5	Professional and Special Services	10	-	-	-	1.15	3.00	0.00	3.00
6	Coal Gasification Project	558	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
7	Secretariat, Economic services	4	1.40	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>11302</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>2035.22</b>	<b>2485.22</b>	<b>878.33</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>2996.63</b>	<b>3346.63</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.5

## Department of Public Enterprises

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Counselling Retaining and Redeployment of Rationalised employees of Central PSUs + IT funds	54.00	10.00	-	10.00	8.38	10.00	0.00	10.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.6

## Department of Corporate Affairs

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Setting up of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)	211.00	47.00		47.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>211.00</b>	<b>47.00</b>		<b>47.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.7

## Ministry of Steel

(Rs. in crore)

No.	Name	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay			2007-08 BE			2007-08 Actual		
		BS	IEBR	Total	BS	IEBR	Total	BS	IEBR	Total
1	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	0.00	27409.00	27409.00	0.00	2641.00	2641.00	0.00	2181.00	2181.00
2	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	0.00	9569.18	9569.18	0.00	3056.70	3056.70	0.00	1309.18	1309.18
3	Bharat Refractories Ltd. (BRL)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
4	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	13.20	13.20
5	MECON Ltd.	63.00	9.00	72.00	63.00	3.00	66.00	63.00	0.00	63.00
6	MSTC Ltd.	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	6.54	6.54
7	Hindustan Steelworks Const. Ltd. (HSCL)	35.00	0.00	35.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL)	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	3.32	3.32
9	R&D Schemes	118.00	0.00	118.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	216	37102.18	37328.18	65.00	5722.70	5787.70	70.00	3513.24	3583.24
	<b>Mineral Sector</b>									
10	NMDC Ltd.	0.00	7147.00	7147.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	134.34	134.34
11	KIOCL Ltd.	0.00	650.00	650.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	7.25	7.25
12	Manganese Ore (India)Ltd. (MOIL)	0.00	342.90	342.90	0.00	65.00	65.00	0.00	90.85	90.85
13	Bird Group of Companies	1.00	148.00	149.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	15.35	15.35
	Sub Total	1.00	8287.90	8288.90	0.00	415.00	415.00	0.00	247.79	247.79
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>217.00</b>	<b>45390.08</b>	<b>45607.08</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>6137.70</b>	<b>6202.70</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>3761.03</b>	<b>3831.03</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.7A

## Ministry of Steel

(Rs. in crore)

No.	Name	2008-09 BE			2008-09 RE		
		BS	IEBR	Total	BS BS	IEBR	Total
1	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	0.00	4674.00	4674.00	0.00	4674.00	4674.00
2	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	0.00	4166.00	4166.00	0.00	2815.50	2815.50
3	Bharat Refractories Ltd. (BRL)	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.01	8.00	8.01
4	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)	0.00	11.80	11.80	0.00	11.80	11.80
5	MECON Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.92	16.92
6	MSTC Ltd.	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	11.00	11.00
7	Hindustan Steelworks Const. Ltd. (HSCL)	6.50	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	6.50
8	Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL)	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	1.04	1.04
9	R&D Schemes	18.50	0.00	18.50	18.49	0.00	18.49
	Sub Total	33.00	8861.80	8894.80	25.00	7538.26	7563.26
	Mineral Sector						
10	NMDC Ltd.	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
11	KIOCL Ltd.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	40.00	40.00
12	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)	0.00	117.20	117.20	0.00	84.90	84.90
13	Bird Group of Companies	1.00	30.00	31.00	1.00	2.66	3.66
	Sub Total	1.00	647.20	648.20	1.00	528.56	529.56
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>9509.00</b>	<b>9543.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>8065.82</b>	<b>8091.82</b>



## ANNEXURE 25.1.8

## Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08)				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Actual Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Support to Existing PSUs on Project Basis	360.00	30.01	35.40	65.41	52.17*	30.00	-	30.00
2	Support to Existing Autonomous Bodies on Project Basis	187.00	93.67	-	93.67	64.81	46.50	-	46.50
3	Assam Gas	200.00	60.52	-	60.52	19.53	100.00	-	100.00
4	Chemicals Promotion & Development Scheme (CPDS)	15.00	3.10	-	3.10	1.89	2.00	-	2.00
5	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	4.00	0.40	-	0.40	0.40	0.50	-	0.50
6	Secretariat/IT	1.00	2.00	-	2.00	0.45	0.50	-	0.50
7	New Schemes	1188.00	19.30	-	19.30	7.20	115.50	-	115.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1960.00</b>	<b>209.00</b>	<b>35.40</b>	<b>244.40</b>	<b>167.37</b>	<b>295.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295.00</b>

\* No IEBR generated in 2007-08 by the PSUs

## ANNEXURE 25.1.8 A

## Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

(Rs. crore)

	Schemes/Programmes	2007-08 Approved Outlay/Expenditure				2008-09 BE		
		GBS	IEBR	Total	Actual	GBS	IEBR	Total
1	Support to PSUs on Project Basis	30.01	35.40	65.41	52.17	30.00	6.68	36.68
<b>2</b>	<b>Support to autonomous Institutes on Project Basis</b>							
2.1	CIPET	27.25	0.00	27.25	28.11	15.00	0.00	15.00
2.2	IPFT	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
2.3	NIPER	8.66	0.00	8.66	33.85	25.00	0.00	25.00
2.4	NPPA	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.85	1.50	0.00	1.50
	Sub total Autonomous Institutions	42.41	0.00	42.41	67.81	46.50	0.00	46.50
<b>3</b>	<b>Other Ongoing Schemes</b>							
3.1	Assam Gas Cracker Project	60.52	0.00	60.52	37.43	100.00	0.00	100.00
3.2	Pharma & Chemical Promotion & Development Scheme(PCPDS)	3.10	0.00	3.10	1.91	2.00	0.00	2.00
3.3	Chemical Weapons Convention(CWC)	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50
3.4	IT/Secretariat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.50
	Sub total ongoing schemes	64.02	0.00	64.02	40.19	103.00	0.00	103.00
<b>4</b>	<b>New Schemes for Petrochemicals (initiated in the 11th plan)</b>							
4.1	New Schemes of CIPET	11.26	0.00	11.26	3.00	16.00	0.00	16.00
4.2	Other New Schemes of Petrochemicals	5.25	0.00	5.25	3.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
	Sub total-New Schemes for Petrochemicals	16.51	0.00	16.51	6.00	18.00	0.00	18.00
<b>5</b>	<b>New Schemes for Pharmaceuticals (initiated in the 11th plan)</b>							
5.1	New Schemes for NIPER, Mohali	20.00	0.00	20.00	*	15.00	0.00	15.00
5.2	New NIPER like Institutes	10.00	0.00	10.00	*	35.00	0.00	35.00
5.3	Interest Subsidy for Schedule M compliance	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	27.00	0.00	27.00
5.4	Strengthening of NPPA	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
5.5	Creation of IPR facilitation center at Pharmaexcil	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.50
5.6	ERP, R & D park	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.7	Critical assistance for WHO pre-qualification for pharma PSUs/R&D	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
	Sub total- New Schemes for Pharmaceuticals	56.05	0.00	56.05	1.20	97.50	0.00	97.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>35.40</b>	<b>244.40</b>	<b>167.37</b>	<b>295.00</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>301.68</b>

\* Actual financial expenditure in respect of new schemes included in the ongoing schemes.

@ Since bifurcated into two viz. Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals and the Department of Pharmaceuticals

## ANNEXURE 25.1.9

## Department of Fertiliser

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	CPSU	Annual Plan (2007-08)				Annual Plan (2008-09)				
		Outlay	(BE)		Actual Expenditure	(BE)		Anticipated		
			GBS	IEBR		Total	GBS		IEBR	Total
1	Support to Existing PSUs on Project Basis									
1.1	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Limited (RCF)			253.24	253.24	118.57		812.43	812.43	469.06
1.2	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL)			3.23	3.23	3.23		22.40	22.40	22.40
1.3	Projects & development India Limited (PDIL)			6.74	6.74	4.77		4.85	4.85	4.65
1.4	National Fertilisers Limited (NFL)			25.00	25.00	22.04		154.25	154.25	48.05
1.5	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilisers Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	607.00	4.50		4.50	7.47	20.00		20.00	20.00
1.6	Fertilisers & chemicals travancore limited (FACT)		15.00		15.00	15.00	13.00		13.00	13.00
1.7	Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL)		9.00		9.00	9.00	12.97		12.97	12.97
1.8	Revival of Sick PSU's (FCIL, HFCL & PPCL)		3.00		3.00	0.03	0.03		0.03	
1.9	Capital Subsidy for conversion of 4 existing FO/LSHS plants to NG/RLNG	885.00	5.00		5.00	5.00	150.00		150.00	0.01
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1492.00</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>288.21</b>	<b>324.71</b>	<b>185.11</b>	<b>196.00</b>	<b>993.93</b>	<b>1189.93</b>	<b>590.14</b>

Sl. No.	CPSU	Annual Plan (2007-08)				Annual Plan (2008-09)				
		Outlay	(BE)			Actual Expenditure	(BE)			Anticipated
			GBS	IEBR	Total		GBS	IEBR	Total	
2	Support to Existing Cooperatives on Project Basis									
	KRIBHCO			106.00	106.00	79.73		685.00	685.00	105.00
3	Misc Schemes (S&T & Management & Information Technology)		8.50		8.50	8.50	4.00		4.00	4.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1492.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>394.21</b>	<b>439.21</b>	<b>273.34</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>1678.93</b>	<b>1878.93</b>	<b>699.14</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.10

## MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	11th Plan (2007-12) Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Exp.	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
<b>A. Village &amp; Small Industries</b>									
1.	Handlooms	1370.45	315.00		315.00	292.58	340.00		340.00
2.	Handicrafts	975.07	220.00		220.00	162.85	220.00		220.00
3.	Sericulture	472.54	110.00		110.00	110.00	115.00		115.00
4.	Power looms	114.78	10.00		10.00	9.67	10.00		10.00
5.	Wool & Woolens	67.16	15.00		15.00	13.35	15.00		15.00
	Sub Total	3000.00	670.00		670.00	588.45	700.00		700.00
	Mega Cluster (new scheme)	420.00	--		--	--	--		--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3420.00</b>	<b>670.00</b>		<b>670.00</b>	<b>588.45</b>	<b>700.00</b>		<b>700.00</b>
<b>B. Large &amp; Medium Industry</b>									
6.	NIFT	50.00	20.00	-	20.00	9.00	32.25	-	32.25
7.	NCJD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	JMDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	R&D including TRAs	10.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	2.00
10.	Export Promotion Study	5.00	1.00	-	1.00	0.66	1.00	-	1.00
11.	Cotton Technology Mission	241.00	60.00	-	60.00	50.00	60.00	-	60.00
12.	Sectt. Economic Serv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Apparel Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Infrastructural development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	2000.00	450.00	-	450.00	371.17	450.00	-	450.00
16.	Technical Textiles	96.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	13.00	-	13.00
17.	SJDF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	TUFS	8000.00	945.00	-	945.00	1142.33	1140.00	-	1140.00
19.	Jute Technology Mission	356.00	80.00	-	80.00	37.50	80.00	-	80.00
20.	SVITM, Coimbatore	13.00	5.00	-	5.00	9.18	5.25	-	5.25
21.	Brand Promotion Scheme		5.00	-	5.00	0.00		-	
22.	Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme (FDI Cell)		0.50	-	0.50	0.00		-	
23.	Textilpolis		0.50	-	0.50	0.00		-	
24.	Fashion Hub		1.00	-	1.00	0.00		-	
25.	Common Compliance Code	229.00	1.00	-	1.00	0.00	16.50	-	16.50
26.	Human Resource Devp.		0.50	-	0.50	0.00		-	
27.	Textile Enggl. Industry		0.50	-	0.50	0.00		-	
	Sub-Total B	11000.00	1573.00	-	1573.00	1622.84	1800.00	-	1800.00
	<b>Total ( A+B)</b>	<b>14420.00</b>	<b>2243.00</b>	-	<b>2243.00</b>		<b>2500.00</b>	-	<b>2500.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.10A

## Ministry of Textiles (Consumer Industries): Outlay &amp; Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Projects/ Schemes	11th Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			(BE)	Actual	(BE)	(RE)	Actual Exp. 12.01.2009
1	NIFT	50	20	9	32.25	38.25	11.76
2	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	8000	945	1142.33	1140	2844.9	1060.52
3	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	2000	450	371.17	450	305	169.83
4	Jute Technology Mission (JTM)	356	80	37.5	80	80	30.09
5	Cotton Technology Mission (CTM)	241	60	50	60	60	50
6	Technical Textiles	96	1	1	13	13.00	12.17
7	Others (R&D including TRAs, SVIPTM & Export Promotion studies)	28	8	11.84	8.25	8.25	2.31
8	New Schemes (i) Foreign Investment Promotion Cell (FDI Cell) (ii) Brand Promotion Scheme (iii) Common Compliance Code (iv) Textilpolis (v) Setting up of Fashion Hub and (vi) HRD	229	9	0	16.5	16.5	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>11000</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>1622.84</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>3365.9</b>	<b>1336.68</b>



## ANNEXURE 25.1.11

## Textiles – Village &amp; Small Enterprises

(In crore Rs )

S.N.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09	
		B E	Actual Expdr.	B E	Expdr/ RE
<b>Handlooms</b>					
1	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	120.00	110.50	125.00	108.98
2	Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme(Insurance)	130.00	126.09	120.00	124.87
3	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme	35.00	23.42	50.00	45.00
4	Mill Gate Price Scheme	15.00	23.50	25.00	29.59
5	Diversified Handloom development Scheme	15.00	9.07	20.00	16.00
	Sub Total	315.00	292.58	340.00	324.44
<b>Handicrafts</b>					
1	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	44.00	34.19	60.09	53.89
2	Design & Technical Up gradation	11.00	10.35	14.00	16.00
3	Marketing Support & Services	42.00	34.40	52.46	48.46
4	Research & Development	6.00	2.03	9.13	8.18
5	Human Resource Development	6.00	4.64	6.22	5.72
6	Integrated Development Package for J&K	5.00	4.04	-	
7	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	96.00	71.17	71.60	83.24
8	Infrastructure/ Capital	10.00	2.03	4.50	4.50
	Sub Total	220.00	162.85	220.00	219.99
<b>Sericulture</b>					
1	Research & Development, Training and IT initiatives	13.88	16.06	20.71	23.07
2	Seed Organization/HRD	13.08	11.30	16.11	13.75
3	Quality Certification Systems	2.03	1.82	1.45	1.45
4	Catalytic Development Programme	81.01	80.82	76.73	76.73
	Sub Total	110.00	110.00	115.00	115.00
<b>Wool &amp; Woolens</b>					
1(A)	1.1 Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	4.570	4.570	9.59	12.50
	1.2 Angora Wool Development Scheme	0.139	0.139	0.69	
	1.3 Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	0.151	0.151	0.41	
1(B)	Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities	1.14	1.140	1.81	
2	2.1 CFC for Integrated Wool Processing (Pre-loom)	3.35		1.00	1.00
	2.2 Quality Processing of Wool (Post-loom activities)	1.65	3.350		

S.N.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09	
		B E	Actual Expdr.	B E	Expdr/ RE
3	3.1 Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	2.00	2.00		
	3.2 Sheep Insurance Scheme	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50
	Sub-Total (1+2+3)	15.00	13.35	15.00	15.00
<b>Power looms</b>					
1	Group insurance scheme for power loom workers	0.99	0.974	1.100	1.40
2.	Modified group work shed scheme	1.125	1.125	0.865	0.865
3.	Modernization & up gradation of Power loom service centers etc.	7.885	7.571	8.035	8.331
4.	Integrated Power loom Cluster Development Scheme & Group Work shed scheme	----			
	Sub-Total	10.00	9.67	10.00	10.60
	Total against existing Schemes.	670.00	588.45	700.00	685.03
	Development of Mega Clusters(New Scheme taken up in 2008-09)	--	--	0.00	1.30
	<b>Total</b>				<b>686.33</b>

## ANNEXURE 25.1.12

## MINISTRY OF MSME

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Industry Sector	XIth Plan 2007-12	A.P. 2007-08				AP 2008-09			
			B.S.	IEBR	Budget outlay	Actual Exp.	B.S.	IEBR	Budget Outlay	Anti. Exp.
1	DC(MSME)	3750.00	490.00	00	490.00	396.51	540.00	00	540.00	460.00
2	NSIC	134.00	20.00	48.25	68.25	20.00	23.00	60.00	83.00	19.81
3	Other Scheme	116.00	20.00	00	20.00	9.08	27.00	00	27.00	25.94
	Sub- Total (2+3)	250.00	40.00	48.25	88.25	29.08	50.00	60.00	110.00	502.86
4	KVIC	1591.48	708.00	-	708.00	622.99	1125.00	-	1125.0	-
5	REGP / PMEGP	3250.00		-				-		1172.49
6	PMRY	2290.00	320.00	-	320.00	318.78	-	-	-	-
7	Setting up of MGIRI	16.33	3.00	-	3.00	1.80	3.00	-	3.00	-
8	Coir Board	282.41	55.00	-	55.00	35.70	55.00	-	55.00	-
9	SFURTI	69.78	26.00	-	26.00	15.31	21.00	-	21.00	-
	Sub-Total (4.9)	7500.00	1112.00	48.25	1112.00	994.58	1204.00	60.00	1204	1172.49
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11500.0</b>	<b>1642.00</b>	<b>48.25</b>	<b>1690.25</b>	<b>1420.07</b>	<b>1794.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>1854.0</b>	<b>1678.24</b>

PMEGP launched by merging PMRY & REGP in Aug.2008 and anticipated expenditure in 2008-09 includes Rs823 crore on PMEGP.

## ANNEXURE 25.1.13

## Ministry of Food Processing Industry

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	11th Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09			
	2007-12	GBS	IEBR	Total	Expdr	GBS	IEBR	Total	Expdr/RE
1. Infrastructure development	2613.00	100.00		100.00	14.79	100.00		100.00	49.00
2. Technology Up gradation, Estt. & Modern. of FPI	600.00	80.00		80.00	119.36	100.00		100.00	100.00
3. Up gradation of quality of street Food	178.00	1.00		1.00	0.72	5.00		5.00	6.20
4. Quality Assurance, Codex, Standards and R&D	250.00	20.00		20.00	16.73	20.00		20.00	25.00
5. H R D	65.00	10.00		10.00	21.86	5.00		5.00	5.80
6. Strengthening of Institutions NIFTEM	325.00	39.00		39.00	9.51	60.00		60.00	56.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4031.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>		<b>250.00</b>	<b>182.97</b>	<b>290.00</b>		<b>290.00</b>	<b>242.00</b>

## 25.2 MINERALS

### Overview

25.2.1 With robust economic growth the demand of metals and minerals has increased manifolds in recent years. This is continuously pushing up both domestic and international prices. Although India enjoys a very comfortable position in case of resources of iron ore, bauxite, titanium minerals, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromite, barytes and mica and a host of other minerals but known resources are scarce in case of minerals such as gold, diamond, copper ore, and rock phosphate etc. Import of these minerals drain out foreign exchange substantially. There is need for accelerating activities of mineral exploration for augmenting the National Mineral Inventory of these minerals by using state-of-the-art technology. Further, it is equally imperative that the bottlenecks in the development of the mineral sector are identified and suitable steps taken to deal with them.

### Review of Annual Plan 2007-08

25.2.2 Based on the overall trend so far, the index of Mineral Production (base year 1993-94=100) for the year 2007-08 is expected to be 170.39 as compared to 163.21 for the year 2006-07 registering a positive growth of 4.4 percent. The total value of mineral production (excluding atomic minerals) during the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.99,533.10 crore which shows an increase of about 9.0 percent over that of the previous year. During the year 2007-08 provisional value of fuel minerals would account for Rs.68,229.40 crore (69 percent of the total value), metallic minerals Rs.19,755.66 crore (20 percent of the total value) and non-metallic minerals (including minor minerals) Rs.11,548.04 crore (11 percent of the total value).

25.2.3 As per the direction of the Union Cabinet the Ministry of Mines has set up a High Powered Committee on 7th January, 2008, under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines, to thoroughly review the functioning of the Geological Survey of India and redefine its role to meet the emerging challenges.

25.2.4 For a comprehensive review of the National Mineral Policy and to further improve the investment climate for mining in the country, the Planning Commission constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Member(Industry), Planning Commission. The High Level Committee submitted its report to the Government on 19th July, 2006 with recommendations on changes in the National Mineral Policy to attune it to the present requirement of world economy, evolving of a mining code adapted to the best international practices, streamlining and simplifying of procedures for grant of mineral concessions to reduce delays, strengthening the infrastructure for mining activities and recommendations on other issue for improving the environment in the mining sector. Based on the recommendations of High Level Committee and after consultations with State Governments, and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government, a new National Mineral Policy, 2008, has been approved by the Government.

25.2.5 In order to review royalty rates and dead rent, a Study Group was constituted by the Ministry of Mines on 24.8.2006 for revision of rates of royalty and dead rent of major minerals (other than coal minor minerals, lignite and sand for stowing) and to make appropriate recommendations to the Government. The Study Group has submitted its report to the Government and has been examined in consultation with concerned ministries/departments of the Central

Government and proposal is under consideration of the Government.

25.2.6 To check illegal mining the Ministry of Mines had reviewed the issue with the State Governments and 20 State Governments have constituted Task forces for prevention of illegal mining. Further, 16 state governments have framed rules under Section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 for prevention of illegal mining transportation and storage of minerals and notified in the gazette.

25.2.7 Physical and Financial Performance of Organizations / Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines were monitored by the Planning Commission through Half Yearly Performance Review (HPRs) meetings during Annual Plan 2007-08 based on zero based budgeting.

25.2.8 An exercise on zero based budgeting was carried out in respect of Ministry of Mines in the Planning Commission and seven schemes taken up during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) were grouped into six schemes for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

25.2.9 The concept of Reconnaissance Permit was introduced in 1999 and since then 263 reconnaissance permits covering an area of 3,62,217.322 sq. kms have been granted till 31-12-2007. In 2007-08 in all 56 reconnaissance permits covering an area of 76482.58 sq.kms were granted which indicates an encouraging response to the policy measures in the sector.

25.2.10 An export duty of Rs 300 per tonne on export of iron ore fines having 62 percent and above Fe content and on all kinds of lump ore and of Rs.50 per tonne for iron ore fines having Fe content below 62 percent, was imposed with effect from 03-05-2007. In June, 2008, an ad valorem duty of 15 percent has been levied on export of all grades of iron

ore. Subsequently in december 2008, export of iron ore fines have been exempted from export duty and on lumps it has been reduced to 5% on ad valorem uses.

25.2.11 An Export duty of Rs 2000 per tonne on Chrome ore was also introduced in the Union Budget 2007-08 which has been increased to Rs 3,000 per tonne in the Union Budget 2008-09 in order to conserve and make it available for value added manufacture in India.

### **SUB – SECTORAL PROFILE**

25.2.12 Physical performance of various ferrous and non-ferrous metals during Annual Plan 2007-08 is shown in Annexure –26.2.1. A sub-sector wise brief is as under:

#### **Iron Ore**

25.2.13 Haematite and magnetite are the most important iron ores in India. About 60 percent haematite ore deposits are found in the eastern sector. About 80 percent magnetite ore deposits occur in southern sector, especially in Karnataka. Iron ore reserves and resources estimated on the UNFC basis as on 1-4-2005 are about 14630 million tonnes of haematite ore and about 10619 million tonnes of magnetite ores. Almost the entire magnetite resource in the Western Ghats biodiversity area is presently not available for extraction because of the ban imposed by the Supreme Court for reasons of environmental protection. Of the haematite resources high quality reserves containing above 65 percent Fe constitute only about 1.30 billion tonne . Details are given in table-25.2.1 and 25.2.2.

25.2.14 In the Annual Plan 2007-08 the production of iron ore was 206.45 million tonnes against 187.70 million tonnes in 2006-07. However, the export of iron ore has increased marginally from the level of 91.43 million tonnes in 2007-08 to around 92



million tonnes (estimated) in 2007-08. The domestic consumption of iron ore was to the tune of 75 million tonnes in 2007-08 against 68.45 million tonnes in 2006-07 (Source: Indian Bureau of Mines). The production of finished steel was 55.27 million tonnes in Annual Plan 2007-08 against 52.53 million tonnes in 2006-07 as given in Annexure 26.2.1.

### Chromite Ore

25.2.15 As per United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) system, total resources of chromite in the country as on 1.04.2005 are estimated at 213 million tonnes, comprising 66 million tonnes reserves (31%) and 147 million tonnes remaining resources (69%). More than 95% resources of chromite are located in Orissa, mostly in the Sukinda valley in Cuttack and Jajpur districts. Minor deposits are scattered over Manipur, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

25.2.16 Production of Chromite in the year 2007-08 was 4.80 million tonnes (Provisional) as compared with 5.29 million tonnes during the year 2006-07. In Annual Plan 2006-07 the domestic consumption was around 1.67 million tonnes and export about 1.20 million tonnes. The exports of chromite during 2007-08 were around 0.90 million tonnes.

### Manganese ore

25.2.17 The total resources of manganese ore in the country as on 1.4.2005 are placed at 378.6 million tonnes as per UNFC system. Out of these, 138.2 million tonnes are categorized as reserves and the balance 240.4 million tonnes are in the remaining resources category.

25.2.18 Production of manganese ore during year 2007-08 was 2.55 million tonnes

(Provisional) compared with 2.17 million tonnes (R) during the year 2006-07. In Annual Plan 2006-07 domestic consumption was around 0.72 million tonnes and exports were of the order of 0.157 million tonnes. The exports of manganese ore were around 0.208 million tonnes during the year 2007-08.

### Aluminium

25.2.19 The total resources of bauxite as per UNFC system in India are placed at 3,290 million tonnes as on 1.4.2005. These resources include 899 million tonnes of reserves and remaining 2390 million tonnes of resources. The reserves include 530 million tonnes of proved category and 360 million tonnes of probable reserves. By grades, about 86 percent resources are of metallurgical grade. The resources of refractory and chemical grades are limited and together account for about 3 percent. Orissa accounts for 55 percent of country's resources of bauxite followed by Andhra Pradesh 19 percent, Gujarat 6 percent, Chhattisgarh 5 percent, Madhya Pradesh 4 percent, Jharkhand 4 percent and Maharashtra 3 percent.

25.2.20 The installed capacity for the production of Alumina in the country is 30,20,000 tonnes per annum and 11,83,000 tonnes per annum of Aluminium. There are five companies which produce Alumina and Aluminium namely, the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) – a public sector undertaking; Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) – a joint sector undertaking; Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (HINDALCO), Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. (INDAL), and Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. (MALCO) all the three in private sector. The details of installed capacity are given in table -25.2.3

25.2.21 During the year 2006-07 the production of Aluminium was 1152261

tonnes out of which 358734 tonnes was from NALCO alone. It indicated that NALCO had contributed around 31.13 percent to the total aluminium production in the country and the balance 68.87 percent was produced by the private sector companies like HINDALCO, BALCO, and MALCO.

25.2.22 In Annual Plan 2007-08 production of Aluminium was 1233.242 thousand tonnes against 1152.261 thousand tonnes in Annual Plan 2006-07 as shown in Annexure 26.2.1. The primary producers had exported 303.643 Th tonnes of aluminium during 2007-08.

### Copper

25.2.23 Copper is a critical metal being used in defence, space programme, railways power cables and mint etc. The total copper ore resources as on 1.4.2005 are estimated at 1.39 billion tonnes containing 11.4 million tonnes metal. Of these, 369.49 million tonnes (26.5%) fall under 'reserves' (proved and probable categories) while the balance 1.02 billion tonnes (73.5%) are remaining resources. Of the total ore resources, 28.03 million tonnes comprise ore containing 1.85 % Cu or more and 622 million tonnes of 1 percent to below 1.85 % Cu grade, 604.49 million tonnes between 0.5 to 1 % Cu and remaining 139.92 million tonnes are less than 0.5 % Cu.

25.2.24 The installed capacity for the production of copper cathode for Annual Plan 2007-08 in the country was 9,47,500 tonnes per annum which included 47,500 tonnes per annum capacity of Hindustan Copper Limited. The metal in concentrate (MIC) production was 31378 tonnes against the target of 31,000 tonnes and the cathode production of HCL was 44742 tonnes against the target of 40,000 tonnes for the year 2007-08. Private companies, HINDALCO and Sterlite Industries Limited (SIL) import

copper concentrate for their operations of smelting and refining to produce usable copper in the country.

25.2.25 The production of cathode was 704.966 thousand tonnes in Annual Plan 2007-08 against 641.668 thousand tonnes in 2006-07 as shown in Annexure – 26.2.1. The exports of refined copper were estimated at 200 thousand tonnes.

### Price of Copper

25.2.26 The LME price of copper had declined sharply from US\$2844 per tonne in 1995-96 to US \$1581 per tonne in 1998-99. With marginal increase during 1999-2001 it declined to a level of US\$ 1527 per tonne during 2001-02. However, LME price of copper have witnessed rising trend in last three years and reached to the level of US\$ 7584 per tonne during 2007-08. This has improved the financial position of Hindustan Copper Ltd. Surda Copper Mine in Jharkhand closed due to its non-viability during low LME period has been reopened now.

### Lead and Zinc

25.2.27 The country has 522.58 million tonnes lead - zinc ore resources as on 1.04.2005 as per UNFC system. Of these, 125.75 million tonnes (24 %) fall under reserves category while balance 396.83 million tonnes (76%) are classified as remaining resources. The resources of ore containing over 10% were estimated at 86.82 million tonnes, ore containing 5 to 10 % lead -zinc were 144.68 million tonnes and ore containing less than 5 % lead -zinc were 291.08 million tonnes.

25.2.28 The present smelting capacities for primary Zinc and primary Lead metal in the country is 619000 tonnes with 581,000 tonnes of HZL and 38,000 tonnes of Binani

Industries Limited (BIL) and in case of lead 135, 000 tonnes per annum (85,000 tonnes from primary and 50,000 tonnes from secondary route).

25.2.29 In Annual Plan 2007-08 production of Zinc was 457.075 thousand tonnes against 380.940 thousand tonnes in 2006-07. In case of lead the production in Annual Plan 2007-08 was 58.247 thousand tonnes against 44.553 thousand tonnes in 2006-07 as shown in Annexure 26.2.1.

### **Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)**

25.2.30 The activities of the the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) have been grouped into four schemes namely (i) inspection of mines for scientific and systematic mining, mineral conservation, and mines Environment, (ii) mineral beneficiation studies for utilization of low grade and sub grade ores and analysis of environment samples,(iii) technological upgradation and modernization and (iv) collection , processing, dissemination of data on mines and minerals through various publications.

25.2.31 During the Annual Plan 2007-08 in all 120 multi mineral maps on a scale of 1,50,000 with forest overlays in respect of Maharashtra (43) and Tamil Nadu (77) were prepared against the target of 100 maps.

25.2.32 Chemical analysis for 46804 radicals was done against the target of 50,000 radicals in Annual plan 2007-08.

25.2.33 Reclamation of abandoned mines and simultaneously reclamation in working mines is an important activity of IBM for effective utilization of land. During the Annual Plan 20076-08 an area of about 108 hectares was reclaimed under the working mines and 53 abandoned mines covering an area of 660 hectares reclaimed/ rehabilitated.

### **Geological Survey of India (GSI)**

25.2.34 The major thrust areas identified for GSI for the Eleventh Five Year Plan included : Creation and updating of national geo-scientific database through specialized thematic studies, geological, geochemical and geophysical mapping, Concept oriented search for concealed mineral deposits with stress on deficient and high-tech minerals, Seismic micro-zonation of urban clusters, active fault mapping and observational seismology for delineation of potential risk zones for geo-hazard management, Landslide studies, Compilation and digitization of maps for archival and dissemination and Modernization programme .

25.2.35 The Government has approved the acquisition of new deep sea going research vessel for Geological Survey of India at an estimated cost of Rs.448 crore for carrying out seabed surveys and exploration of non-living resources. Procurement action for the Research Vessel is on.

25.2.36 GSI had undertaken 34 items of geotechnical and engineering geological studies through 276 investigations related to civil engineering projects for water resources development, creation of communication network, river linking projects, transport and other infrastructural facilities in almost all the states of the country. Further GSI has also extended its expertise in International projects like Punatsangchhu Hydro electric project I&II, Bhutan and at Sunkosi-Saptakosi project, Nepal.

25.2.37 Being declared nodal agency on land slides by the Government of India, GSI systematically carried out land slide hazard zonation (LHZ) mapping on different scales, site specific study of land slides for their stabilization and preparation of inventory of land slides. Land slide studies were carried out in Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu

& Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa and Maharashtra.

25.2.38 As a part of landslide hazard risk mitigation programme the primary node was allotted to GSI. A disaster management control room had been created at GSI, New Delhi to be in operation on 24x 7 basis and had been connected to the Disaster Management Support Network, NIMA, MHA and few state governments.

25.2.39 During the 26th Expedition to Antarctica GSI team drilled two boreholes of about 77 meter and 55 meter depth on the ice shelf. The team also carried out traverse mapping covering 50sq.km. area in Larcmann hills "Bharati, McLeod, Strones and Fisher Islands.

25.2.40 GSI Training Institute conducted 32 training programmes including 1 Orientation Course for Geologists, 6 Basic Courses, 8 Refresher Courses, 4 Advanced Courses, 5 Workshops, 5 Courses related to Digital Techniques, 2 ISRO sponsored programmes and 1 AEG sponsored programme. All the programmes were successfully completed.

### **Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)**

25.2.41 Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) a premier exploration agency carried out its exploration activities under promotion programme funded by the Government of India and contractual programme on behalf of other agencies including public sector, private sector and state Governments on agreed terms and conditions. The share of promotional and contractual work was around 60 percent and 40 percent respectively in its total turnover. MECL has also diversified its activities in the field of slim hole drilling for Coal Bed Methane (CBM), coal sampling and analysis and supply of ballant stone to railways.

Against a target of 1,95,000 meters of drilling for Annual Plan 2007-08 the company carried out 205879 meters drilling which indicates an achievement of 106 percent. In case of exploratory mining the company has carried out 6640 meters drilling against the target of 6600 meters set for the Annual Plan 2007-08 and net profit of Rs.602 lakhs against a target of Rs.279 lakhs.

### **Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)**

25.2.42 HCL, a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), is the only undertaking mining copper ore in the country. The Company has installed capacity of 47,500 tonnes per annum with smelters at Indian Copper Complex having installed capacity of 16,500 tonnes at Ghatsila in Jharkhand, and 31,000 tonnes capacity per annum at Khetri Copper Complex in Rajasthan. For augmenting supply of copper ore from indigenous sources it is necessary to intensify exploration activities for copper ore and for this HCL could enter into joint ventures with specialized companies abroad that have the latest technologies to under take the exploration activities. The Company had made a net profit after tax of Rs.267.40 crore during Annual Plan 2007-08 against the profit of Rs.313.94 crore in Annual Plan 2006-07.

Government of India had approved the Financial Restructuring proposal in respect of Hindustan Copper Limited. The salient features of the financial re-structuring of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) are as under:

- (i) Conversion of non-plan loan amounting to Rs.50.00 crore into equity (Rs.25 crore each released in 2005-06 and in 2006-07).
- (ii) Waiver of 7.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference share amounting to Rs.180.73 crore and its

- adjustment against accumulated losses.
- (iii) Restructuring of capital through reduction of face value of equity share from Rs.10 to Rs.5 amounting to Rs.382.21 crore and its adjustment against the accumulated losses.
  - (iv) Restoration of superannuation age to 60 years to preserve skills and provide a breathing time to the organization for formulation of proper succession plan.
  - (v) Creation of post of Director (Mining) to drive the growth agenda in the mining domain.

#### **National Aluminium Company Ltd.**

25.2.43 The second phase of expansion of NALCO approved by the Government of India in October 2004 at an estimated cost of Rs.4091.51 crore is underway. The proposed expansion will augment the capacity of bauxite mine to 6.3 million tonnes per annum from 4.8 million tonnes per annum, alumina refinery to 2.1 million tonne per annum from 1.575 million tonne per annum, smelter to 0.460 million tonne per annum from 0.345 million tonne per annum and power generation to 1200MW from 960 MW. The expansion is scheduled to be completed by December 2008. The profit after tax in Annual Plan 2007-08 was to the tune of Rs.1632 crore against Rs.2381 crore in Annual Plan 200607 which indicated that the profits of the company had gone down by 31.45 percent in Annual Plan 2007-08 as compared with the previous year.

#### **Employment of Personnel in Various Organizations/ PSUs**

25.2.44 Organization wise employment details in term of various categories viz. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other

backward classes etc. during 2006-07 are furnished in Annexure – 26.2.2.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

25.2.45 The objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) included: intensification of exploration for low volume high value minerals such as gold, diamond, base metals and platinum group of metals, and efforts towards augmentation of the existing resources in respect of ferrous and non ferrous minerals and industrial minerals; improvement of the National Mineral Inventory, particularly for those minerals in which reserves are low such as base metals, nickel, tin, graphite, noble metals, precious stones, and rock phosphate; restructuring and modernization of the GSI in the areas of instrumentation for both ground and air borne surveys; and acquisition of state-of-the-art laboratory facilities with high precision capabilities, establishment of a comprehensive portal giving meta-data by GSI and the scope for investment based on such work; modernization of IBM and the state directorates for establishment of a national registry (Cadastre) and a mineral atlas; acceleration of the process of adoption of United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) system for classification of mineral resources so as to present reserves / resources of minerals on an internationally uniform system that may help in attracting more private investment into the sector; development of minerals in North Eastern Region (NER) and strengthening research and development (R&D) activities in all aspects of mining.

25.2.46 An outlay of Rs 2160.00 crore was approved for Annual Plan 2008-09, to be financed through IEBR of Rs 1960.00 crore and GBS of Rs 200.00 crore. The anticipated expenditure in Annual Plan 2007-08 was Rs 1644.30 crore against the approved outlay of Rs 1380.29 crore which indicates an increase



in likely expenditure by 19.12 percent on account of second phase expansion of NALCO, renewals and replacement scheme of HCL and increase in GBS for GSI and IBM as supplementary grants. A scheme/Programme wise detail of outlay for 2008-09 in respect of Ministry of Mines is given in Annexure 26.2.3. A scheme/programme wise detail of the outcome budget 2008-09 for the Ministry of Mines is given in Annexure 26.2.4.



## ANNEXURE -25.2.1

**Physical Performance for Annual Plan 2004-05 (Actual), Annual Plan 2005-06(Actual), Annual Plan 2006-07 (Provisional) Annual Plan 2007-08 (Estimated)**

S.No.	Item	Unit	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Actual	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Finished Steel \$	Mill. tonnes	43.51	46.57	52.53	55.27
2.	Aluminium**	Tho. tonnes.	883.472	1003.182	1152.529	1233.242
3.	Copper Cathode #	Tho. tonnes.	408.404	518.900	641.668	704.966
4.	Zinc (Primary)@	Tho. tonnes.	265.924	317.558	380.940	457.075
5.	Lead@	Tho. tonnes.	15.727	23.636	44.553	58.247

- \*\* Includes production from the private sector companies i.e. BALCO, HINDALCO, INDAL and MALCO  
# includes production from the private sector companies i.e. Sterlite Industries Ltd. & HINDALCO  
@ physical performance of HZL  
P-Provisional

Source: 1. Ministry of Mines  
2.\$Joint Plant Committee

## ANNEXURE – 25.2.2

## Organization wise employment details in term of various categories as on 31-12-2007

S. No.	Organization/ PSUs	Total no. of employees	SC	ST	OBC	Women	Minority	Ex-SM	PH	LDP	PWD PW DWD
1	GSI	9825	1961	840	496	907	*	*	*	*	
2	IBM	1282	292	116	62	157	84	*	*	*	
3	NALCO	7384	1178	1325	*	*	281	45	70	1969	70
4	HCL	5415	886	678	661	307	331			409	
5	MECL	2040	302	142	104	48	163	*	*	*	

PWD – Person with disability

LDP – Land displaced person

EX-SM – Ex serviceman

\* Not Indicated

Source: Annual Report 2007-08, Ministry of Mines

## ANNEXURE-25.2.3

Actual Expenditure (2006-07), Approved Outlay & Anticipated Expenditure (2007-08) and  
BE 2008-09- Ministry of Mines

S. No.	Name of the PSUs/Organizations	Act. Exp. 2006-07	2007-08		2008-09 BE
			BE	RE	
1	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	649.77	1158.00	1358.00	1888.00
2	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	28.50	50.00	78.01	60.00
3	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	15.89	19.00	19.00	20.00
4	Geological Survey of India	108.66	128.00	162.00	165.00@
5	Indian Bureau of Mines	16.40	18.00	20.00	20.00#
6	Science & Technology	6.02	7.29	7.29	7.00
7	Construction (GSI & IBM)	5.33		-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>830.57</b>	<b>1380.29</b>	<b>1644.30</b>	<b>2160.00</b>

@ Includes Rs 5.00 crore towards construction for GSI.

# Includes Rs one crore towards construction for IBM.

Source: outcome budget 2008-09, Ministry of Mines

## ANNEXURE -25.2.4

## Out Come Budget- 2008-09

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geological Survey of India (i) Survey & Mapping	Creation and updating of national geoscientific information and knowledge base through ground, marine and airborne surveys.	45.15	(i) Systematic Geological Mapping (in sqkm.) 600 (ii) Specialized Thematic Mapping (in sq.km.) 6000 (iii) Geochemical Mapping (in sq.km.) 25000 (iv) Geophysical Mapping (in sq.km.) 20000 (v) Multisensor Surveys (in lkm) 28000 Marine survey: Parametric studies within EEZ & beyond a) Bathymetry (1km) 10000 b) Magnetic (1km) 10000 (vi) Systematic coverage within TW (sqkm) 2500+para metric surveys	There may be shortfall due to following reasons: • Age of the Blue Water Research Vessels and Geotechnic al Vessels. • MOD & DGCA clearance for Airborne surveys. • Forest clearance
(ii) Mineral Exploration	Identification as well as preliminary assessment of the mineral resources	21.70	(i) Large Scale Mapping (sqKm)- 1000 (ii) Detailed Mapping (sqKm)- 35 (iii) Drilling (m)- 75000	-
(iii) Investigation	Geoscientific input to water resource development, transport and miscellaneous civil engineering projects, Geo-environmental investigations, Natural Hazard studies, disaster management including, Earthquake and landslide zonation studies.	2.72	In Nos. -90	-

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1 (iv) Research & Development and other Exploration	2 Study of Antarctic Continent Petrology, Palaeontology, Geochronology, photo geology and Remote sensing etc. for support to various ongoing projects and to sort out the identified problems.	3 6.37	4 1000 (in sq.km.) on 1:50,000 scale  65 ( in nos)	5
(v) Information Dissemination	Computerized archival, analyses, retrieval of geoscientific data and creation of theme-based relational database. Dissemination of data through maps publications , customization.	13.96	40 (in nos)	
(vi) Human Resources Development	Training in specialized fields for up gradation of technology and expertise	2.60	(no. of types/ no. of course) 30(35) courses	
(vii) Modernization & Replacement	Modernization and expansion of laboratories and survey facilities aiming at refurbishing and upgrading the in-house capabilities of GSI.	51.50		
(viii) Provision for NER	Development of North Eastern Areas	16.00	1. Survey Mapping i) Systematic Geological Mapping (sq.km.) 665 ii. Specialized Thematic mapping 375sqkm iii. Geochemical mapping (in sqkm) 1992 (iv) Geophysical mapping (in sqkm) 1400. 2. Mineral Exploration: (i) large scale mapping (sq.km.) 3.00 (ii) Detailed mapping (sq.km.) - one (iii) Drilling (metres) 1000	-

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
2. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (i) Promotional	Total GSI (Plan)  Proving of mineral reserves	160.00  12.00	i) Drilling 15500 mts. ii) Associated geological activities (mapping, survey, sampling, analysis, geological report and ore body modelling. Replacement of old plants & equipment	Subject to necessary forest clearance.
(ii) Capital	Total: MECL	8.00 20.00		
3. Indian Bureau of Mines (i) Inspection of mines for scientific and systematic mining, mineral conservation and mines environment.	To ensure systematic and sustainable development of mineral resources, promotion of conservation of minerals, protection of mine environment through statutory enforcement of MM(D&R) Act 1957, MCDR 1988 and relevant portions of MCR 1960 and community development in mining areas	6.23	For enforcement of MCDR and approval of Mining Plans/Scheme of Mining, 2000 mines will be inspected and 12 Regional Mining geological studies covering the aspects of community development in mining areas will be completed as per the annual programme. The outcome of this scheme is systematic & scientific development of the mineral deposits, conservation of minerals, protection of environment and sustainable closure of the mines. For this purpose mining plans, scheme of mining & mine closure plans, prepared by the lessees are being approved by IBM and are being monitored for their effective implementation.	Fulfillment of target is subject to the availability of existing strength of inspecting officers, throughout the year. All the activities under various schemes/programmes of IBM are in accordance with its charter of functions notified by the Government dated 6th March 2003.



Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
<p><b>1</b></p> <p>(ii) Mineral beneficiation studies-utilization of low grade and sub - grade ores and analysis of environmental samples</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>To ensure value addition to the low grade ores, which are otherwise going as wastes and to help directly or indirectly to the mineral industry for optimum exploitation of mineral resources of the country. Further, analysis of air, water, solids wastes etc. for monitoring of mine effluent parameters are also being carried out.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>5.31</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>Ore Dressing Investigations - 60 Chemical analysis - 40,000 Mineralogical Examinations - 2000 Clay testing laboratory at Kolkata will be made functional. S&amp;T Project "Recovery of ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite and garnet from beach sand" will also be taken up.</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<p>(iii) Technological up gradation &amp; Modernization</p>	<p>To estimate the National mineral reserves &amp; preparation of mineral maps with forest overlays; to ensure development of new mining methods, environmental management of mines and human resource development and infrastructure.</p>	<p>3.12</p>	<p>Updating of NMI (National Mineral Inventory) as on 1-04-2005 will be completed, 100 multi mineral maps along with forest overlays in respect of Rajasthan will be prepared. 16 training courses will be conducted.</p>	<p>Completion of multi-mineral maps along with forest maps overlays is subject to the timely availability of forest maps from Forest Survey of India (FSI).</p>

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
<p><b>1</b></p> <p>(iv)Collection, processing, dissemination of data on mines and minerals through various publications.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>To collect data on mines and minerals with a view to process, analyse and disseminate data through various statistical and technical publications.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>1.34</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>Publications to be prepared/released : (i) monthly statistics of mineral production 12 issues (Jan –Dec.2007). (ii) Indian Mineral industry at a glance -one issue (iii) Statistical profile of minerals – one issue (iv)Bulletin on mineral information. (v)Bulletin on mining lease RPs and PL, 2007. (v)Directory of mines as on 31.3.2008 (vi) Directory of Mining leases as on 31.3.2008 (vii) Indian Mineral year Book 2007</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<p>V Management of solid waste from mining in India</p>	<p>To consider environmental related problems in different geomorphological situations to bring out economically viable solutions of managing wastes.</p>	<p>0.60</p>	<p>Preliminary work connected with mines site visit by IBM-Global consultant, site visit by IBM – Global Consultant, training abroad for IBM officials, equipment selection, calling quotations, preparation of format to obtain information on solid waste and waste characterization, initiation of activities for procurement of equipment and satellite imagery, mine site broad inventory &amp; waste stream characterization.</p>	

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Vi Computerized online Register on Mining tenement system	To develop an online National Mineral Information System by linking Central and State Govt. organizations engaged in administration of mineral resources (excluding atomic minerals, oil and natural gas) in the country.	0.50	Procurement and installation of hardware and basic software, development of software and linking the same with existing data base system (TMIS) available with IBM. Digitization of village maps of mineral rich states, displaying the information pertaining to mining tenements in graphical form and other details in textual form.	
(vii) Provision for NER	Development of mineral sector in NER	1.90	(i) Inspection of Mines. (ii) Beneficiation test on low grade ores and minerals available in North East States. (iii) To extend consultancy services to mining industry (iv) Impart training to personnel in mining industry and state governments. (v) Providing instruments/equipments to the state governments of North East states to strengthen their capabilities for development of minerals in the states.	
Total IBM (Plan )		19.00		
Hindustan Copper Limited Replacement and Renewals	For achieving maximum utilization of the existing plant and mines machinery by replacement and renewals	60.00	Some of the main equipment proposed to be purchased include : Battery locomotive, DTH machine, LHD, rectifier, dumper, engine transmission tertiary crusher and thickened tailing system.	
5. Other Programmes : S&T	Research &Development work on mining and non ferrous metals.	7.00	R&D projects catering to the national requirements and for building the capabilities and strength of the mineral and non ferrous metals.	
6. National Aluminium Company Limited				

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
<b>1</b> A. Schemes aimed at maximizing benefits: Addition / Modifications/ Renewals / Replacements (AMRs)	<b>2</b> To maintain the production /productivity in different segments of the company.	<b>3</b> 241.00	<b>4</b> Rated capacity is to be maintained at each of the following major plant units: Bauxite :4.8million tonnes Alumina: 1.575 million tonnes Aluminium:352000 tonnes Power:5671MW	<b>5</b> To be completed in 2008-09
B.New Schemes : 1.Phase II Expansion (i) Alumina 4th stream (ii) Aluminium 4th potline (iii)IX and X th units of captive power plant.	Increase in capacity: (i) Bauxite Mine : 4.8 million tones to 6.3 million tones (ii) Alumina Refinery 1575 th.tonnes to 2100 th.tonnes (iii) smelter 345 th.tonnes to 460 th.tonnes (iv) Captive power plants IX and Xth Units 120 MW each to increase from existing 960 MW to 1200 MW.	1600.00	The project will be completed in the last quarter of 2008-09. Production at following major plant units: Bauxite :125000MT Alumina: 45000MT Aluminium:7000MT Power:55 MW	
2. Utkal E-Coal	Allotment of a new coal mine by Government of India	30.00	The project is scheduled to be completed during 2009-10.	
3.Green Field smelter project	Exploring for setting of a smelter plant to produce aluminium in the energy rich countries (Saudi Arabia, Indonesia,South Africa Iran) region by utilizing Cheap Gas in setting-up a power plant and utilizing surplus alumina of 1.2 mil.tonnes available after 2nd phase expansion.	3.00	Completion of project will be known only after preparation of DPR, site selection, feasibility report, PIB clearance etc.	
4. Upgradation of alumina plant	To expand the fourth stream of alumina plant capacity from 5.25 to 7.0 lakh tonne by improving in technology taken from Alumina Pechiney.	5.00	Project is likely to be completed in 33 months from Nov. 2007.	

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
5. Pottangi Mines	To cater the bauxite requirement of the Alumina Refinery when the production from fourth stream is taken off.	4.00	Completion of project will be known only after firm allotment of Mines.	
6. IIIrd phase project	To expand the capacity of Mine, alumina and smelter by adding another stream and power plant.	5.00	Completion of project will be know only preparation of DPR., feasibility report, PIB clearance etc.	
Total National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)		1888.00		
Construction	Building construction in Indian Bureau of Mines & Geological Survey of India	6.00	GSI: i). Construction of Training Institute complex, Bandlaguda, Hyderabad ii). Construction of chemical Laboratory complex including Auditorium-cum-conference Hall, Guest House and Post office at Bangalore iii). Construction of Office-cum-Lab complex at Shillong iv). Construction of office building of OP: TamilNadu, Pondicherry & Kerala v). Purchase of land for office of Guwahati Project and Sikkim IBM: Construction of office building at Bhubaneswar, Guwahati.	
Total Plan Outlay Ministry of Mines		2160.00		

## Chapter 26

### Tourism

#### INTRODUCTION:

26.1 Tourism is the largest service industry in the country and has potential to stimulate economic growth of the country through its backward and forward linkages and cross-sectoral synergies with other sectors. Accordingly, the main objective of this sector would be to place emphasis on positioning & maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity; enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourist destination; improving existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements by creating world class infrastructure, developing sustained and effective market plans & programmes, and giving special thrust to rural & small segment tourism.

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26.2 The Ministry of Tourism deals with 13 Central Sector and one CSS schemes. The Ministry has spent Rs. 951.82 crore during the annual plan 2007-08 against an approved outlay of Rs 953.00 crore which works out to 99.88%. The scheme wise outlay and expenditure during 2007-08 is given at Annexure-26.1.

26.3 In addition, under State sector Rs.1283.03 crore was approved for tourism sector during the Annual Plan 2008-09. The State-wise break up is given at Annexure-26.2.

26.4 During the year 2007-08, with a view to augment the infrastructure facilities at tourist

destinations/circuits and build capacities for service providers, 181 new infrastructure projects and 8 new IHMs & 6 FCIs were sanctioned. The State-wise infrastructure projects sanctioned and funds allocated/released during 2007-08 are given at Annexure-26.3. The promotional campaign run by the Ministry during 2007-08 has brought number of laurels to the nation. The important among them are a) India has been awarded 'Favourite Country of the Year' in the 'Conde Nast Traveller Readers' Travel Awards-2007- a renowned magazine in the travel trade; b) India has also won WTA's 'Asia's Best Destination Award' for the year 2007; and c) India has been unanimously elected as the Chairman of the UN World Tourism Organisation Executive Council.

26.5 Besides, during 2007-08, the growth in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) has been quite remarkable. The number of FTA in 2007-08 reached to 5.3 million as compared to 4.7 million in 2006-07 registering a growth rate of about 13%. Similarly, the FEE during 2007-08 was US\$ 11.66 billion as compared to US\$ 9.12 billion in 2006-07 witnessing a growth of 27.85%.

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26.6 During 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 crore has been provided for Ministry of Tourism. Scheme-wise break-up of outlay is given at Annexure-26.4.



26.7 The Ministry of Tourism deals with 13 Central Sector and one CSS schemes, major among them are as under:

### **Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (CSS)**

26.8 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the focus of the scheme would be on the improvement of existing product and developing new tourism products to the world standard. The focus will also be on integrated infrastructure development of the identified tourist sites. The scheme envisages convergence of resources and expertise through coordinated action with the State Governments/UTs and private sector as well. Under this scheme 181 new infrastructure projects, including 53 in NE States, with a total cost of Rs. 610.51 crore were sanctioned during the Annual Plan 2007-08.

26.9 For the Annual Plan 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 522.00 crore has been provided under the scheme. Out of which Rs. 89.00 crore will be for NE States including Sikkim.

### **Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance**

26.10 The objective of the scheme is to position India as a most favored destination in the overseas travel market through a vigorous campaign. The main emphasis during 2008-09 would be to maintain the tempo and reinforce the 'Incredible India' campaign and launch print and electronic media campaign in important tourism markets and also in emerging markets particularly in East Asia, South East Asia, CIS countries and South America. Besides, joint promotional campaigns would also be run by the Ministry, to broad-base the scope of promotional activities.

26.11 An outlay of Rs 220.00 crore has been provided for this scheme during 2008-09.

### **Domestic promotion and publicity including hospitality**

26.12 The main objective of the scheme is to achieve increased international tourist arrivals to India and promote domestic travel by facilitating and disseminating information to the tourists through various promotional means. During 2008-09, awareness about the tourist destinations through theme based domestic media campaigns, mass social awareness programmes, production of publicity materials and collaterals, organizing fairs & festivals through States/UTs, production of tourism promotion and window displays etc. would be created.

26.13 An outlay of Rs. 72.00 crore, including Rs. 7.00 crore for NE States and Sikkim, has been provided under this scheme.

### **Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS etc.**

26.14 The scheme provides assistance for setting up new institutes and expansion of existing ones with a view to create adequate infrastructure to trained tourism manpower resources. The proposals for Annual Plan 2008-09 are setting up of infrastructure for new Institutes of Hotel Management, providing financial assistance for improving and upgrading existing infrastructure of IHMs/FCIs, financial assistance for building construction of Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management, New Delhi, financial assistance for creation of adequate infrastructure for Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management. During Annual Plan 2007-08, 9 new State IHMs and 4 FCIs were sanctioned under the scheme.

26.15 An outlay of Rs. 54.00 crore has been provided under this scheme. This will include Rs. 4.00 crore for NE States including Sikkim.

**Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure**

26.16 The scheme facilitates creation of additional rooms in the budget category by providing assistance in the form of grant.

26.17 The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 40.00 crore and it is expected to create 2000 additional rooms during 2008-09.

## ANNEXURE-26.1

## Scheme-wise outlay and expenditure during Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan 2007-08	
		Outlay	Expenditure
<b>I</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>		
1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and circuits	460.00	517.98
<b>II</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>		
1	Externally Aided Projects	8.00	8.46
	a) Buddhist Centres	6.00	5.98
	b) UNDP Endogenous Projects	2.00	2.48
2	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS	50.00	53.00
3	Capacity Building for Service Providers	15.00	7.45
4	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	165.00	170.89
5	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	70.00	64.11
6	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	20.00	23.70
7	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg Kashmir	7.00	3.00
8	Computerization and Information Technology	20.00	21.56
9	Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan	5.00	2.46
10	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	40.00	2.21
11	Creation of Land bank for Hotels	10.00	0.00
12	Equity contribution to ITDC	73.00	73.00
13	Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development	10.00	4.00
	<b>TOTAL (CS+CSS)</b>	<b>953.00</b>	<b>951.82</b>

## ANNEXURE-26.2

## State/UT wise approved outlay for Tourism Sector during 2008-09

States	2008-09 (Approved Outlay)
Andhra Pradesh	54.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4.22
Assam	13.92
Bihar	25.13
Chhatisgarh	41.01
Goa	35.00
Gujarat	104.48
Haryana	9.70
Himachal Pradesh	7.33
J&K	89.43
Jharkhand	16.00
Karnataka	287.80
Kerala	97.54
Madhya Pradesh	38.50
Maharashtra	118.08
Manipur	1.60
Meghalaya	3.75
Mizoram	3.30
Nagaland	5.30
Orissa	33.40
Punjab	15.30
Rajasthan	30.94
Sikkim	18.50
Tamil Nadu	40.85
Tripura	3.73
Uttar Pradesh	42.01
Uttaranchal	62.80
West Bengal	24.50
Andaman & Nicobar	9.68
Chandigarh	2.10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.62
Daman & Diu	4.00
Delhi	15.25
Lakshadweep	2.25
Puducherry	20.01
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1283.03</b>

## ANNEXURE-26.3

## State-wise Infrastructure Projects sanctioned by the Department of Tourism and funds released during the year 2007-08

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	26.14	20.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	33.15	26.52
3	Assam	3	12.62	10.10
4	Bihar	3	11.95	10.38
5	Chhattisgarh	4	12.74	10.19
6	Delhi	2	7.14	5.71
7	Gujarat	2	5.24	4.19
8	Haryana	7	22.35	16.79
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	22.01	17.61
10	Jammu&Kashmir	24	59.20	44.73
11	Jharkhand	5	10.96	8.76
12	Kerala	9	30.98	24.79
13	Karnataka	5	20.05	16.04
14	Lakshadweep	1	7.83	6.26
15	Maharashtra	3	12.59	10.07
16	Meghalaya	2	6.74	5.40
17	Mizoram	3	16.78	13.42
18	Madhya Pradesh	12	38.97	29.40
19	Manipur	3	10.86	8.69
20	Nagaland	9	20.23	16.19
21	Orissa	6	22.77	18.21
22	Pondicherry	4	15.91	12.73
23	Punjab	1	3.98	3.18
24	Rajasthan	2	15.54	12.44
25	Sikkim	19	59.19	47.26
26	Tamil Nadu	8	27.37	21.89
27	Tripura	6	10.41	8.33
28	Uttar Pradesh	5	14.41	11.23
29	Uttaranchal	4	20.76	16.17
30	West Bengal	8	31.63	25.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>610.51</b>	<b>482.91</b>

## ANNEXURE-26.4

## Scheme-wise outlay for Annual Plan 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan 2008-09 Approved outlay
<b>I</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)</b>	
1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and circuits	522.00
<b>II</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes(CS)</b>	
1	<b>Externally Aided Projects</b>	10.00
	a) Buddhist Centres	8.00
	b) UNDP Endogenous Projects	2.00
2	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS	58.00
3	Capacity Building for Service Providers	17.00
4	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	220.00
5	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	72.00
6	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	40.00
7	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg Kashmir	3.00
8	Computerization and Information Technology	25.00
9	Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan	5.00
10	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	15.00
11	Creation of Land bank for Hotels	1.00
12	Equity contribution to ITDC	0.00
13	Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development	12.00
	<b>TOTAL (CS+CSS)</b>	<b>1000.00</b>



## Chapter 27

# Transport

### RAILWAYS

#### Introduction

27.1.1 Indian Railways is the principal mode of transportation for bulk freight and long distance passenger traffic. The major challenge before Indian Railways during the Eleventh Plan is to meet the accelerated demand for high quality services generated by a vibrant economy for which it has to undertake steps to augment capacity. Therefore, the key long term strategy of Eleventh Plan is to achieve bulk capacity augmentation as well as to provide premium services, through construction of Dedicated freight corridors on the selected routes while giving equal emphasis to short term and low cost capacity creation. The other thrust areas of Eleventh Plan are consolidation of existing assets through timely replacements, technology up-gradation and modernization of the system, improved service delivery, enhanced level of PPPs in a large number of areas, and appropriate pricing strategy both for improving the rail share as well as aligning fares with the costs.

27.1.2 It is, therefore, envisaged that Indian Railway would need to spend around Rs. 2,51,000 crore on various capacity enhancement and other measures over the next 5 years. A major part of the investment would come from internally generated resources and budgetary support to the extent feasible. However, to meet the massive investment needed, these would need to be leveraged to mobilize an adequate level of extra budgetary resources. Around Rs.

1,00,000 crore is expected to accrue from extra budgetary resources including Public Private Partnership (PPP).

27.1.3 The remarkable turnaround of Indian Railways that was witnessed in Tenth Plan period on account of measures such as increased loadability of the wagons on selected routes, realignment of tariffs to the competitive conditions in the market, and provision of incentives on loading in the lean season and in the empty flow season, has been continuing in the present plan period. During the year 2007-08, the growth in the freight traffic has been 8.9% and that in the non suburban passenger traffic 10.5%. To sustain this growth, efforts are being made to broaden the commodity base of rail transport by improving the quality of service and by further driving down the unit cost of transportation as also by taking forward the above initiatives.

#### Review of Annual Plan for 2007-08

27.1.4 The Annual Plan 2007-08(BE) provided for a total outlay of Rs. 31000 crore comprising of internal generation of resources of Rs. 17323 crore, market borrowings of Rs. 5740 crore and capital from General Exchequer of Rs. 7937 crore. However, the actual Plan expenditure in 2007-08 was Rs.28980 crore comprising of internal generation of resources of Rs. 14948 crore, market borrowing of Rs. 5064 crore and Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 8668 crore (Annexure-27.1.1). Actual expenditure includes additional GBS of Rs. 1231 crores for National Projects, not provided at the BE

stage, but made available during the course of the year. Thus, the shortfall of Rs. 3251 crores is in mobilization of market borrowings which affected Rolling Stock acquisition, and savings in the outlays from Internal Resources on Dedicated Freight Corridor project due to non realization of physical progress envisaged at the starting of the year. There is also shortfall in Safety Works, both under Special Railway Safety Fund (created for replacement of over aged assets) and Road Safety Works (from the Diesel Cess).

27.1.5 As far as physical achievements are concerned, 793 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic has been loaded during the year 2007-08, as against 727.75 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic achieved during 2006-07 and the BE target (2007-08) of 785 million tonnes. As regards passengers traffic, the achievement in 2007-08 was 6678.91 million passengers as against 6333.73 million passengers achieved during 2006-07 and the BE target(2007-08) of 6606 million passengers. The progress of freight and passenger traffic carried by the railways over the years is given in Annexure-27.1.2 and 27.1.3 respectively.

27.1.6 The major programmes in 2007-08 included acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals, gauge conversion, railway electrification and construction of new railway lines (Annexure-27.1.4). The achievement of physical targets are as follows:

27.1.7 There have been short falls mainly in construction of new lines, doubling and Gauge Conversion and Coaches and Wagons. These shortfalls are on account of delays in execution of contract works due to steep increase in prices of cement and steel, adverse law and order situation particularly in North East and supply constrains. Indian Railways is

making efforts to make good these shortfalls in the current year.

	Target	Achieved
Construction of New Lines (Route Kms.)	500	150
Gauge Conversion (Route Kms.)	1800	1549
Doubling (Route Kms.)	700	426
Electrification (Route Kilometers)	500	502
Track Renewals (Track Kms.)	3789	4002
<b>Rolling Stock :</b>		
1. Locomotives	420	422
Diesel	220	222
Electric	200	200
2. Coaches	3694	3101
3. Wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers)	10200	9101

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27.1.8 An outlay of Rs. 37,500 crore comprising of Rs. 7873.90 crore (plus Rs.526.10 Cr drawdown from RSF) of gross budgetary support, Rs. 20600 crore of internal resource generation and Rs. 8500 crore of market borrowing, has been given in Railway Budget (Annexure-I). The traffic plan during the current year (2008-09) envisages lifting of 850 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic as against actuals of 793 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic during 2007-08. As regards passenger traffic, a higher target of 7056.38 million passengers has been fixed as against actuals of 6678.91 million passengers in 2007-08. The details of freight and passengers traffic carried by the Railways is given in Annexure-27.1.2 and 27.1.3 respectively. The major programmes in 2008-09 include construction of 350 kms of new railway lines, gauge conversion of 2150 kms, doubling of 1000 kms of single line tracks, electrification of 700 kms of railway lines, 3795 kms of track renewals, and acquisition of 250 Diesel and 220 Electric locomotives,

4022 coaches and 20900 wagons (in 4-wheeler units). The details of amounts proposed to be spent on various project plan heads are at Annexure-27.1.4.

### **CONSTRUCTION OF DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDORS**

27.1.9 The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India Limited, an SPV, is formed for the construction and operation of the Dedicated Freight Corridors linking the ports of western India and the ports and mines of eastern India to Delhi and Punjab respectively. Financing and other issues including land acquisition are being tied up. These Corridors involving construction of 2700 route kms equivalent to around 5000 track kilometers and costing about Rs. 28000 Crore are expected to meet the bulk capacity requirement of Railways for catering to increase in traffic demand over the long to medium term, as well as, contribute to reduction in unit cost of transportation, besides improvement in quality of service. The pre-feasibility studies for similar corridors on other heavy density routes, are in progress.

### **WORLD CLASS RAILWAY STATIONS**

27.1.10 Railway stations at metropolitan cities and important tourist centers need to be modernized to provide world class passenger amenities and services to the multitude of passengers using these stations. Indian Railway is planning to do so by attracting private investments in the area by leveraging the land around and airspace above the stations. The concessionaire would be expected to construct and maintain the operational and passenger areas free of cost, share the revenue earned from the real-estate created and hand over the same after the expiry of the concessional period. Altogether 24 stations have been identified in the first stage. These are CST Mumbai (Carnac

Bunder), Pune, Howrah (Kolkata), Lucknow, New Delhi, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan at Delhi, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Varanasi, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Mathura, Agra, Gaya, Jaipur, Nagpur, Tirupati, Bangalore and Bhopal. Pre-qualification process for bidders for the pilot project for New Delhi Station has been initiated. Redevelopment of Patna, Secunderabad and Mumbai will also be taken up during the year 2008-09. Development of other stations and green field passenger terminals would be taken up subsequently.

### **HIGH SPEED CORRIDORS**

27.1.11 Development of High Speed Corridors, an environmentally friendly solution for high speed passenger transport, is being explored on selected routes. Pre-feasibility studies are awarded for a few identified corridors to examine the linking of a few of our bustling metropolises with high speed rail links to facilitate train travel over a distance of 600-1000 km within 2.5 to 4 hours. All options including PPP will be explored towards this end.

### **ROADS**

#### **Introduction**

27.2.1 Roads constitute the basic infrastructure and play a pivotal role in the development of a nation. Although, the road network in India is huge and assumes significant importance for the economy, it suffers from various inadequacies. It is unable to handle high traffic density at many places and has poor riding quality. It does not allow the traffic to move at the high speed required in a rapidly growing economy. Improvement in the road network has been accorded a very high priority in development planning of the country. The present road policy in India has two basic tenets viz. accessibility and

mobility. The accessibility objective is to be achieved through improved rural roads network. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been launched for the purpose of providing all-weather road connectivity in rural areas. The PMGSY has been re-phased to achieve the Bharat Nirman target of connecting 1000+ habitations (500+ for hilly or tribal areas) by 2009. The mobility is to be facilitated through improvement in capacity and strengthening high-density corridors. The National Highway Development Project is the main initiative in this regard and has been taken up with the objective of improving the National Highway (NH) network in a phased manner. The first initiative in this regard was the 4/6 laning of the Golden Quadrilateral followed by the NS-EW corridor. The thrust continues to be on maintenance and improving the riding quality of roads.

27.2.2 Further, keeping in view the need for nationwide connectivity, the Committee on Infrastructure, under the chair of Prime Minister, has approved a massive programme for improvement and development of National Highways during the period 2005-2012 in a phased manner, envisaging an investment of Rs. 2,20,000 crore for the purpose. This has subsequently gone up to Rs. 2,47,635 crore on account of increase in the total highway development length taken up under NHDP-III. The financing would be done primarily through cess accruals, surplus from toll revenues, private investment and market borrowings.

27.2.3 The programme includes completion of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phases I and II, NHDP Phase III for four / six laning of 10,000 kms of National Highways (the total length approved subsequently has gone up to 12,109 kms) on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, NHDP Phase IV for widening of 20,000 km of National Highways to two lanes with paved shoulders, NHDP Phase V for six laning of

6500 km length of selected National Highways, NHDP Phase VI for development of 1000 km of Expressways, and NHDP Phase VII for construction of ring roads of major towns and bypasses, flyovers, etc. on National Highways.

27.2.4 Targets are periodically monitored at various levels. For this purpose, a detailed programme for highway development with monitorable milestones for the next two years has been drawn up.

### Review of Annual Plan 2007-08

27.2.5 Against an outlay of Rs.12440.00 crore for 2007-08, the expenditure was Rs.12339.76 crore. The physical progress of National Highway development works during 2007-08 as also the targets for 2008-09, in accordance with the Outcome Budget, is given at Annexure-27.2.1. There is a shortfall of 24.21% in the achievement of targets in the case of construction/Rehabilitation of Bridges. Widening of 2-lanes, Strengthening of weak 2-lanes, Bypasses and IRQP has surpassed the target by achieving around 112.22%, 158.84%, 200% and 111.59% respectively during 2007-08.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

27.2.6 The Annual Plan 2008-09 would continue to focus on the removal of deficiencies. The thrust, therefore, would be on construction of missing links, improvement of low grade sections, rehabilitation and reconstruction of weak bridges, construction of bypasses and 4-laning, 2-laning and strengthening of weak 2-lanes. Emphasis will also be on improving the riding quality of the existing highways. Backward and remote areas such as North-eastern region will continue to receive greater attention during the plan. Improvement of road network in these areas will act as a catalyst for the development of the region.

27.2.7 An outlay of Rs.17370.00 crore has been provided for the development of roads in the Central Sector during 2008-09. Scheme-wise details for 2007-08 (BE and expenditure) and 2008-09 (BE) are indicated at Annexure-27.2.2.

### Externally Aided Projects

27.2.8 The NHAI is implementing several projects with foreign assistance in the form of loans from the World Bank, ADB and the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC). Details of the Externally Aided National Highway Projects funded by different multilateral funding agencies, along with their likely cost and date of completion are shown at Annexure-27.2.3. 15 projects under NHDP Phase I at an investment of Rs.3558.16 crore have been completed as on 31-3-2008. Contracts for 3 projects under NHDP Phase-I, at a cost of Rs. 663.00 crore have been terminated. Presently, there are 58 ongoing Externally Aided Projects. Of these, 16 projects under NHDP Phase I are estimated to cost Rs.5254.13 crore, whereas 42 projects under NHDP Phase II are estimated to cost Rs.11653.17 crore.

### National Highway Development Project (NHDP)

27.2.9 National Highway Development Project comprising Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and North-South, East-West corridor (N-S, E-W) projects are being executed by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and envisage four / six-laning of the existing network. GQ with a total length of 5, 846 kms would connect Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata i.e. 96.97 % has been completed as on 30.4.2008. N-S, E-W Corridors would have a length of 7,300 kms and would connect Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Silchar to Porbandar. The target for completing N-S, E-W corridor projects is December, 2008.

27.2.10 All works on GQ have been awarded but there have been some slippages in the completion of GQ. Against the total length of 5846 kms of GQ, 5669 kms i.e. 96.97% have been 4-laned, thereby leaving a balance of 177 kms for completion.

27.2.11 Physical progress of Phase I & II of the NHDP (North-South and East-West corridors): 2208 kms have been four-laned out of a total length of 7300 kms ( 7200 kms at present) i.e. 30.24% at the end of 30.4.2008. Works are in progress over an aggregate length of 4113 kms. The works for the balance 821 kms are still to be awarded.

27.2.12 Major reasons for shortfalls in fulfilling the targets fixed during the 2007-08 period include inter-alia delay in land acquisition, obtaining environment and forest clearances, getting clearance of Railways for ROB designs, shifting of utilities, local law and order problems, poor response from bidders and poor performance by some contractors.

27.2.13 NHDP Phase III which envisages four laning of about 10,000 kms, (subsequently enhanced to 12,109 kms) of existing National Highways (other than NHDP), Phase I & II is proposed to be undertaken on BOT basis. This is to be implemented in two phases. The first phase covering 4815 kms of National Highways, approved for implementation will be completed in December 2009. Preparation of Detailed Project Report for the balance, as the second phase, has also been approved.

27.2.14 A project comprising a length of 428 km has been completed in NHDP III. Works are either in progress or agreement signed over an aggregate length of 1647 kms. The works aggregating to the length of 10034 kms are yet to be awarded as on 30-4-2008. The delay has been on account of the time taken in short listing of bidders for issue of RFP and evaluation of RFQ applications.



27.2.15 Approval has recently been obtained for NHDP Phase 1VA, covering 5000 km to be implemented on BOT (Annuity) and 400 km on BOT (Toll)

27.2.16 Under NHDP Phase-V, out of the total length of 6500 kms to be completed, 2 projects comprising a length of 1030 kms have already been awarded leaving a length of 5470 kms still to be awarded. The delay has been on account of the time taken in preparation of feasibility reports, short listing of bidders for issue of RFP and evaluation of RFQ applications

27.2.17 Approval has also been obtained for construction of 1000 kms of expressways with full access control on new alignment under NHDP Phase-VI. The Vadodara-Mumbai stretch is to be taken up at the first instance. The proposals from the consultants for feasibility study have not yielded any result so far, despite being invited thrice. The other stretches finalized for being taken up for implementation are Delhi-Meerut, Bangalore-Chennai and Kolkatta-Dhanbed. Approval for NHDP Phase VII has still to be obtained. The physical progress of various phases of NHDP during 2007-08 is at Annexure-27.2.4.

27.2.18 A total of 8737 km of road length has been approved for development under the "Special Accelerated Development Road Programme for the North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE). This is to be undertaken in two phases. Implementation of Phase 'A' of SARDP aggregating to 2454 kms as also initiating action for preparation of DPRs under Phase B for 6283 kms has been approved. DPRs are presently under preparation in NHAI, BRO and State PWDs. The Arunachal Package comprising of (i) Trans Arunachal Highway (TAH), covering a road length of about 1800 km and connecting 12 districts, (ii) missing link of NH-37 and NH-52 for 2 lane road and Dhola Sadia Bridges, (iii) 2 lane connectivity to remaining

4 districts and (iv) inter-connectivity of TAH with NH-52 at two locations, has been included in SARDP-NE Phase-A. A High Powered Inter Ministerial Committee (HPC) has been set up for coordinating the Programme, ensuring avoidance of overlapping of various proposals and sanctioning of individual sub-projects under SARDP-NE. The HPC has approved proposals at an estimated cost of Rs. 2374 crore, as on 30th April 2008, for an aggregate length of 900 kms for the work of construction/widening to 2 lanes with paved shoulders on different stretches of National Highways in Assam and State Roads in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim.

### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

#### (i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

27.2.19 Rural connectivity is the key component of rural development in India. In order to give a boost to rural connectivity, a rural roads programme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide connectivity by way of all weather roads to habitations with population 1000 and above by 2003 and those with population 500 and above by 2007 in rural areas. In respect of hilly/desert/tribal areas, the objective is to link habitations with population 250 and above. PMGSY programme has been re-phased to achieve the Bharat Nirman target of connecting 1000+ habitation (500+ for hill states and tribal areas) by 2009.

27.2.20 During 2007-08, as against a target of providing connectivity to 20071 habitations (subsequently revised to 12100 habitations) covering a length of 43989.93 kms new connectivity and 59316.28 kms up-gradation, 7040 habitations covering a length of 21902 kms new connectivity and 35471 kms of up-gradation has been achieved.



27.2.21 The target is to provide connectivity to 23567 habitations, (subsequently revised to 18100 habitations) covering a length of 64440.00 kms of new connectivity and 27720.00 kms of up-gradation of rural road works during the year 2008-09.

27.2.22 A Statement showing state-wise allocation/expenditure under PMGSY during Tenth Plan & Annual Plan 2007-08 and 2008-09 (BE) is shown at Annexure – 27.2.5.

### **(ii) Roads of Economic & Inter-State Importance**

27.2.23 Central assistance is provided to state governments for developing roads and bridges of inter-state or economic importance (E&I Roads). The Central Road Funds Act, 2000 provide that 10% of accruals to CRF meant for State roads may be earmarked for E&I Roads. Under this scheme, 100% grant is provided for inter-state connectivity projects and 50% grant is provided for projects of economic importance.

27.2.24 An outlay of Rs. 900 crore, Rs.173.93 crore and Rs. 185.74 crore has been provided

for this scheme during 11th Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plans 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. A statement showing State-wise release of funds during Tenth Plan and in 2007-08 is placed at Annexure-27.2.6.

### **PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION**

27.2.25 With a view to attract private investment in road development, the Government approved the concept of private sector participation in the development, maintenance and operation of NHs, including expressways. Since then, significant steps have been taken to facilitate involvement of private sector in road development programme (Box 27.2.1).

27.2.26 To create an enabling environment that would improve predictability and mitigate risks for PPPs, and also reduce transaction costs and time, the Government is creating appropriate institutional mechanisms and modernizing the policy and regulatory framework. In order to specify the policy and regulatory framework on a fair and transparent basis, Model Concession

#### **Box-27.2.1**

##### **Steps to facilitate private sector investment**

- It has been decided that all the sub-projects in NHDP Phase-III to Phase-VII would be taken up on the basis of PPP on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode.
- Government has announced several incentives such as tax exemptions and duty-free import of road building equipment and machinery to encourage private sector participation.
- The Model Concession Agreement for National Highways, which was approved by CoI in 2005, has now been adopted for implementation of PPP projects by MoSRTTH /NHAI; the MCA for the State Highways has been published by the Planning Commission.
- A review of tolling policy in respect of National Highways was recently concluded. Report, once finalized, would serve to impact greater certainty in revenue projection for concessions.
- Manual of Standards and Specifications for four-laning and six-laning of National Highways through PPPs are under finalization by Department of Road Transport & Highways. Adoption of these Manual would reduce project preparation time as project specific manuals would no longer be needed.
- The substantial completion of NHDP Phase I, i.e. Golden Quadrilateral, has called for a shift in emphasis to corridor management so as to deliver maximum throughput in terms of speed and traffic volume, while minimizing operational cost and enhancing road safety. In this regard, an MCA for Operation and Maintenance of Highways has been published by Planning Commission.

Status	Contract (Nos.)		Length (Kms)		Cost (Rs. Crore)	
	MORTH	NHAI	MORTH	NHAI	MORTH	NHAI
Completed	24	9	355.89	454.10	1307.31	3598.00
Ongoing	2	64*	31.00	4222.43	120.60	27342.63
Total	26	73	386.89	4676.53	1427.91	30940.63

\* Contracts have still to be awarded for an additional 13 approved projects

Agreement (MCA) for BOT projects has already been put to place and the roll out projects are being accelerated. Further, MCAs for (i) State Highways and Operation and Maintenance of Highways which would serve as the best practice guidance for the Ministries and State Government undertaking PPPs and (ii) for annuity projects are under finalization.

27.2.27 The position of BOT toll based projects as on 31.3.2008 is as under:

27.2.28 To address the major problem in private sector participation regarding the huge upfront capital investment and high risks of revenue collection, 28 projects valued at Rs. 10841.49 crore have been awarded on annuity basis; of these 8 projects valued at Rs. 2353.70 crore have been completed under NHDP Phase -I. Remaining 19 projects valued at Rs. 8281.91 crore under NHDP Phase II and one project valued at Rs. 205.88 crore under NHDP Phase III are in progress.

27.2.29 Also, the NHAI has formed SPVs for funding road projects. 13 projects valued at about Rs. 2670.13 crore were identified under SPV funding, 5 of these costing Rs. 904.00 crore have been completed whereas the remaining 8 projects costing Rs. 1766.13 crore are in progress.

## ROAD TRANSPORT

### Introduction

27.2.30 Road transport plays an important role in the movement of goods and passengers

in the country mainly on account of its accessibility, flexibility, door to door service and reliability. The share of road transport in passenger and freight movement is 87% and 61% respectively and its contribution towards GDP is around 4.5%. This share is likely to go up with the large magnitude of investment taking place in the improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads.

27.2.31 Road transport programmes are implemented by both Centre and the States. Under Central Sector the major programme includes Road Safety (HRD including Drivers Training, Publicity Measures and Awareness Campaign, Road Safety Equipment and Pollution Testing & Control, National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme) National Data Base Network and Studies. Besides, some new schemes may come up during the 11th Five Year Plan as the Department of Road Transport has been proposing the same for quite some time.

27.2.32 Operation of passenger services by the State Road Transport Undertakings and regulation of transport services are the important schemes covered under the State Sector.

### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

27.2.33 Against approved outlay of Rs. 60.00 crore for Annual Plan 2007-08 for Central Road Transport Sector an expenditure of Rs. 47.93 crore was incurred. The bulk of expenditure was for promoting road safety. The scheme-wise financial and physical performance is as follows:

## Road Safety

27.2.34 Under this scheme against the approved outlay of Rs. 52.00 crore an expenditure of Rs. 42.87 crore (about 82%) was incurred. With a view to create road safety awareness 57850 heavy vehicles drivers in unorganized sector were trained, 180 video spots and 600 radio spots were broadcasted/telecasted, 49 cranes and 100 ambulances were provided to State Governments./Police Departments for rescue of accidents victims. Besides, 121 NGOs were sanctioned grants-in-aid for road safety awareness programmes.

## National Database Network

27.2.35 Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 4.66 crore, against an allocation of Rs. 5.00 crore, was made. The objective of the scheme is networking of all Road Transport Offices/State Transport Authorities and undertaking of various policy research studies. During 2007-08 three studies namely i) Volume of goods and passenger traffic on Indian roads; ii) Economics of trucking industry; and iii) Economic cost of inter-state barrier were awarded to M/s JPS Associates Pvt. Ltd.

## Performance of State Road Transport Corporations/ Undertaking (SRTUs)

27.2.36 The physical performance of the State Road Transport Undertakings has been satisfactory. The fleet utilization, vehicle productivity, staff productivity, fuel efficiency etc. have improved considerably during the year 2007-08. Though the financial performances of the SRTUs have improved during 2007-08 (net loss decreased from Rs. 1703.76 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 1422.28 crore in 2007-08), but the same is still as high as Rs. 1422.28 crore in 2007-08.

## ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

27.2.37 An outlay of Rs. 180.00 crore has been provided during Annual Plan 2008-09 for the development of road transport in the central sector. Scheme-wise details are indicated in Annexure-27.2.7. Road Safety is one of the major schemes in the central sector and an allocation of Rs. 73 crore has been made for Annual Plan 2008-09. Under Road Safety Scheme 75,000 drivers are proposed to be trained, 20 training programmes for State Transport Personnel's will be conducted, 350 video spots and 1200 radio spots will be telecasted, 15 interceptors, 30 cranes and 70 ambulances will be provided to State/UTs/NGOs. For National Data Base Network a provision of Rs. 75.00 crore is made for 2008-09. Under this scheme State Registers and National Register of Driving Licenses and Registration Certificates, by linking all RTO's within State and Central level, would be created and 3 Studies/R&D Projects will be undertaken. Besides, three new schemes, i.e., Setting up of Inspection & Maintenance Centre; Strengthening of Public Transport System; and Creation of National Road Safety Board, under central sector, have also been proposed to be taken up during the year 2008-09. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore; Rs. 30.00 crore and Rs. 1.00 crore have been made for the respective schemes.

## SHIPPING

### Introduction

27.3.1 Indian tonnage is about 9.00 million GRT (14.89m. DWT) as on 31st March, 2008. The public sector Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the country's largest carrier, owns 79 ships with 2.73 m. GT (4.76 m. DWT) and accounts for about 32% of national tonnage. Share of Indian flagship in the overseas trade of the country was about 12% (provisional) during 2007-08 indicating a decline from a level of 13.7% during 2005-06.

One of the reasons for this decline is that the ship owners shift to tax regime, which is less onerous. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study the cumulative incidence of taxes on ships registered in India vis-à-vis the incidence in other jurisdictions in order to identify measures to promote Indian Shipping.

### Financial Performance

27.3.2 Against an outlay of Rs. 2067.00 crore (Rs. 231.00 BS+1836.00 crore IEBR), the actual expenditure was Rs. 1309.72 crore which is 63.4% of the approved outlay during 2007-08. The utilisation of budgetary support was just 50.7% (Rs. 117.18 crore).

### Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)

27.3.3 Against an outlay of Rs. 1836.00 crore in 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 1192.54 crore was spent. The main programme during 2007-08 was acquisition of 12 vessels including 2 Very Large Crude Vessels (VLCCs) for which orders were placed earlier and acquisition of 31 vessels for which orders were to be placed in 2007-08. While expenditure on the acquisition on 12 vessels including 2 VLCCs exceeded the allocation by 16%, SCI could only finalize acquisition of 16 new vessels which included 2 product tankers and 4 Aframax tankers. The major reasons for shortfall in acquisition of vessels were poor response of international shipyards to tendering process as compared to direct negotiations with the buyers and also the lower profitability of the shipyards in case of bulk carriers as compared to other ship sizes.

27.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 2342.00 crore has been provided in Annual Plan 2008-09. The entire outlay is to be financed through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). The outlay is proposed to be utilised for funding 38 vessels which include 28 vessels for which orders have already been placed.

### Director General (Light Houses and Light Ships)

27.3.5 DG, Light Houses and Light Ships is a revenue earning department which derives its income from light dues and light charges from ships entering and leaving Indian ports.

27.3.6 Against an outlay of Rs. 25 crore, a sum of Rs. 18.78 crore was spent during 2007-08. The bulk of expenditure was incurred on continuing schemes viz Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) at Gulf of Kutch (GoK) and replacement of MV Deep Stumbh. The scheme of VTS has been delayed by the private agency executing the work due to rise in input cost. DoS had setup a committee to suggest remedial measures for completion of work. 3 major lighthouses and racons at 10 lighthouses were established. The work was in progress for the establishment of 13 light houses.

27.3.7 An outlay of Rs. 40 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 2008-09. A sum of Rs. 20 crore has been provided for VTS at GoK. An outlay of Rs. 5 crore is provided for replacement of MV Deep Stumbh. Provision has also been made for the establishment of new light houses at 10 new sites and lighted beacons at 5 new sites for providing safe navigation.

### Director General (Shipping)

27.3.8 Against an outlay of Rs. 48 crore in Annual Plan 2007-08 including an amount of Rs. 40 crore earmarked for the development of Indian Maritime University (IMU), the expenditure was Rs. 18.75 crore including an expenditure of Rs. 14 crore for preparatory work for Indian Maritime University (IMU). IMU is envisaged to be a centre of excellence for maritime education and training. The other works taken up during the period include –e-Governance Scheme for DG (HQ) and its

Allied Offices and Construction of Hostel Building at LBS, Mumbai.

27.3.9 During 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 12 crore has been provided for the development of DG (Shipping). Under the Scheme for DG (HQ) and execution of civil works provision has also been made for upgradation and development of infrastructure facilities and Allied Offices under DG (Shipping).

### Inland Water Transport (IWT)

27.3.10 Against an outlay of Rs. 158 crore, a sum of Rs. 79.64 crore could be spent during 2007-08. The major shortfall in expenditure was on the development of National Waterway-2. The expenditure had been incurred mainly on provision/maintenance of fairway, terminal and navigational aids at the three National Waterways, and techno-economic feasibility studies. During the year, 3 survey boats and 6 survey launches were acquired and orders were placed for acquisition of 6 dredgers. Six MoUs were finalised between IWAI and private parties for taking up joint ventures and projects for construction of jetties in North-East, owning and operating 6 cargo vessels of 2000 tonne capacity and also for acquisition, management and operation of barges.

27.3.11 For the Annual Plan 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 180 crore has been provided as Grant to IWAI for the development of three National Waterways, new technical studies and R & D etc.

27.3.12 The following table shows outlays and expenditure for shipping sector during Annual Plan 2007-08 and outlays for 11th Plan and Annual Plan 2008-09.

## PORTS

### Introduction

27.4.1 Ports act as transshipment point between water transport and surface transport and, therefore, play a crucial role in the transportation system for facilitating international trade. About 95% by volume and 70% by value of India's trade is carried out through maritime transport. Twelve major ports along the coastline of India handle about 75% of the port traffic of the country and remaining 25% is handled by minor/state ports. These ports serve not only as transshipment points for trade but also act as centres of economic activity in their surroundings and hinterland.

### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

#### Financial Performance

27.4.2 Against an outlay of Rs. 1364.25 crore (Rs.476.12 GBS + 888.13 crore IEBR), the actual expenditure was Rs. 1000.81 crore which is 73.36% of the approved outlay during 2007-08. The utilisation of budgetary support was about 56% (Rs. 278.50 crore). However, this indicates a substantial improvement in utilisation as compared to the previous years. The shortfall was mainly due to slow progress in the implementation of

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.	Scheme/ Prog.	11th plan outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08						Annual Plan 2008-09		
			Outlay			Expenditure			Outlay		
			GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total
1	SCI	13135.00	0.00	1836.00	1836.00	0.00	1192.54	1192.54	0.00	2342.01	2342.01
2	DG(S)	66.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	4.75	0.00	4.75	11.00	0.00	11.00
3	IMU	300.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
4	DG(LL)	150.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	18.79	0.00	18.79	40.00	0.00	40.00
5	IWAI	615.00	158.00	0.00	158.00	79.64	0.00	79.64	180.00	0.00	180.00
	Total	14266.00	231.00	1836.00	2067.00	117.18	1192.54	1309.72	232.00	2342.01	2574.01



some of the projects i.e. river regulatory scheme, Kolkata, capital dredging at Paradip and Sethusamudram Project. Port-wise outlay and expenditure during Annual Plan 2007-08 is given in Annexure -27.4.1

### Physical Performance

27.4.3 During 2007-08 it was expected to commission 4 new berths with a physical capacity addition of 24 MT with additional capacity being created on account of improvement in productivity. The aggregate cargo handling capacity of Major Ports, which was 504.75 MT as on 31.03.2007, increased to 532.07 MT as on 31.03.2008 showing a growth of 5.4% and the number of berths increased from 233 to 235. The capacity addition of 27.32 MT was achieved through a mix of addition of new berths and improvement of ports efficiency. At Haldia Dock Complex, 2 new berths (1 iron ore and other 1 general/break-bulk berth) were commissioned improving cargo handling capacity by 3.20 MT. The efficiency were improved on ports by 8.22MT (Cochin), 3.35MT (Chennai), 3.05MT (Mormugao), 2.60MT (Vizag), etc. Against the target of 43.30 m cum, DCI dredged 33.79 m cum.

27.4.4 The traffic at major ports was projected to increase from 463.80 MT as on 31ST March, 2007 to 515.31 MT as on 31st March, 2008. The actual achievement was 519.15 MT showing a growth of about 12% over 2006-07. The analysis of port-wise traffic indicates that the highest growth was witnessed in JNPT(24.6%) followed with Kandla port (22.53%), Visakhapatnam (14.56%) etc. The achievement was mixed with the half the ports exceeding the targets and the other half falling short, notable among them being Haldia, New Mangalore and Paradip. Commodity wise analysis shows that containerized cargo traffic was 92.27 MT against the target of 78.87 MT and also as against the level of 73.44 MT in 2006-07.

Thus the actual containerized cargo traffic exceeded the target by about 17% and rose by 25.6% over 2006-07 whereas the achievement of other cargo was less by 3.6% of the target of 86.59 MT.

27.4.5 Ports productivity parameters shows that for all cargo, the average turn around time rose by 7.9% from 3.62 days during 2006-07 to 3.93 days in 2007-08 and average pre-berthing waiting time by 27.8% from 29.47 to 37.66 Hrs. These declined performances were however, witnessed with improved performance of average output per ship berth day which rose by 3.35% from 9745 Tonnes to 10071 Tonnes. For container cargo, average turn around time rose by 31.1% from 1.80 days to 2.36 days and average pre-berthing waiting time by 63% from 12.74 to 20.76 Hrs. whereas average output per ship berth day remained almost same at 11714-11744 tonnes. Ports wise, the performance was mixed. The average turn around time rose mainly due to rise of 56.5% (Paradip port), 35% (Chennai port), 25% (Kolkata port) etc. whereas the same declined by 10.7% (Mormugao port), 10% (Cochin port), 6.4% (Kandla port) etc. The average pre-berthing waiting time increased in most of the ports, and remained almost same for ports viz. Tuticorin, Cochin, New Manglore and Kandla but the decline was also witnessed by 17.8% (Mumbai port) and 13.3% (Mormugao port). The average output per ship berth day mainly rose on account of 32% (Cochin port), 20% (JNPT), 12.6% (Kandla port) etc. whereas the decline was also seen by 17.54% (Kolkata port), 5.2% (Paradip port), 4.8% (Haldia port), 3.9% (Mormugao port), etc.

27.4.6 Port wise, JNPT improved its performance on average output per ship berth day due mainly to its remaining with the lowest average turn around time at 1.85 days and lower average pre-berthing waiting time by 53.74% of the average of 27.66 hours for all ports. Mumbai port improved its



Sl.	Scheme/ Programme	11th plan outlay (GBS)	Annual Plan 2007-08						Annual Plan 2008-09		
			Outlay			Expenditure			Outlay		
			GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total
1	Major ports	2056.98	154.02	787.27	941.29	89.37	501.37	590.74	149.00	1238.52	1387.52
2	ALHW	266.37	53.16	0.00	53.16	21.65	0.00	21.65	36.00	0.00	36.00
3	DCI	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	123.30	123.30	0.00	494.40	494.40
4	Others*	1425.65	290.82	524.00	814.82	167.48	133.74	301.22	153.00	1580.07	1733.07
	Total	3749.00	498.49	1611.49	2109.98	278.50	758.41	1036.91	338.00	3312.99	3650.99

\* Includes Post Tsunami Works, Development of Deep Sea Ports, Survey vessels, R&D, Sethusamudram Project and Wet based EDI, etc.

performance on all three fronts of productivity indicators. Cochin and Kandla ports improved their average turn around time and average output per ship berth day despite their average pre-berthing waiting time remaining almost same. Mormugao port improved on both the average turn around time and average pre-berthing waiting time yet its average output per ship berth day declined by about 4%. Chennai port performance declined on both fronts viz. both the average turn around time and average pre-berthing waiting time yet its average output per ship berth day marginally increased by 2%. Paradip and Kolkota ports witnessed worse performances on the level of all the three productivity indicators. For other ports the performance was mixed.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

27.4.7 The following table shows outlays and expenditure for Port sector during Annual Plan 2007-08 and outlays for 11th Plan and Annual Plan 2008-09.

#### Physical Targets

27.4.8 During 2008-09, a capacity of 29.3 MT is expected to be added. Against the traffic level of 519.3 MT achieved during 2007-08, the target during 2008-09 is 576.09 MT. This would be achieved through speedy finalization of contracts/execution of works and improvement in productivity such as berthing of ships, unloading and evacuation of cargo etc. The major projects are Second

Container Terminal at Chennai (1 m. TEUs), Replacement of Mattancherry wharf at Cochin – 1.5 MT, Modernisation of ore handling complex at Visakhapatnam– 4.0 MT and Construction of 12th Cargo berth at Kandla – 2.0 MT. In addition, some other schemes of replacement, modernisation of equipments, etc. are expected to add to the capacity of the berths. The target for DCI is 61.30 m cum quantity to be dredged.

#### Private Sector Participation (PPP)

27.4.9 During the year 2007-08, against the target of awarding 18 berths, no berth was awarded as the MCA for PPP Projects in Ports was yet to be finalised. This combined with growth in traffic resulted in congestion in some ports and decline in port productivity indicators. However, with new MCA in place private investment in development of infrastructural facility would pick up leading to augmentation of port capacity. During 2008-09, 9 projects are planned for implementation on PPP basis involving investment of Rs. 3934 crore.

### CIVIL AVIATION

#### Introduction:

27.5.1 The 11th Plan may emphasis on modernisation/upgradation of existing airports, construction of Greenfield airports, upgradation/modernization of Air Traffic Management (ATM) System, augmentation of training facilities and acquisition of modern

fuel-efficient aircraft fitted with the latest equipments etc.

### Review of Annual Plan 2007-08

27.5.2 During the year 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 12347.09 crore was approved for Civil Aviation, of which Rs. 10509.54 crore (around 85%) was spent. The financial performance in terms of expenditure incurred by some of the organizations of Ministry was not encouraging. Aero Club of India, Director General of Civil Aviation and Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. could spend about 64%, 61% and 39% respectively of the approved budget mainly due to delay in finalization of investment proposals by ACI and DGCA and postponement of acquisition of helicopters by PHHL. Similarly, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security could spend about 3% mainly due to non finalization of schemes such as Setting up of Civil Aviation Security Academy and Restructuring of BCAS and Construction of HQ Building etc. The details of outlay and expenditure incurred by the Civil Aviation are given at Annexure-27.5.1.

27.5.3 The financial performance in terms of profitability of various organisations of the Ministry of Civil Aviation indicates that most of the organisations, except NACIL, have done well during the year 2007-08. NACIL has incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crore during the year. The Financial performances (in terms of profitability) are given at Annexure-27.5.2.

27.5.4 During the year 2007-08 the aviation sector has seen number of developments taking place. The important among them are

i) passenger and freight traffic growth rate of 21.3%( 23.3% domestic traffic and 15.7% international traffic) and 10.5% (12.3% domestic traffic and 7.1% international traffic) respectively; ii) decision to modernise/ restructure Kolkata and Chennai Airports through internal resources of AAI; iii) identification of 13 additional airports for upgrading under 35 Non-Metro airports to world class standards; iv) setting up of new Flying Training Institute at Gondia; v) entering into management contract with CAE Inc, Canada; vi) merger of Indian and Air India Ltd.; and vii) decision to construct Greenfield airports at Mopa(Goa), Navi Mumbai(Maharashtra)and Kannur(Kerala).

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

27.5.5 During 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 10031.00 crore has been approved for Civil Aviation Ministry, of which Rs. 190.00 crore would be a Gross Budgetary Support.

27.5.6 Of the total outlay approved for Civil Aviation, Rs. 6544.78 crore, more than 65%, would be for development of air transport and remaining for development of airport infrastructure, safety and security measures and building of skills etc.

27.5.7 The organization-wise break-up of outlay is given at Annexure-27.5.3.

### National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL)

27.5.8 Air India and Indian Airlines were merged into a new company namely National Aviation Company of India Limited(NACIL) in 2007-08 with a view to avail the various

#### Physical performance of NACIL

Particulars	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	2007-08		2008-09
	Targets	Targets	Achievements	Targets
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	54111	6086	6188	6471
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	38217	3500	3689	4027
Overall Load factor (%)	70.6	57.5	59.8	62.2

synergy benefits of combined strength of the two companies which has lead NACIL to become the member of Star Alliance, the first truly global airline alliance.

27.5.9 The approved outlay for 2008-09 in respect of NACIL is Rs. 5786.48 crore, of which Rs. 5130.45 crore is for payments towards purchase of new aircraft-consisting of Rs. 1625.40 crore for advance payments, Rs. 2922.35 for delivery payments and Rs. 924.27 crore for purchase of supporting equipment for new aircraft and spare engines/workshops etc. Another amount of Rs. 314.03 crore is for interest to be capitalized on payments to aircraft manufacturers. The physical targets/achievements for 2007-08 along with targets for 11th Plan and 2008-09 are given below.

#### **Air India Charters Ltd.**

27.5.10 Air India Charters Ltd., a low cost subsidiary of Air India Ltd. was created during 2005-06. The outlay provided during 2008-09 to this Co. is to the tune of Rs. 634.50 crore, of this Rs. 579.18 crore is for payments towards purchase of new aircraft-consisting of Rs. 16.09 crore for advance payments, Rs. 503.89 crore for delivery payments and Rs. 59.20 for payments for

spare engine and workshop etc. The physical targets/achievements for 2007-08 along with targets for 11th Plan and 2008-09 are given below

#### **Airport Authority of India**

27.5.11 Airports Authority of India plays an important role in the growth of civil aviation sector by managing and developing/upgrading airports in the country and providing navigational facilities to the aircrafts operating in India. At present, 127 Airports including 15 International Airports, 8 Custom Airports, 25 Civil Enclaves at Defence Airfields and 79 domestic airports are managed by the AAI. However, only 17 airports manage to make profits.

27.5.12 An outlay of Rs. 3377.10 crore, including a budgetary support of Rs. 95.88 crore, has been approved to the AAI during 2008-09, of which Rs. 2538.79 crore would be for development of airport infrastructure at various airports.

27.5.13 The GBS of Rs. 95.88 crore is meant for certain specific schemes such as (a) investment in NE Region (Rs. 20.00 crore); (b) investment in other crucial areas like Jammu, Srinagar, Leh & Port Blair etc. and (c) assistance from JBIC, Japan for

#### **Physical Targets of Air India Charters Ltd.**

Particulars	11th Plan	2007-08		2008-09
	Targets	Targets	Achievements	Targets
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	6859	637	644	937
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	4602	438	437	662
Overall Load factor (%)	78.5	88.8	67.8	70.7

#### **Physical Targets of Airports Authority of India**

Particulars	11th Plan	2007-08		2008-09
	Targets	Targets	Achievements	Targets
Traffic Handling Capacity				
Passenger* (in lakh)	733.57	525.56	439.96	441.53
Cargo** ('000 tonnes)	817.50	510.80	510.80	510.80

\* For Passenger- 2007-08 excludes Mumbai, Delhi & Cochin airports and 2008-09 & 11th Plan excludes Mumbai, Delhi, Cochin, Bangalore and Hyderabad airports.

\*\* For Freight (Traffic and Capacity) indicates International and Domestic cargo at all airports.

development of Aurangabad Airport (Rs. 45.00 crore). The physical targets/achievements for 2007-08 along with targets for 11th Plan and 2008-09 are given below

### **Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.**

27.5.14 Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter support services to ONGC, State Governments, especially North Eastern States and remote and inaccessible States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs and NHPC. An outlay of Rs. 123.80 crore has been approved for PHHL, which would be spent largely on acquisition/upgradation of helicopters. PHHL has planned to acquire 20 helicopters and upgradade 11 aircrafts during the year 2008-09.

### **Hotel Corporation of India (HCI)**

27.5.15 HCI is a subsidiary of Air India Ltd. During 2008-09 the plan outlay provided to HCI is to the tune of Rs. 15.00 crore. This would be spent mainly on renovation of Centaur Hotel at Delhi Airports and upgradation of hotel rooms and other facilities at Centaur Hotel, Srinagar and Flight Kitchens, Delhi and Mumbai.

### **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi**

27.5.16 IGRUA is a premier institute for imparting flying training to commercial pilots. During 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 1.12 crore has been provided for completion of on going works.

### **Directorate General of Civil Aviation**

27.5.17 DGCA is responsible for ensuring quality and safety in aircraft operations. An outlay of Rs. 63.00 crore has been approved for 2008-09 which would be spent on setting up of Flying Training Academy in Gondia, purchase of Machinery & Equipment, payment towards purchase of Light Aircrafts, Sailplanes & Simulators for restructuring of Flying/Gliding Clubs/Institutions, civil works at DGCA Hqrs. & Regional offices, training and contribution towards COSCAP projects etc.

### **Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)**

27.5.18 Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is responsible for ensuring security in the aircraft operations. The approved outlay for 2008-09 is Rs. 15.00 crore. Out of this Rs. 12.35 crore would be spent on restructuring of BCAS and construction of Hq. Building, Rs. 1.00 crore for purchase of security related equipments and balance would be spent on setting up of Civil Aviation Training Academy, construction of regional offices and Information Technology etc.

### **Aero Club of India (ACI)**

27.5.19 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore has been approved for ACI which would be spent towards promotion of flying training and aerospots in the country. During the year 3 single engine and 1 multi engine aircraft and 1 simulator for single/multi-engine aircraft would be acquired.

## ANNEXURE-27.1.1

## Financing the Plan

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Source of Funding	10th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2006-07 Exp.	10th Plan (Actual)	11th Plan outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)
						Outlay (BE)	RE	Total Actual	
1	GBS Total*	27600	7914	33888	50063	7937	7937	7437	8400
2	Internal Resources	33000	12233	29568	90000	17323	16237	14948	20600
3	Market Borrowing		4855	16980	79654	5740	5209	5064	8500
4	Grand Total	60600	23952	80436	219717**	31000	29383	27449	37500
5	National Projects		1050	3628	12000		1235	1231	

\*Excludes amounts for National Projects given directly by Ministry of Finance.

\*\* Excluding private participation of Rs. 20,000 crores

## ANNEXURE-27.1.2

## Freight Traffic Carried by the Indian Railways

Year	Originating Traffic (in Million Tonnes)			Net Tonne Km. (in Billions)		
	Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total	Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total
1991-92	338	22	360	250.2	6.7	257
1992-93	350	20.8	370.8	252.4	5.7	258
1993-94	358.7	18.8	377.5	252.4	4.7	257
1994-95	365	16.6	381.6	249.6	3.4	253
1995-96	390.6	14.3	405	271.1	2.6	274
1996-97	409	14.4	423.4	277.6	2.4	280
1997-98	429.4	16.1	445.5	284.3	2.5	287
1998-99	420.9	20.7	441.6	281.5	2.8	284
1999-2000	456.4	21.8	478.2	305.2	2.8	308
2000-2001	473.5	30.7	504.2	312.4	3.1	316
2001-02	492.5	29.7	522.2	333.2	3.2	336
<b>10<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets</b>			<b>624 Million Tonne</b>	<b>396 Billion Tonne KM.</b>		
2002-03	518.74	23.95	542.69	353.2	2.83	356.03
2003-04	557.39	24.00	581.39	381.24	2.83	384.07
2004-05	602.1	24.08	626.18	407.4	3.88	411.28
2005-06	666.5	15.87	682.38	439.6	2.16	441.76
2006-07	727.75	16.81	744.56	480.99	2.43	483.42
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets</b>			<b>1100 Million Tonnes</b>	<b>702 Billion Tonne KM.</b>		
2007-08 (BE)	785	NA	785	515.67	NA	515.59
2007-08 (RE)	790	NA	790	512.59	NA	512.59
2007-08 Actual (Prov.)	793	NA	793	511.8	NA	511.8
2008-09(BE)	850	NA	850	549.42	NA	549.42



## ANNEXURE-27.1.3

## Passenger Traffic Carried by the Indian Railways

Year	No. of Passengers (in million)			Passenger Km. (in billions)		
	Suburban	Non-Sub-urban	Total	Sub-urban	Non-Sub-urban	Total
1991-92	2411	1637.1	4048.1	63.4	251.2	314.6
1992-93	2282	1467	3749	60.5	239.7	300.2
1993-94	2302	1406	3708	63.1	233.2	296.3
1994-95	2430	1485	3915	68	251	319
1995-96	2481	1557	4038	72.6	261.4	334
1996-97	2578	1575	4153	76.5	280.5	357
1997-98	2657	1691	4348	78.8	301.1	379.9
1998-99	2724.8	1743.7	4468.5	83.5	321.1	404.6
1999-2000	2836.4	1814.3	4650.7	85.8	345.6	431.4
2000-2001	2867.9	1971.9	4839.8	89.5	368.2	457.7
2001-02	3075.5	2093.8	5169.3	93.6	400.6	494.2
<b>10th Plan target 5885 Million Passengers 625 Billion Pass. Km.</b>						
2002-03	3011.4	2036.75	5048.15	91	424.78	515.38
2003-04	3076.76	2126	5202.91	96.82	445.23	542.05
2004-05	3275.12	2200.38	5475.5	104.66	471.94	576.6
2005-06	3437.11	2395.28	5832.39	107.42	509.21	616.63
2006-07	3628.63	2705.1	6333.73	112.95	582.87	695.82
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Target 8400 Million Passengers 942 Billion Pass. Km.</b>						
2007-08 (BE)	3828.87	2777.36	6606.23	133.46	638.58	772.04
2007-08 (RE)	3816.36	2871.92	6688.28	137.03	631.72	768.75
2007-08 Act. (Prov.)	3688.22	2990.69	6678.91	120.96	653	773.96
2008-09 (BE)	3879.1	3177.28	7056.38	159.49	670.86	830.355

## ANNEXURE – 27.1.4

## Plan Head wise Outlays and Expenditure of Indian Railways

Rs. Crore

S No.	Plan Head	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2006-07		10th Plan Exp	11th Plan outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09
			Outlay (BE)	Exp.				
1	NEW LINES	2500	1500	2488	8977	9813	2667	1700
2	RESTORATION	-	10	11	189	0	36	30
3	GAUGE CONVERSION	2500	1300	2136	6525	14100	3022	2489
4	DOUBLING	4000	1052	1202	3487	16000	1671	2521
5	TRAFFIC FACILITIES-YARD REMOD.	1500	615	548	1576	6630	826	984
6	COMPUTERISATION	500	273	196	532	3937	118	360
7	RAILWAY RESEARCH	100	61	33	64	425	20	62
8	ROLLING STOCK	16175	6800	6340	23100	58500	7829	11045
9	Leased Assets-Payment of Capital Component	-	1720	1720	3336	0	1677	1810
10	Road Safety - Level Crossing	2150	275	145	512	700	186	600
11	Road Safety - ROB/RUB		436	215	642	3540	347	700
12	TRACK RENEWALS	7420	2922	3796	15741	21405	3035	3600
13	BRIDGE WORKS	425	590	469	1697	3405	457	601
14	SIGNALLING & TELECOM. WORKS	610	1518	1179	4279	9900	1343	1520
15	ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS	1500	226	241	828	3000	464	626
16	OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS	1000	215	211	764	2160	245	340
17	MACHINERY & PLANT	555	255	174	763	2000	192	440
18	WORKSHOPS inclu. PRODUCTION UNITS	1000	442	359	1200	8700	495	1757
19	STAFF QUARTERS	250	115	88	297	788	168	220
20	AMENITIES FOR STAFF	250	140	128	398	1455	183	223
21	PASSENGER & OTH. USERS' AMENITIES	650	353	408	1242	7208	668	852
22	INVESTMENT IN PSUs	50	1750	1710	3405	38500	1582	3235
23	OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS	365	249	241	739	900	294	335
24	M.T.P	2500	308	253	1445	4450	401	650
25	INVENTORIES	3100	350	711	2328	2200	754	800
26	<b>Total</b>	<b>60600*</b>	<b>23475</b>	<b>25002</b>	<b>84066</b>	<b>219717**</b>	<b>28680</b>	<b>37500</b>

\* Out of the total approved outlay during 10th Plan of Rs. 60600 crore, an amount of Rs.11500 cr is unallocated

\*\* An amount of Rs.12000 would be available as additional GBS for National Projects, during the Plan

## ANNEXURE-27.2.1

**PHYSICAL TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS-ROADS & BRIDGES (Central Sector)**  
(excluding BRDB & NHAI)

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	10th Plan		11th Plan	2007-08		2008-09
			Target	Ach.	Target	Target	Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Widening to four lanes	Kms	800	157.01	100	33	31	50
2	Widening to two lanes	Kms	4000	3240.88	6000	736	826	1056
3	Strengthening weak 2 lanes	Kms	2000	3346.14	3000	571	907	680
4	Bypasses	Kms	25	13	25	3	6	15
5	Construction/Rehabilitation of Bridges	No.	300	548	362	95	72	75
6	Improvement of Riding Quality	Kms	10000	15326.62	7000	1372	1531	1135

## ANNEXURE-27.2.2

## Scheme-wise details of approved outlay and revised expenditure for 2007-08 and approved outlay for 2008-09 for the Department of Road Transport and Highways- Roads Wing

(in Rs. crores)

S. No	Scheme / Programmes	2007-08		2008-09
		(BE)	Exp.	(BE)
1	2	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>Central Sector Scheme</b>			
	<b>A. Roads Wing</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Externally Aided Project</b>			
a	Externally Aided (RW)	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	Counterpart Funds (RW)	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>A</b>	<b>EAP Ministry</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
c	Externally Aided (NHAI)	1788.80	1776.00	1515.00
d	Counterpart Funds (NHAI)	0.00	0.00	0.00
e	Loan to NHAI	447.20	444.00	379.00
<b>B</b>	<b>EAP-NHAI</b>	<b>2236.00</b>	<b>2220.00</b>	<b>1894.00</b>
f	Strengthening of PIC	0.00	0.00	
<b>2</b>	<b>Other Schemes (a+b+c+d)</b>			
a	Other Schemes- NH (O)	1979.01	2010.35	2194.79
b	Travel Expenses (Domestic)			
c	Machinery & Equipment			
d	NHDP Phase III			
3	Works under BRDB	600.00	623.93	650.00
<b>4</b>	<b>Other Charges &amp; IT (a+b)</b>			
a	Other Charges	10.00	0.82	4.00
b	Development of Information Technology			
5	Strategic Roads under RW	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Strategic Roads under BRDB	74.00	67.80	78.00
<b>7</b>	<b>R&amp;D and Training</b>			
a	R&D Planning Studies	10.00	0.55	10.00
b	Training Including Professional Services			
8	Charged Expenditure	6.00	5.93	6.00
9	NHAI (Investment)	6541.06	6541.06	6972.47
10	SARDP-NE	710.00	698.02	1200.00
	<b>Total CS (A) + (B)</b>	<b>12166.07</b>	<b>12168.46</b>	<b>13009.26</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>			
a	E&I for States from CRF	264.93	171.30	250.74
b	E&I for UTs from CRF	9.00		10.00
	<b>Total-CSS</b>	<b>273.93</b>	<b>171.30</b>	<b>260.74</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>IEBR</b>	2090.00	2090.00	4100.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14530.00</b>	<b>14429.76</b>	<b>17370.00</b>

## ANNEXURE-28.2.3

## National Highways Authority of India Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No	Name of Project	Length	NH No	Category	Funded By	Total Project Cost	Likely date of completion	Expenditure upto Mar'2008	Estimated Expenditure as per BE 2008-09			Actual Expenditure incurred during Oct-Mar 2008		
									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
<b>NHDP Phase I</b>														
(a)	Completed Projects													
1	Gurgaon Kotputli (ADB Pkg-I)	126.00	8	GQ [DM]	ADB	251.00	Completed	370.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Vijayawada - Eluru (ADB, Pkg-V) (Km 3.4 to 75)	72.00	5	GQ [CK]	ADB	134.00	Completed	350.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86	0.96	2.82
3	Raniganj-Panagarh (ADB Pkg-II)	42.00	2	GQ [DK]	ADB	137.00	Completed	231.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Barwa Adda-Barakar (ADB Pkg-III)	43.00	2	GQ [DK]	ADB	120.00	Completed	200.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Nandigama-Vijayawada (ADB, Pkg-IV)	35.00	9	Others	ADB	138.65	Completed	80.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Surat-Manor Package - I (Surat - Atul)	79.60	8	GQ [DM]	ADB	504.60	Completed	472.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Surat-Manor Package - II (Atul - Kajali)	38.60	8	GQ [DM]	ADB	174.59	Completed	289.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Surat-Manor Package - III (Kajali - Manor)	57.40	8	GQ [DM]	ADB	192.71	Completed	287.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Tumkur-Haveri (Tumkar-Sira) Pkg-I	41.40	4	GQ [MC]	ADB	184.00	Completed	224.14	0.69	0.35	1.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
10	Sikandra-Bhaunti (TNHP-1) Pkg-II-A	62.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	323.62	Completed	318.48	8.00	2.00	10.00	2.85	0.71	3.56
11	Khaga-kokhranj (TNHP -3) Pkg-III-A (UP)	43.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	151.70	Completed	209.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.24	1.18
12	Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP-5) Pkg-IV-B in Bihar	45.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	230.55	Completed	275.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02

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									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
13	Dehri-on-son-Aurangabad (TNHP-6) Pkg.IV-D	40.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	242.61	Completed	274.19	1.60	0.40	2.00	0.58	0.14	0.72
14	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-7) Pkg.V-A [Aurangabad-Barachati]	60.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	320.42	Completed	333.72	7.98	1.99	9.97	7.98	1.99	9.97
15	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar]	80.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	452.71	Completed	514.68	27.20	6.80	34.00	7.62	1.91	9.53
	Total (a)	865.00				3558.16		4434.21	45.47	11.54	57.01	21.88	5.96	27.84
(b)	On-going Projects													
16	Tumkur-Haveri (Sira-Chitradurga) Pkg-II	66.70	4	GQ [MC]	ADB	304.00	Ongoing	371.39	3.36	1.72	5.08	31.13	15.98	47.11
17	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga section) Pkg-III	18.00	4	GQ [MC]	ADB	104.00	Ongoing	90.95	23.02	11.82	34.84	5.26	2.70	7.96
18	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga-Harithar) Pkg-IV	77.00	4	GQ [MC]	ADB	318.00	Ongoing	269.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.02	3.02
19	Tumkur-Haveri (Davengere-Haveri) Pkg-V	56.00	4	GQ [MC]	ADB	241.00	Ongoing	203.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.36	1.07
20	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Pkg.II-C, Km38-115 on NH2 in UP	77.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	372.40	Ongoing	324.43	46.40	11.60	58.00	14.92	3.73	18.65
21	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Pkg.III-C	72.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	286.00	Ongoing	312.68	6.08	1.52	7.60	4.63	1.16	5.79
22	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] Pkg.V-C (Km320-398.75)	78.75	2	GQ [DK]	WB	399.75	Ongoing	330.33	53.80	13.45	67.25	15.72	3.93	19.65



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									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
23	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Pkg.I-A (Km199.66-250.50)	50.83	2	GQ [DK]	WB	367.49	Ongoing	399.80	0.80	0.20	1.00	5.87	1.47	7.34
24	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP-2) Pkg.I-B ( Km 250.50-307.50)	59.02	2	GQ [DK]	WB	261.22	Ongoing	298.87	5.16	1.29	6.45	28.16	7.04	35.20
25	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Pkg.I-C (Km321.10-393)	72.83	2	GQ [DK]	WB	348.44	Ongoing	395.65	130.39	32.60	162.99	16.60	4.15	20.75
26	Bhaunti - Fatehpur (GTRIP-4) Pkg.II-B	51.50	2	GQ [DK]	WB	495.35	Ongoing	618.07	20.00	5.00	25.00	10.66	2.66	13.32
27	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP-5) Pkg.IV-A	76.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	467.93	Ongoing	424.90	4.00	1.00	5.00	0.30	0.07	0.37
28	Sasaram-Dehri-on-sona (GTRIP-6) Pkg.IV-C	30.00	2	GQ [DK]	WB	221.87	Ongoing	234.19	8.00	2.00	10.00	19.68	4.92	24.60
29	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-I) (Km163.28-164.30 on NH-2) (Ganga Bridge)	1.02	2	GQ [DK]	WB	91.36	Ongoing	129.66	11.20	2.80	14.00	10.71	2.68	13.39
30	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-II) (Km158-198 on NH-2)	38.99	2	GQ [DK]	WB	440.93	Ongoing	457.42	93.60	23.40	117.00	46.08	11.52	57.60
31	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-III) (Km198-242.708 on NH-2)	44.71	2	GQ [DK]	WB	534.39	Ongoing	473.01	115.79	28.95	144.74	68.03	17.01	85.04
	Total (b)	870.35				5254.13		5334.41	521.60	137.35	658.95	280.46	80.40	360.86
	Total Phase-I	1735.35				8812.29		9768.61	567.07	148.89	715.96	302.34	86.36	388.70
<b>NHDP Phase II</b>														
(a)	Completed Projects													
32	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Km.52.5-2) of NH-8B, Pkg-I	50.50	8B	NSEW (EW)	ADB	255.96	Completed	238.74	0.66	0.34	1.00	4.37	2.24	6.61

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									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
	Total (a)	50.50				255.96		238.74	0.66	0.34	1.00	4.37	2.24	6.61
(b)	On-going Projects													
33	Kurnool - Anantpur (AP-10) ADB KM 211.000-251.000 - ADB Sector-II/C-10	40.00	7.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	194.80	Ongoing	38.87	44.48	22.84	67.32	13.11	6.73	19.84
34	Anantpur - AP/Karnatak Border (AP-11) ADB KM 251.000-293.40 -ADB Sector-II/C-11	42.40	7.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	208.46	Ongoing	47.08	30.84	15.84	46.68	14.41	7.40	21.81
35	Kurnool - Anantpur - (NH-7) KM 293.40-336.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-12	42.60	7.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	239.19	Ongoing	27.28	41.97	21.55	63.52	11.84	6.08	17.92
36	Anantpur - AP/Karnatak- (NH-7) KM 336.000-376.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-13 in AP	40.00	7.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	243.38	Ongoing	20.28	48.55	24.93	73.48	8.68	4.46	13.14
37	Anantpur - AP/Karnatak- (NH-7) KM 376.000-418.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-14 in AP	42.00	7.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	205.92	Ongoing	47.96	32.17	16.51	48.68	17.86	9.17	27.03
38	Anantpur - AP/Karnatak (NH-7) KM 418.000-463.640 -ADB Sector-II/C-15	45.60	7.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	243.64	Ongoing	52.19	48.80	25.05	73.85	20.21	10.37	30.58
39	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Km.117-52.5) of NH-8B, Pkg-II	64.50	8B	NSEW (EW)	ADB	399.89	Ongoing	310.24	28.27	14.52	42.79	54.83	28.15	82.98
40	Garamore-Bamanbore (Km.254-182.60) of NH-8A, Pkg-III	71.40	8A	NSEW (EW)	ADB	360.70	Ongoing	245.35	18.01	9.24	27.25	14.23	7.30	21.53

Sl No	Name of Project	Length	NH No	Category	Funded By	Total Project Cost	Likely date of completion	Expenditure upto Mar'2008	Estimated Expenditure as per BE 2008-09			Actual Expenditure incurred during Oct-Mar 2008		
									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
41	Garamore-Gagodhar (Km.254-308 of NH-8A) & (Km 281.30-245 of NH-15), Pkg-IV	90.30	8A & 15	NSEW (EW)	ADB	412.78	Ongoing	300.77	47.15	24.21	71.36	34.82	17.87	52.69
42	Radhanpur to Gagodhar, (Km.138.80-245 on NH-15), Pkg-V	106.20	15.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	429.40	Ongoing	360.83	4.20	2.16	6.36	43.07	22.11	65.18
43	Radhanpur-Deesa (Km.458-372.60 on NH-14), Pkg-VI	85.40	14.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	399.89	Ongoing	383.99	4.20	2.16	6.36	49.25	25.29	74.54
44	Lalitpur - Sagar (Km.94-132 of NH-26) in MP/ ADB C-II A/3	38.00	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	198.00	Ongoing	31.91	61.76	31.71	93.47	13.83	7.10	20.93
45	Lalitpur - Sagar (Km.132-187 of NH-26) in MP/ ADB C-II A/4	55.00	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	255.00	Ongoing	78.22	25.31	13.00	38.31	18.51	9.50	28.01
46	Lalitpur - Sagar (Km.187-211 of NH-26) in MP/ ADB C-II A/5	26.00	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	151.30	Ongoing	37.40	32.64	16.76	49.40	6.96	3.58	10.54
47	Lalitpur - Sagar - Rajmarg Choraha (Km.211-255 of NH-26) in MP/ ADB C-II A/6	44.00	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	203.43	Ongoing	40.38	65.05	33.40	98.45	7.06	3.62	10.68
48	Lalitpur - Sagar - Rajmarg Choraha (Km.255-297 of NH-26) in MP/ ADB C-II A/7	42.00	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	206.96	Ongoing	51.79	23.13	11.87	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
49	Rajmarg Chauraha - Lakhnadon (Km.297-351 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/8	54.00	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	251.03	Ongoing	21.15	99.11	50.89	150.00	6.71	3.44	10.15
50	Rajmarg Chauraha - Lakhnadon (Km.351-405.70 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/9	54.70	26.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	229.91	Ongoing	10.21	99.11	50.89	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	40.00	76.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	384.25	Ongoing	227.65	56.06	28.78	84.84	41.58	21.35	62.93
52	Kota - Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	63.00	76.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	440.50	Ongoing	274.96	56.06	28.78	84.84	63.33	32.52	95.85
53	Kota - Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	65.00	76.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	446.40	Ongoing	237.44	56.06	28.78	84.84	58.67	30.12	88.79
54	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-9) Km 406 to Km 449	43.15	76.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	297.72	Ongoing	146.72	40.25	20.67	60.92	26.14	13.42	39.56
55	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-10) Km 449 to Km 509	59.85	76.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	378.22	Ongoing	235.21	40.25	20.67	60.92	30.54	15.68	46.22
56	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-11) Km 509 to Km 579	70.00	76.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	311.35	Ongoing	247.94	20.14	10.34	30.48	35.37	18.16	53.53
57	Shivpuri Bypass - MP/RJ Border (MP-1)	53.00	25 & 76	NSEW (NS)	ADB	360.34	Ongoing	277.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.43	16.13	47.56
58	Jhansi - Shivpuri (MP-2)	35.00	25.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	213.69	Ongoing	131.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.70	14.22	41.92
59	Jhansi - Shivpuri (UP/MP-1)	41.00	25.00	NSEW (NS)	ADB	220.31	Ongoing	98.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.79	9.14	26.93
60	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	15.00	25.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	158.06	Ongoing	63.53	70.78	36.34	107.12	13.49	6.92	20.41
61	Orai - Jhansi (UP-4)	66.00	25.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	451.97	Ongoing	200.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.24	12.44	36.68
62	Orai - Jhansi (UP-5)	50.00	25.00	NSEW (EW)	ADB	340.68	Ongoing	61.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.48	7.43	21.91

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									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
63	Lucknow - Ayodhya (Km.8.25 to 45 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-I	36.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	193.00	Ongoing	129.56	66.18	16.54	82.72	34.83	8.71	43.54
64	Lucknow - Ayodhya (Km.45 to 93 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-II	47.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	217.00	Ongoing	148.39	63.06	15.77	78.83	36.18	9.04	45.22
65	Lucknow - Ayodhya (Km.93 to 135 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-III	41.93	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	212.00	Ongoing	147.29	62.02	15.51	77.53	44.52	11.13	55.65
66	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur (Km.135 to 164 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-IV	29.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	205.00	Ongoing	131.10	52.48	13.12	65.60	6.82	1.70	8.52
67	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur (Km.164 to 208 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-V	44.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	227.00	Ongoing	81.74	46.88	11.72	58.60	14.70	3.67	18.37
68	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur(Km.208-251.70 on NH-28 in UP)Pkg-VI	43.70	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	239.00	Ongoing	138.33	50.88	12.72	63.60	33.97	8.49	42.46
69	Gorakhpur - Kasia(Km.279.80-319.80 on NH-28 in UP)Pkg-VII	40.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	242.00	Ongoing	154.62	96.99	24.25	121.24	20.82	5.21	26.03
70	Kasia - Bihar-UP Border (Km.319.80 to 360.91 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VIII	41.12	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	227.00	Ongoing	108.96	57.02	14.26	71.28	14.46	3.62	18.08
71	UP/Bihar Border - Dewapur (Km.360.91 to 402 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-IX	41.09	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	300.00	Ongoing	121.52	53.15	13.29	66.44	44.58	11.14	55.72
72	Dewapur - Kotwa (Km.402 to 440 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-X	38.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	240.00	Ongoing	59.22	53.15	13.29	66.44	7.57	1.89	9.46

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									External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total
73	Kotwa - Mehsi (Km.440 to 480 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XI	40.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	239.00	Ongoing	63.53	73.15	18.29	91.44	7.72	1.93	9.65
74	Mehsi Muzaffarpur(Km.480-520 on NH-28 in Bihar)Pkg-XII	40.00	28.00	NSEW (EW)	WB	275.00	Ongoing	67.70	83.56	20.89	104.45	8.69	2.17	10.86
	Total (b)	2066.94				11653.17		5660.95	1852.87	751.54	2604.41	995.00	438.40	1433.40
	Total Phase-II	2117.44				11909.13		5899.69	1853.53	751.88	2605.41	999.37	440.64	1440.01
	Grand Total (Phase I+II)	3852.79				20721.42		15668.31	2420.60	900.77	3321.37	1301.71	527.00	1828.71



## ANNEXURE 27.2.4

## Physical progress of various phases of NHDP during 2007-08

(in Kms)

		Phase I GQ& Others	Phase II NS-EW & others	Phase III A	Phase IV	Phase V	Total
<b>Construction Completed</b>	Targets	437	2013	435	-	-	2885
	Achievements	213 (49)	1020 (51)	381 (88)			1614 (56)
<b>Highway Length tolled</b>	Targets	1896	-	-	-	-	1038
	Achievements	1038 (55)					
<b>Construction Contract Awarded</b>	Targets	-	811	2066	-	2861	5738
	Achievements	-	43 (5)	278 (13)	-	582 (20)	1202 (21)

Figures in parenthesis denote percentage achieved rounded to the nearest integer.

## ANNEXURE-27.2.5

## PMGSY - Allocation/Release/Expenditure

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Allocation			Releases	
		10th Plan	2007-08	2008-09	10th Plan	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	570.00	105.00	105.00	752.22	316.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	209.00	77.00	117.00	149.54	102.03
3	Assam	677.00	456.00	731.00	998.87	555.00
4	Bihar	1114.00	457.00	687.00	985.88	733.06
5	Chhattisgarh	1026.00	690.00	540.00	1505.03	1050.89
6	Goa	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.11	0.00
7	Gujarat	270.00	65.00	65.00	285.13	144.56
8	Haryana	110.00	30.00	30.00	303.34	216.21
9	Himachal Pradesh	544.00	287.00	207.00	496.68	320.58
10	Jammu & Kashmir	180.00	115.00	315.00	126.09	72.74
11	Jharkhand	770.00	225.00	205.00	334.90	0.00
12	Karnataka	495.00	110.00	110.00	347.33	271.49
13	Kerala	110.00	30.00	30.00	90.35	24.68
14	Madhya Pradesh	1859.00	890.00	590.00	2545.64	1615.66
15	Maharashtra	670.00	145.00	145.00	442.60	563.96
16	Manipur	136.00	33.00	33.00	24.33	78.99
17	Meghalaya	185.00	45.00	45.00	42.88	0.00
18	Mizoram	114.00	52.00	62.00	207.93	21.96
19	Nagaland	110.00	30.00	30.00	118.13	12.51
20	Orissa	1161.00	543.00	973.00	1472.10	546.83
21	Punjab	135.00	35.00	35.00	178.17	360.21
22	Rajasthan	1280.00	434.00	244.00	2676.46	1646.64
23	Sikkim	110.00	30.00	30.00	116.08	174.51
24	Tamil Nadu	410.00	90.00	90.00	326.02	71.03
25	Tripura	145.00	40.00	40.00	121.49	143.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	1910.00	675.00	465.00	1877.29	1228.40
27	Uttarachal	370.00	130.00	160.00	98.18	78.74
28	West Bengal	947.00	376.00	526.00	1050.99	549.69
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15642.00</b>	<b>6200.00</b>	<b>6615.00</b>	<b>17673.76</b>	<b>10899.94</b>
29	LWE, Border Distt. R&D (as approved)	225.00	180.00	130.00	0.00	0.11
30	Admn. Expenses, QC, PMC/PIC (5%)	330.62	84.80	119.00	0.00	0.12
31	NRRDA	28.00	25.00	12.00	0.00	10.00
32	Union Territories	0.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	3.89
33	Misc Charges	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
34	Interest on NABARD loan	0.00	0.00	644.00	0.00	85.76
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16225.62</b>	<b>6500.00</b>	<b>7530.00</b>	<b>17678.76</b>	<b>11000.02</b>

## ANNEXURE-27.2.6

State-wise allocation and release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes  
Roads of Interstate & Economic Importance

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State / UTs	10th Plan		11th Plan	2007-08		2008-09
		Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	17.48	900.00	5.91	5.20	5.29
2	Arunachal Pradesh		20.53		6.38	0.00	1.57
3	Assam		9.48		6.38	0.00	1.56
4	Bihar		0.00		3.15	0.00	1.68
5	Chattisgarh		7.45		2.00	0.00	0.70
6	Goa		0.32		0.00	0.00	0.13
7	Gujarat		28.09		6.40	14.06	1.62
8	Haryana		2.57		6.62	6.62	15.20
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		2.05	1.89	2.06
10	Jammu & Kashmir		0.13		1.73	0.00	4.77
11	Jharkhand		0.00		0.94	0.00	3.19
12	Karnataka		42.94		23.32	22.64	20.37
13	Kerala		0.00		2.68	0.00	1.27
14	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		12.81	6.89	6.12
15	Maharashtra		2.01		20.71	18.84	8.35
16	Manipur		2.35		0.08	0.00	2.14
17	Meghalaya		1.50		0.72	0.64	0.44
18	Mizoram		7.80		2.92	4.41	3.36
19	Nagaland		16.33		5.75	5.20	5.45
20	Orissa		35.61		12.08	1.90	33.74
21	Punjab		5.44		2.83	2.52	3.47
22	Rajasthan		13.95		5.91	10.97	18.00
23	Sikkim		12.17		12.70	15.72	4.70
24	Tripura		4.02		0.16	0.00	8.43
25	Tamil Nadu		3.01		1.97	1.70	0.45
26	Uttar Pradesh		33.55		6.38	5.50	2.83
27	Uttaranchal		11.95		6.65	0.00	4.47
28	West Bengal		7.00		5.70	5.00	1.31
	Reserve for States						13.07
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>285.68</b>		<b>164.93</b>	<b>129.70</b>	<b>175.74</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>							
1	A&N Island		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chandigarh		0.00		1.00	0.00	3.00
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.00		2.00	0.00	0.50
4	Daman & Diu		0.50		2.00	1.60	1.50
5	Delhi		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Lakshdweep		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Pondicherry		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Reserved for UTs				4.00	0.00	5.00
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>0.50</b>		<b>9.00</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>10.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>286.18</b>		<b>173.93</b>	<b>131.30</b>	<b>185.74</b>

## ANNEXURE-27.2.7

## Scheme wise Outlay in respect of Road Transport Sector for the Annual Plan 2008-09

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09
1.	<b>Road Safety</b>	73.00
i	Refresher Training to Drivers in Unorganized Sector and Human Resource Development	20.00
ii	Publicity measures and awareness campaigns	25.00
iii	Road Safety Equipments and Pollution Testing and Control	5.80
iv	National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme	22.20
2	<b>National Data Base Network</b>	75.00
	<b>New Schemes</b>	
1	Setting up of Inspection and Maintenance	1.00
2	Strengthening of Public Transport System	30.00
3	Creation of National Road Safety Board	1.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>180.00</b>

## ANNEXURE – 27.4.1

## Port-wise outlay &amp; expenditure during Annual Plan 2007-08

SI (A)	Ports/organisation	BE 2007-08			Actual Expenditure (2007-08)		
		BS	IEBR	Total	BS	IEBR	Total
1	Kolkata	0.00	30.31	30.31	0.00	26.02	26.02
2	Haldia	0.00	7.05	7.05	0.00	30.58	30.58
3	R.R. Scheme	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>37.36</b>	<b>37.37</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>56.60</b>	<b>56.60</b>
	Mumbai	0.00	50.36	50.36	0.00	29.32	29.32
4	JNPT	0.00	188.18	188.18	0.00	70.29	70.29
5	Chennai	0.00	47.81	47.81	0.00	46.72	46.72
6	Cochin	100.01	58.51	158.52	89.37	49.71	139.08
7	Vizag	8.00	75.00	83.00	0.00	37.32	37.32
8	Kandla	0.00	89.49	89.49	0.00	41.39	41.39
9	Mormugaon	0.00	10.10	10.10	0.00	11.48	11.48
10	Paradip	45.00	55.00	100.00	0.00	42.05	42.05
11	New Mangalore	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.00	29.25	29.25
12	Tuticorin	1.00	78.46	79.46	0.00	52.71	52.71
13	Ennore	0.00	61.00	61.00	0.00	34.53	34.53
	<b>Sub-total (A)</b>	<b>154.02</b>	<b>787.27</b>	<b>941.29</b>	<b>89.37</b>	<b>501.37</b>	<b>590.74</b>
	Others						
16	DCI	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	123.30	123.30
17	ALHW	53.16	0.00	53.16	21.65	0.00	21.65
18	R&D	17.74	0.00	17.74	3.36	0.00	3.36
19	Assistance for studies on Non Major Ports & MSDC	1.27	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	SSCP	140.22	524.22	664.44	139.22	133.54	272.96
21	Post Tsunami Work	105.09	0.00	105.09	19.51	0.00	19.51
22	Web Based EDI	7.50	0.00	7.50	0.04	0.00	0.04
23	IT for Deptt. of Shipping	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.35	0.00	0.35
	<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>325.47</b>	<b>824.22</b>	<b>1149.47</b>	<b>184.13</b>	<b>257.04</b>	<b>441.17</b>
	<b>Sub-Total (A+B)</b>	<b>479.49</b>	<b>1611.49</b>	<b>2090.98</b>	<b>273.50</b>	<b>758.41</b>	<b>1031.91</b>
24	Survey Vessel	19.00	0.00	19.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498.49</b>	<b>1611.49</b>	<b>2109.98</b>	<b>278.50</b>	<b>758.41</b>	<b>1036.91</b>

## ANNEXURE-27.5.1

## Financial Progress of the Civil Aviation Sector – During 2007-08

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Organisation	2007-08	
		Outlay	Exp.( Prov.)
1	2	3	4
1	Air India Ltd.	6337.01	5148.19
2	Indian Airlines Ltd.	2507.70	2250.79
3	Airports Authority of India	1961.41 (45.00)*	1980.23 (55.00)*
4	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	246.50	97.36
5	Indira Gandhi Rashtriy Uran Academy	(39.00)	(32.90)
6	Directorate General of Civil Aviation	(87.00)	(52.99)
7	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	(12.00)	(0.37)
8	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	15.00	15.00
9	Air India Charters' Ltd.	1124.47	920.79
10	Aero Club of India	(17.00)	(10.92)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12347.09</b> <b>(200.00)</b>	<b>10509.54</b> <b>(152.18)</b>

\* Includes EAP.

i) Figures in Brackets indicate budgetary support component.



## ANNEXURE-27.5.2

## Financial Performance of Organisations of Ministry of Civil

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	11th Plan	2007-08		2008-09
	Targets	Targets	Ach.	Targets
NACIL				
Total Revenue	113367.15	15374.00	15257.47	17314.00
Total Expenses	111925.73	17518.00	17483.63	19470.50
Profit/(loss) after Tax	1441.42	(2144.00)	(2226.16)	(2156.50)
Air India Charters Ltd.				
Total Revenue	14044.93	2263.10	110.31	1744.00
Total Expenses	13174.10	2193.23	1094.37	1691.00
Profit/(loss) after Tax	870.83	69.87	65.94	53.00
Airports Authority of India (AAI)				
Total Revenue	23782.70	3477.18	4289.21	4117.40
Total Expenses	14419.09	2150.69	2549.84	2714.70
Profit/(loss) after Tax	5149.99	795.89	1081.87	841.55
Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.				
Total Revenue	1800.00	243.31	220.11	238.52
Total Expenses	1465.62	219.31	213.90	226.02
Profit/(loss) after Tax	209.52	22.13	23.17	14.45

## ANNEXURE-27.5.3

## Organization-wise Outlay for 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No	Organisation	2008-09
1	National Aviation Company of India Limited Ltd.	5786.48
2	Airports Authority of India	3377.10 (95.88)*
3	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	123.80
4	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	1.12 (1.12)
5	Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)	63.00 (63.00)
i)	DGCA	58.00 (58.00)
ii)	National Flying Training Institute, Gondia	5.00 (5.00)
6	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	15.00 (15.00)
7	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	15.00
8	Aero Club of India	15.00 (15.00)
9	Air India Charters' Ltd.	634.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10031.00</b> <b>(190.00)</b>

\* Includes EAP.

i) Figures in Brackets indicate budgetary support component.

## ANNEXURE-26.1

## Scheme-wise outlay and expenditure during Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan 2007-08	
		Outlay	Expenditure
<b>I</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>		
1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and circuits	460.00	517.98
<b>II</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>		
1	Externally Aided Projects	8.00	8.46
	a) Buddhist Centres	6.00	5.98
	b) UNDP Endogenous Projects	2.00	2.48
2	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS	50.00	53.00
3	Capacity Building for Service Providers	15.00	7.45
4	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	165.00	170.89
5	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	70.00	64.11
6	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	20.00	23.70
7	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg Kashmir	7.00	3.00
8	Computerization and Information Technology	20.00	21.56
9	Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan	5.00	2.46
10	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	40.00	2.21
11	Creation of Land bank for Hotels	10.00	0.00
12	Equity contribution to ITDC	73.00	73.00
13	Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development	10.00	4.00
	<b>TOTAL (CS+CSS)</b>	<b>953.00</b>	<b>951.82</b>

## Chapter 28

### Energy

28.1 Availability and access to energy are considered as catalysts for economic growth. In order to achieve the envisaged growth of the economy at 9%, a commensurate increase in the availability of energy has been projected in the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plans are being formulated in accordance with those plan projections. Since independence, the country has seen significant expansion in the total energy use with a shift from non-commercial to commercial sources. The share of commercial energy in total primary energy consumption rose from 59.7% in 1980–81 to 72.6% in 2006–07. Accepting the challenge of enhancing energy supply in a cost effective way, the energy sector continued its growth and primary commercial energy supply in 2007-08 grew by 7.42% whereas total primary energy supply grew by 5.75%. Share of non-commercial energy in the total primary energy supply dipped from 27% in 2006-07 to 26% in 2007-08.

28.2 To meet our long term growth target, the power generation capacity needs to increase from a level of around 1,60,000 MW inclusive of all captive plants in 2006-07 to 9,60,000 MW by 2031-32. The actual achievement in 2007-2008 was 9263 MW. Good performance of Hydro sector helped in nearly achieving the 2007-08 generation target. Generating capacity addition target for 2008-09 has been set at 11061 MW. Production of Coal, the dominant fuel in the energy mix, grew by 5.9% in 2007-08 and about 50 million tonnes of coal, both coking and thermal, was imported. India's requirement of coal in 2008-09 is projected to

touch 555 Million tonnes but despite an ambitious growth projection for domestic coal production of 8.8% in 2008-09, the domestic coal supply would fall short by nearly 58 Million tonnes. About 5.8% growth in domestic oil production and 37% growth in gas production have been projected in 2008-09 whereas 6.5% growth in demand for petroleum products has been estimated during this period. Share of renewables in total power generation at the end of the tenth Plan was only 3.14%. The Eleventh Plan envisages raising share of renewable generation to 5.27%. Share of renewable generating capacity is projected to increase from 9% in 2007-08 to 10% in 2008-09.

#### POWER

##### Introduction

28.3 Power is an important critical infrastructure and prime mover for economic growth. This sector has received utmost priority in the successive Five-Year Plans since independence resulting in utility-based installed generation capacity rising from 1362 MW at the time of independence to more than 1,45,000 MW today. Along with the growth in installed generation capacity, there has also been a phenomenal increase in the transmission and distribution (T&D) capacity. However, despite these achievements, the power sector has not kept pace with the growth in demand leading to persistent shortages and unreliability.

28.4 The Electricity Act, 2003 provided the essential framework for reforms in this sector and to promote Energy Efficiency in consumption and Demand Side Management measures. The enactment of the Electricity Act in June, 2003 was a major milestone which paved the way for development of the Power Sector within a competitive and liberal framework while protecting the interests of the consumers as well as creating a conducive environment for attracting investments in the sector. The National Electricity Policy and the National Tariff Policy were formulated for providing direction to the power sector within the ambit of the Electricity Act. The Regulatory framework has been established and has been in operation for 4 to 9 years. However, both competition and a robust regulatory regime that supports such competition are still to be realized.

#### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN (2007-08) & ANNUAL PLAN (2008-09)

##### Electricity Generation & Plant Load Factors (Utilities)

28.5 Against a target of 710.00 Billion Units (BU), actual generation during 2007-08 was

704.47 BU, representing a negligible shortfall of 0.78 %. The hydro generation exceeded the target by 12.76 % but the achievement of thermal generation was marginally short of the target. & nuclear generation fell short of target by 26.13 %.

28.6 The hydro generation also include 5.27 BU of electricity received from Bhutan's Chukha, Kurichu Hydel and Tala Hydel projects.

28.7 The total generation envisaged for 2008-09 is 774.34 BU, which is about 9.06 % higher than the target for the preceding year. The generation programme for 2008-09 includes 5.62 BU from the Chukha, Kurichu, and Tala Hydel Projects in Bhutan.

28.8 The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 2007-08 and projections for 2008-09 in respect of power utilities are summarized in Table 28.1. A detailed region-wise break-up of these numbers is provided in Annexure 28.1.

28.9 During 2007-08, the target for All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) for thermal stations was 77.14 % and the actual achievement was

**Table 28.1: Source-wise Electricity Generation**

(Million Units)

	2006-07	2007-08		2008-09
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Hydro	113315	109450	123424	118450
Thermal	527499	572194	558990	631270
Nuclear	18605	22713	16777	19000
Import from Bhutan	3010	5643	5278	5624
<b>Total</b>	<b>662429</b>	<b>710000</b>	<b>704469</b>	<b>774344</b>

**Table 28.2: Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)**

	2006-07	2007-08		2008-09
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Prov. Target
Central Sector	84.80	82.74	86.74	83.40
State Sector	70.60	72.51	71.89	75.40
Private Sector	86.40	86.77	90.79	87.10
<b>All India</b>	<b>76.80</b>	<b>77.14</b>	<b>78.61</b>	<b>79.00</b>

78.61%. Twenty-seven coal based thermal power stations reported a PLF higher than the national Average the highest being 101.24 % for Dahanu Thermal Power Station of Reliance Energy located in Maharashtra State. Table 28.2 summarizes the sector-wise break-up of PLFs for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and the target for 2008-09. The targets and achievement in respect of PLF for all State Electricity Boards, Central Power Organizations and Private Sector are provided in Annexure 28.2.

### Capacity Addition

28.10 Only 9263 MW of generating capacity could be added in 2007-2008 which was about 56.70% of the target. Table-28.3 summarize the capacity additions realized during 2007-08 and the targets for 2008-09.

28.11 The project-wise details of capacity addition are provided in Annexure 28.4. There were 31 generating units totaling about 7072.20 MW that failed to achieve the targeted 2007-08 generating capacity addition programme. The delayed projects comprised of 328 MW of hydro capacity (4 generating units), 6084.20 MW of thermal capacity (24 generating units) and 3 units of 660 MW of

Nuclear capacities. The complete list of delayed projects is provided in Annexure 28.4.

28.12 The generation capacity addition of 11061.20 MW targeted for 2008-09 includes capacity addition of 3570 MW in the Central Sector, 4054.20 MW in the State Sector and 3437 MW in the Private Sector. The 2008-09 target includes projects aggregating 7072.20 MW that spilled over from 2007-08. The scheme-wise details of anticipated additions to installed capacity during 2008-09 are indicated in Annexure 28.5.

### Transmission & Distribution

28.13 The programme and achievement in respect of construction/energisation of 765 KV/400 KV/ 220 KV transmission lines for 2007-08 along with the targets for 2008-09 is summarized in Table 28.4. The actual achievement in 2007-08 shows that the target was exceeded in 400 kV & 765 kV segment of transmission lines.

### Power Sector Reforms

28.14 Power sector reforms have been under way for over a decade. Some of the

**Table 28.3: Addition in Capacity (MW)**

	2006-2007	2007-2008		2008-09
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Hydel	2306.00	2751.00	2423.00	1097.00
Thermal	4006.80	12704.20	6620.00	9304.20
Nuclear	540.00	880.00	220.00	660.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6852.80</b>	<b>16335.20</b>	<b>9263.00</b>	<b>11061.20</b>

**Table 28.4: Transmission Lines additions**

	2006-2007	2007-2008		2008-2009
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
+/-500 kV HVDC	0	0	120	1250
765 kV	580	160	370	519
400 kV	7940	6907	6947	7061
220 kV	5199	5448	4160	4269

(Ckt. kms)



important changes that have been realized are:

- As many as 14 States have restructured or corporatized their power sector and unbundled their boards into separate entities for transmission, distribution and generation. These States are -- Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Assam, Tripura, Maharashtra and West Bengal. However, remaining States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Meghalaya have sought further extension may continue for some more time as agreed to mutually by State and Central Government.
- Twenty-seven States have either constituted or notified the constitution of SERC and twenty one SERCs have issued tariff orders. The States of Manipur & Mizoram have constituted a Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC). With the Electricity Act, 2003 having come into force the setting up of SERCs has become mandatory. The States where the SERCs are not in existence have been advised to take necessary action for the setting up of SERCs. These are Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh.
- Distribution has been privatized in Orissa and Delhi.
- Twenty-seven States have notified rural areas under section 14 of the Act, which provides for taking up composite schemes of generation and distribution without any license.

### **Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007**

Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007, amending certain provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, was enacted on 29th May, 2007

and brought into force w.e.f. 15.6.2007. The main features of the Amendment Act are:

- Central Government, jointly with State Governments, to endeavour to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households.
- No License required for sale of electricity from captive units.
- Definition of theft expanded to cover use of tampered meters and use for unauthorised purpose.
- Theft made explicitly cognizable and non-bailable.
- Deletion of the provision for elimination of cross subsidies. The provision for reduction of cross subsidies would continue.

### **OPERATIONALISATION OF OPEN ACCESS**

28.16 Open access is one of the key features of Electricity Act, 2003 for making the electricity industry competitive. Open access in inter-State transmission is fully operation. To give a fresh impetus to implementation of open access over transmission lines of State Utilities and over the distribution networks, the Ministry of Power convened the Conference of the Chief Secretaries in April, 2007 and the Conference of Chief Ministers in May, 2007 where open access was one of the agenda items. The Ministry also convened interaction with the Forum of Regulators (FoR) and the State Power Secretaries on 5.11.2007 exclusively on operationalisation of open access at State level. The SERCs have resolved to actively operationalise open access.

### Power Trading

28.17 Power Trading has been instituted with incorporation of Power Trading Corporation of India in the year 1999. Enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 paved a way for developing market for optimal utilization of energy; promote exchange of power with the neighboring countries and easy access for exchange of power within the country for surplus to deficit system. Twenty-two (22) numbers of trading companies have been issued trading licence as on 31st March, 2007. During the year 2006-07, only nine companies have been engaged in power trading. The total volume of electrical energy traded by these companies was 15.02 BU, which constitute 2.24% of the total generation from utilities as against 14.18 BU which constituted 2.27% of the total generation from utilities in previous year 2005-06.

### Power exchanges

28.18 CERC has issued guidelines for setting up power exchanges. It has also given approval to one application for setting up power exchange. This would further facilitate competition.

### Guidelines for procurement of electricity

28.19 In compliance with sector 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government on January 19, 2005 had notified guidelines for procurement of power by Distribution Licensees through competitive bidding. On March 31, 2006, Central Government has also issued the standard bid document containing Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for Proposal (RFP) and model Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for long-term procurement of power from projects having specified site and location through tariff based competitive bidding. The Central Government has further revised these standard bidding documents on 21st September, 2007 based on the experience

gained so far and the feedback received from the stakeholders.

### Setting up of Ultra-Mega Power Projects

28.20 Recognizing the fact that economies of scale leading to cheaper power can be secured through development of large size power projects. Ministry of Power has launched an initiative for development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) with a capacity of 4000 MW or above. These projects would be realized through tariff based competitive bidding. The size of these projects being large would meet the power needs of a number of States through transmission of power on regional and national basis. The projects will include development of power projects as well as associated Coal Mine in respect of pithead sites and imported coal sourcing in respect of coastal sites. These projects will be awarded to developers on Build, Own, and Operate (BOO) basis. The bidding process in respect of Sasan, Mundra and Krishnapatnam UMPPs has been completed. M/s. Tata Power has been awarded the Mundra Project at Rs.2.26 per kWh. M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. has been awarded Sasan and Krishnapatnam UMPPs at Rs.1.19 per kWh and Rs.2.33 per kWh respectively. The respective Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of Sasan, Mundra and Krishnapatnam UMPPs have been transferred to the successful bidders. The bidding process in respect of Talaiya UMPP has been initiated. The development of other projects is contingent upon the various clearances from the respective state Governments.

### Guidelines issued for encouraging competition in developing of Transmission projects

28.21 Central Government has notified guidelines for encouraging competition in development of transmission projects. Similarly, guidelines for tariff based bidding for transmission projects have also been

notified. Further, as per the guidelines for Encouraging Competition in Development of Transmission Projects, an Empowered Committee has been constituted for identification of projects and selection of developers. The Empowered Committee has identified 14 transmission projects for development through competitive bidding. Expression of interest for four transmission projects have been invited by PFC and REC for tariff based competitive bidding.

### Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)

28.22 APDRP went into operation in March, 2003. The scheme has two components viz. Investment and Incentive. Under the investment component projects worth Rs.19180 crore had been sanctioned. However, as seen from the summary of the investment component given in Table 28.5 below, the investments under APDRP have not progressed well.

28.23 As regards the incentive components of the APDRP scheme, nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have received incentive amount aggregating to Rs. 2665.94 crore (as on 31.10.2008) corresponding to an overall loss reduction of Rs. 5753.22 crore by these nine States over their loss levels of 2001-02. There is, however, no evidence to show if all the reported loss reductions are of a permanent nature. The details of State-wise incentive disbursement for 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, & 2007-08 are given in Table 28.6.

### Restructuring of APDRP

28.24 A Resolution to “Reduction of AT&C losses to 15 percent” was passed in the Chief Ministers’ Conference held under the Chairmanship of the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 28th May 2007. It was resolved that the States commit themselves to achieve and

**Table 28.5: Status of APDRP Investment Component as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2008**

(Rs.crore)

	Category of States	Project Outlay	APDRP component	Released amount	Counterpart drawn	Total utilization
1	Non-special	13668.28	5567.26	5103.83	4951.36	9883.01
2	Special	3365.30	3152.81	2571.68	66.52	2276.85
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17033.58</b>	<b>8720.07</b>	<b>7675.51</b>	<b>5014.32</b>	<b>12159.86</b>

**Table 28.6: Status of Incentive Payments under APDRP**

(Rs.crore)

States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
Andhra Pradesh		265.11					265.11
Gujarat	236.38			148.08	76.87	577.98	1039.31
Haryana	5.01	100.48					105.49
Maharashtra	137.89						137.89
Rajasthan		137.71					137.71
W. Bengal			73.00	302.76	5.88	115.10	496.74
Kerala				64.94	31.44	51.55	147.93
Punjab				65.28	44.14	142.52	251.94
Madhya Pradesh					54.06	243.55	297.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>379.28</b>	<b>503.30</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>581.06</b>	<b>212.39</b>	<b>1130.70</b>	<b>2879.73</b>

sustain drastic reduction in the overall AT&C losses through the next five years, and at least to a level of 15% in the APDRP project areas as has been demonstrated by the participating States in APDRP towns and cities. Towards this end, the States with appropriate assistance from the Centre would establish the necessary baseline data and adopt IT applications for energy accounting and auditing, besides ensuring a resolute elimination of electricity theft, which is negating various investments and initiatives for power sector reforms. It is further reiterated that where free or subsidized power is provided to a section of consumers, the State Government shall ensure upfront payment of the same to the utilities. The focus of the restructured APDRP during XI Plan shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction.

### **Renovation & Modernization (R&M)**

28.25 In the Eleventh Plan 81 old thermal units with total capacity of about 13,032 MW have been identified for Life Extension (LE) Works at an estimated cost of Rs. 16574 crores including slip over units from 10th plan, out of the above 50 units (8362 MW) are in state sector and 31 units (4670 MW) are in central sector. After implementation of LE schemes, the economic operating life of the units was expected to get extended by another 15-20 years besides overall improvement in performance of the units. Also R&M works relating to 77 thermal units (19205 MW) out of which 25 units (5035 MW) in state sector and 52 units (14170 MW) in central sector, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3090 crores have been identified for implementation during the 11th Plan. During the 11th Plan period Life extension works on Ukai- unit 1 (120 MW) and partial LE works on Obra unit - 6 (94 MW) & Harduaganj unit 5 (60 MW) have been completed so far. Work on Panipat unit - 1 (110 MW) is in advance stage of completion. Order for life extension works on another 19 units (3043 MW) have been taken

up during available plant shut down. R&M works on 10 units (2090 MW) have been completed so far. Three power stations viz., Bokaro 'B' TPS (3x210MW), Kolaghat TPS (3x210MW) and Nasik TPS Unit-3 (1x210MW) have been identified for efficiency integrated R&M study through bilateral cooperation with funding from KFW, Germany. Further, few units such as Bandel TPS Unit-5 (210MW), Koradi TPS Unit-1 (210MW) and Panipat TPS (2x110MW) have also been identified for efficiency integrated R&M through World Bank assistance.

28.26 For the XI Plan, a total of 56 hydro R&M schemes (Revised from earlier programmed 60 schemes) having an installed capacity of about 10810 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 4178 crores were programmed to accrue a benefit of about 4097 MW through Life Extension, Up rating and Restoration. Out of 56 schemes, till date only 2 schemes (1 in Central Sector and 1 in State Sector) with an installed capacity of 134 MW at a cost of about Rs. 36 crores have been completed and has accrued a benefit of 50 MW through Life Extension & Up rating. R&M works on 54 Ongoing schemes are under various stages of completion i.e. Implementation, Tendering, DPR preparation / finalization and RLA Studies.

### **Plan Outlay**

28.27 The actual expenditure in the power sector in the Central Sector during 2006-07 was Rs. 27271.04 crore against the approved Outlay of Rs.32,051.80 crore. In the case of State Sector, the anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 was Rs.22187.74 crore against the approved outlays of Rs.20719.94 crores for A.P 2006-07. Table 29.7 summarizes the plan outlays for 2006-07 onwards for both the Central and the State sectors. Detailed outlays for each State & CPSUs are presented in Annexure 28.6.

Table 28.7: Annual Plan Outlays

(Rs. crore)

	2006-2007 Actual	2007-2008		2008-09
		Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay
States & UTs	22187.74	26941.27	28484.75	33413.96
Central Sector	27271.04	38489.55	29746.15	45838.10
Total(All India)	49458.78	65430.82	58230.90	79252.06

Table 28.8: Utilization by North Eastern Council

(Rs. crore)

	2006-2007 Actual Expenditure	2007-2008		2008-09
		Approved Outlay	Plan Allocation	Approved Outlay
Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council	39.50	55	--	68.70

Table 28.9: Year-wise Allocation and Actual Utilization during 2003-04 to 2007-08

(Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization (%)
<b>2003-04</b>			
Central Sector	1007.72	1035.65	102.77
State Sector	2036.28	2519.39	123.72
Total	3044.00	3555.04	116.79
<b>2004-05</b>			
Central Sector	993.50	684.78	68.93
State Sector	1352.22	1728.63	127.84
Total	2345.72	2413.41	102.89
<b>2005-06</b>			
Central Sector	897.21	695.86	77.56
State Sector	1402.85	1475.85	105.20
Total	2300.06	2171.71	94.42
<b>2006-07</b>			
Central Sector	1195.81	1272.06	106.38
State Sector	1416.38	1136.09	80.21
Total	2612.19	2408.15	92.19
<b>2007-08</b>			
Central Sector	1907.00	1956.46	102.59
State Sector	923.68	874.34	94.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>2830.68</b>	<b>2830.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

28.28 The utilization of funds available for the power sector development in the Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC) is given in Table 28.8.

### Externally Aided Power Projects

28.29 The year-wise allocation and actual utilization of external assistance in 2003-04 to 2007-08 by Ministry of Power through bilateral and multilateral arrangements is indicated in Table 28.9.



## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (RE) PROGRAMME:

### RGVY in Tenth Plan:

28.30 Govt. of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGVY) in April 2005 to provide electricity access to all rural households and extend free connections to all BPL households (estimated at 2.3 crore) by 2009. RGVY subsidizes the capital cost by 90 per cent through Government of India grants. The approved capital cost estimates for RGVY is Rs. 16,000 crores with a subsidy component of Rs. 14,750 crore. The physical targets included electrification of 1,25,000 un-electrified villages for creating rural electricity distribution backbone and village electrification infrastructure and last mile service connectivity to 10 per cent households in the village @ Rs. 6.50 lakhs per village. The target to give free connections to 2.34 crore BPL households was also included in the above estimates. Further, the estimates covered intensification works in 4.62 lakh already electrified villages @ Rs. One lakh per village for. Phase I of the scheme in the 10th Plan was implemented during 2005-06 and 2006-07 with a provision of Rs. 5000 Crore as subsidy under the Plan Budget of the Ministry of Power. A total amount of Rs.4903.95 Crore including the subsidy was released to different States during the last two years of the Tenth Plan (i.e. 2005-06 & 2006-07). During this period Ministry of Power reported the progress of electrification of 38,875 unelectrified villages, load intensification works in 11,527 electrified villages and provision of free electricity connections to 6,72,588 BPL households.

### RGVY in Eleventh Plan:

28.31 Government of India approved the continuation of “Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana - Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household

Electrification”, Scheme in the XI-Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households, electrification of about 1.15 lakh un-electrified villages and electricity connections to 2.34 crore BPL households by 2009. The approval has been accorded for capital subsidy of Rs.28000 crore during the Eleventh Plan period. The revised estimate for the entire programme is Rs. 51,995 Crore which includes the capital subsidy of Rs. 46,812 Crore. After accounting for the subsidy of Rs.5,000 Crore provided in the Tenth Plan the requirement of subsidy for the Eleventh Plan is estimated at Rs. 41,812 Crore. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) would be the nodal agency for the scheme. Ninety per cent capital subsidy would be provided towards overall cost of the projects under the scheme, excluding the amount of state or local taxes, which will be borne by the concerned State/ State Utility. The balance 10% of the project cost would be contributed by states through own resources/loan from financial institution. The following features would be in place for achieving the objective for which the scheme has been set.

- The states will finalize their Rural Electrification Plans in consultation with Ministry of Power and notify the same within six months. Rural Electrification Plan will be a roadmap for generation, transmission, sub-transmission and distribution of electricity in the state which will ensure the achievement of objectives of the scheme.
- For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for: i) Guarantee by State Government for a minimum daily supply of 6- 8 hours of electricity in the RGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying



electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003 and ii) deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationalize the scheme.

- The Monitoring Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), Government of India will sanction the projects, including revised cost estimates, monitor and review the implementation of the scheme in addition to issuing necessary guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the scheme;
- Decentralized distribution-cum-generation from conventional or renewable or non-conventional sources such as biomass, bio fuel, bio gas, mini hydro, geo thermal and solar etc. for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. The funding will be on the pattern of 90% subsidy from Government of India and 10% loan from REC or from own funds of the state/ loan from financial institutions. The provision for subsidy requirement for DDG is Rs. 540 crore.
- A three tier monitoring mechanism has been set up for RGGVY on the pattern of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

### REVIEW OF RGGVY IN 2007-08

28.32 Ministry of Power set a target to electrify 40,000 un-electrified villages in 2007-08 and providing free electricity connections to around 40 lakhs BPL households. An amount of Rs.3,983 Crore was provided in the budget of Ministry of Power to meet the subsidy requirements of RGGVY during the year. As on 31st March, 2008 Ministry of Power had reported a cumulative achievement of electrification of

88,664 villages which 40838 electrified villages where intensive electrification had been carried out. In other words, the number of unelectrified villages electrified during 2007-08 is limited to 9,301 only i.e. 23.25 per cent of the set target of 40,000 villages. The intensification works had been carried out in 29,311 villages. During the year under review free electricity connections were provided to 16,21,182 BPL households. A total amount of Rs.3756.20 Crore has been released to RGGVY including the capital subsidy for the scheme.

### RGGVY for 2008-09

28.33 An amount of Rs.5500 Crore has been provided in the Ministry of Power budget to meet capital subsidy under RGGVY. Ministry of Power has set a target to electrify 25,000 unelectrified villages during 2008-09 and provide free electricity connections to 60 lakh BPL households. The achievement reported up to 01.09.2008 includes electrification of 2891 unelectrified villages and free electricity connections to 9,85,717 BPL households.

28.34 The Rural Electrification component under Bharat Nirman envisages electrification of all 1,25,000 un-electrified villages and electrify 2.3 Crore households (out of total 7.8 Crore un-electrified households in the country) by 2009. Thus the Rural Electrification component under Bharat Nirman is the sub-set of RGGVY. The time-frame for these two programmes coincides.

### New And Renewable Sources of Energy

28.35 The programmes under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) include (a) grid connected and stand-alone power generation from small hydro, wind, solar, biomass and industrial/urban wastes; (b) rural energy programmes like electrification of remote villages, biogas &

**Table 28.10: Financial outlays for 2007-08**

(Rs. crore)

Outlay	B.E.	R.E.
Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS)	605.00	461.00
External assistance in Plan (EAP)	23.00	23.00
Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	628.00	484.00
I.E.B.R.	384.16	637.58
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>1012.16</b>	<b>1121.58</b>

**Table 28.11: Financial outlays for 2008-09**

(Rs. crore)

Outlay	B.E.
Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS)	611.00
External assistance in Plan (EAP)	9.00
Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	620.00
I.E.B.R.	647.00
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>1267.00</b>

improved chulhas for cooking; (c) solar energy applications such as thermal water heaters, solar photovoltaic applications for lighting and water pumping; and (d) integrated rural energy programme (IREP). Research, development and demonstration programmes in new technologies like geo-thermal, hydrogen energy, fuel cells, alternative fuels for surface transport etc. are also undertaken by MNRE. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a financial institution under the administrative control of MNRE supports the renewable energy programmes by providing concessional funds. By the end of Tenth Plan (as on 31.03.2007) the installed renewable power generation capacity had reached 10,406.69 MW, representing about 8.1% of total installed generating capacity. Of this, wind power accounted for 7092 MW followed by small hydro at 1975.60 MW and biomass (including cogeneration) at 1158.63 MW. As on September 30, 2008, the contribution of power generation from renewables had reached 13451.09 MW representing about 9.2% of total installed generating capacity. Of this, wind power accounted for 9521.80 MW (70.79%) followed by small hydro at 2220.99 MW (16.51%) and biomass (including

cogeneration) at 1650.43 MW (12.27%). Approximate renewable energy potential and actual achievements are indicated in Annexure 28.7.

### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

28.36 The financial outlay for 2007-08 for MNRE is given in Table. The Outlay includes provisions for the institutions under MNRE including equity support for IREDA.

### Annual Plan 2008-09

28.37 The total outlay for MNRE for 2008-09 is provided in Table 11. The GBS of Rs.620.00 Crore includes an amount of 10% earmarked for utilization by North Eastern States and Sikkim under various programmes of MNRE. The programme-wise break up is given in Annexure VIII. The physical targets established for 2008-09 include 1.50 lakh biogas plants, installation of solar water heating systems with a total collector area of 600,000 sq.m and 20,000 solar cookers. Under power generation from renewable energy sources the targets are set to install 2000 MW of wind power, 250 MW of biomass power, 14.00 MW of solar power, 250 MW small hydro power and 16 MW

equivalent power capacity from Urban & Industrial wastes. Under Remote Village Electrification Programme it is targeted to sanction new projects for electrification of 1500 remote villages/hamlets. In addition test projects are proposed to be undertaken under the Village Energy Security Programme (VESP) in 70 villages/hamlets. Under the programme of Small Wind Energy and Hybrid Systems it is proposed to install 50 MW equivalent hybrid systems for displacement/conservation of conventional power.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

28.38 There are no Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) under MNRE during the Eleventh Plan.

### ZBB exercise for 11th Plan:

28.39 The various programmes of the Ministry for 11th Plan have been drawn up in light of recommendations made by Planning Commission and those made in the Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR). Accordingly, it is proposed to rationalize development and deployment strategy and in the former give a thrust through a sector-based approach in place of individual technology approach adopted during the 10th Plan. The approach adopted so far was lacking focus, suffered from lack of effective coordination and even led to duplication of efforts in some cases, with the result that desired outcomes have been affected. These shortcomings are sought to be overcome through well defined aims, target areas, integration of efforts and proper coordination among different programmes. Towards this end, the number of programmes that were in operation were rationalized or clubbed together for effective targeting and operational ease. The five Programmes under operation since the beginning of the Eleventh Plan are:

- (i) Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power;
- (ii) Renewable Energy for Rural Applications;
- (iii) Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications;
- (iv) Research, Design & Development for New & Renewable Energy; and
- (v) Supporting Programmes.

28.40 Programme-wise breakup of their approved outlays in Annual Plan 2008-09 is given in Annexure 28.8.

### Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector

28.41 Availability of crude oil & petroleum products will be crucial for meeting the GDP growth targets. Increasing import dependence of oil and continued volatility of international crude oil prices has raised concerns of oil security. Some of the policy measures identified include ensuring availability of oil and gas, enhancing domestic supply, diversification of supply sources and acquiring cost effective overseas equity oil & gas. The Country has surplus refining capacity and the surplus products are exported. The consumption of petroleum products has grown by 6.8% during the year 2007-08. The year 2007-08 has also seen a major spurt on global oil & gas prices leading to 43% increase in Foreign exchange outflow, thereby rising to US\$ 56.43 billion. During the year 2007-08 the Indian average crude oil import basket stood at 79.46 \$/barrel.

28.42 For enhancing indigenous production of oil and gas, the government is pursuing New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). The Upstream national oil companies, ONGC and OIL have taken measures to enhance production from existing fields through implementation of IOR/EOR. In addition, the

Government is considering the promotion of ethanol-blended petrol and bio-diesel. Import of natural gas to India through transnational pipelines is being pursued. The country is also setting up 5 million tonnes strategic storage capacity for crude oil.

28.43 ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), an overseas arm of Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), has acquired a number of producing assets and exploration blocks abroad. OIL, IOC and GAIL are also engaged in acquiring overseas exploration & production assets. OVL has been actively pursuing acquisition of oil & gas assets during last 2 decades and holds participating interests in 37 projects in 17 countries. During the year 2007-08, the total equity oil & gas share of OVL was 8.8 MMTOE.

28.44 The Eleventh Five Year has identified the following critical issues in the Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector:

- i) Pricing of petroleum products must move to full price competition at the refinery gate and retail level.
- ii) Ensuring that domestic natural gas to the power & fertilizer industry at reasonable price.
- iii) Strengthening upstream and downstream regulation in the oil and gas sector.
- iv) Ensuring competition and open access in the proposed pipeline transportation and distribution grid.
- v) Pursuing transnational gas pipelines.
- vi) Importing LNG at a competitive price to secure gas supplies on a long term basis
- vii) Directed subsidies on cooking and lighting fuels

## REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

### Demand/consumption for petroleum products

28.45 The consumption of petroleum products was estimated at 129.23 Mt in 2007-08. This yielded a growth of 6.8% over 2006-07. A high growth in consumption of petroleum products was observed in almost all the major petroleum products during 2006-07 & 2007-08. This level of growth is unprecedented in recent years. Table-12 compares growth of consumption of key products since 2002-03. No clear explanation is available for the spurt in consumption in

**Table -28.12: Growth in consumption of Petroleum Products (in '000 tonnes)**

PRODUCTS	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	QTY.	QTY.	QTY.	QTY.	QTY.	QTY.
LPG	8351	9305	10245	10456	10849	12165
MS	7570	7897	8251	8647	9286	10332
NAPHTHA/NGL	11962	11868	13993	12194	13886	13294
ATF	2271	2484	2813	3299	3983	4543
SKO	10404	10230	9395	9541	9505	9365
HSD	36645	37074	39650	40191	42897	47669
LDO	2064	1619	1477	883	720	667
LUBES	1250	1427	1336	2081	1900	2290
FO/LSHS	12738	12945	13540	12829	12618	12717
BITUMEN	2986	3373	3339	3508	3833	4506
OTHERS	7885	9529	7596	9586	11274	11399
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104126</b>	<b>107751</b>	<b>111635</b>	<b>113215</b>	<b>120751</b>	<b>128947</b>
Annual Growth %	3.7	3.5	3.6	1.4	6.6	6.8

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

2006-07 & 2007-08. It is pointed out that prices of petroleum products and fertilizer in India were well below prices for these products in SAARC countries during this period.

## EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

### Exploratory & development drilling

28.46 The national upstream companies ONGC and Oil India Ltd. carry out the Exploration & production activities. Besides these companies, Gail India Ltd, IOC, BPCL and HPCL have ventured into the upstream business through joint ventures. The anticipated achievement for exploratory drilling by the two national oil companies Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) was 482.54 thousand meters against the target of 481.01 thousand meters.

28.47 The target for development drilling by the two upstream PSUs was fixed at 542.07 thousand meters against which, the anticipated achievement was 579 thousand meters.

### Crude oil production

28.48 The anticipated crude oil production during 2007-08 was 34.76 million tonnes (mt) against the target of 34.96 mt. The shortfall in the achievement was due to law & order problem in the North Eastern Region. The contribution by the private sector and JVs in the total production was higher than the target (Annexure IX).

### Natural gas production

28.49 Natural gas production target for 2007-08 was kept at 33.35 billion cubic meter (bcm) against which, the anticipated production was 31.66 bcm. The contribution from the ONGC offshore fields has declined due to ageing of the fields. The contribution

by Private sector and JVs was also marginally lower than the target (Annexure 29.9).

### Refining & Marketing

28.50 Domestic refining capacity remained at 148.97 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) during the year 2007-08. Availability of petroleum products from the domestic refineries was more than the domestic demand on an overall basis. The country is now a net exporter of petroleum products. During 2007-08, the net export of petroleum products was 24.89 mt (April 2007-March, 2008).

### Policy Initiatives/Implementation

- The Government has so far signed 162 production sharing contracts (PSCs) under NELP including 52 PSCs during NELP-VI round of bidding. Government is in the process of awarding blocks announced during 7th round of NELP program.
- A total of 23 blocks have been awarded under first three rounds of bidding for Coal Bed Methane (CBM).
- The downstream oil & gas PUSs have also been allowed to venture into upstream business for acquiring exploration blocks in India and abroad.
- Bilateral dialogue is being pursued for import of natural gas from various countries such as Iran, Myanmar and Turkmenistan through transnational pipelines. However, timing of these pipelines remains uncertain.
- India imported about 3.24 MMT of LNG through spot and short term contracts to meet the growing demand of natural gas for the power & fertilizer sector. These volumes are over and above 5 MMTPA of LNG imported under a long term contract.



- Product quality norms for the Indigenous refineries are being set to meet the environmental norms and the roadmap set up by the Auto Fuel Policy Report.
- Revision of taxes and duties being undertaken to mitigate the effect of volatile crude oil prices in the international market.
- Initiatives are being taken up to import additional gas in the form of LNG and construction of new LNG terminals has been taken up.

### **Outlay & Expenditure**

28.51 An outlay of Rs. 33063.04 crore was approved for Petroleum & Natural Gas sector for the year 2006-07, against which the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 34782.10 crore which is 105% of the target.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

#### **Demand for petroleum products**

28.52 The Eleventh Plan envisages growth in consumption of petroleum products at CAGR of 2.9%. But actual consumption during 2006-07 and 2007-08 has been much higher. The demand of petroleum products in 2008-09 was estimated at 137.3 Mt against actual consumption of 128.9 Mt in 2007-08 showing an annual growth of about 6.5%.

### **EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION**

#### **Exploratory & development drilling**

28.53 Exploratory & development drilling target for ONGC & OIL for the year 2007-08 has been kept at 491.46 thousand meters and 597.66 thousand meters respectively. These targets are 1.85 % and 19.51 % higher than the anticipated achievements of 482.54 thousand meters and 500.08 thousand meters respectively during 2006-07. Company-wise

details of drilling activities are given at Annexure-28.12.

#### **Crude oil production**

28.54 The target for crude oil production for the year 2008-09 is 36.80 Mt. The incremental production of crude oil is proposed to be coming from private sector and JVs. The details of crude oil production is given at Annexure-29.13.

#### **Natural gas production**

28.55 Natural gas production target for 2008-09 has been fixed at 43.06 bcm against the anticipated achievement of 31.66 bcm in 2007-08. The higher gas production targets during 2008-09 in dependent on the projected productions from Reliance's KG basin gas, other private players and JVs. The details of productions are given at Annexure-29.14.

#### **Refining Capacity**

28.56 Refining capacity as on 1st April, 2008 was 148.97 mtpa and this is projected to increase to 204.21 Mtpa by 1st April, 2009. The increase in refinery capacity is mainly on account of refineries commissioned by Essar Oil and the Reliance. The details of refining capacity are provided at Annexure 29.15.

### **PLAN OUTLAY**

28.57 An outlay of Rs. 42424.65 crore has been approved for Annual Plan 2008-09 in respect of Petroleum & Natural Gas sector (Rs. 32387.82 crore for Exploration & Production and Rs. 10036.83 crore for Refining & Marketing sector). Budgetary support of Rs 25 crores has provided for the Rajiv Gandhi institute of Petroleum Technology. Company-wise details of outlays & expenditure are given in Annexure 28.16.



## COAL & LIGNITE SECTOR

### Overview

28.58 Coal and lignite are the principal source of commercial energy in the country. Coal demand has grown at the rate of more than 5% in the Tenth Plan Period and it is estimated to grow at the rate of more than 9% during the Eleventh Plan Period. Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages rapid development of this sector to meet the projected coal demand. Important policy issues for the Eleventh Plan are promoting coal production from captive mines in a significant manner by facilitating allocation of blocks to specified end users, instituting a regulatory mechanism for coal sector, shifting to GCV based fully variable coal pricing system and restructuring CIL. Emphasis is also laid on to make coal available to meet the projected energy requirements, augment coal resources through accelerated exploration programme, mitigate adverse impact of coal mining in the old mined out areas in Jharia & Raniganj Coalfields, improve safety & conservation, greater application of IT in all mining related activities, development of clean coal technologies, augmentation of washed coal supplies for power generation, augmentation of infrastructure facilities for improved coal movement, rationalisation of rail freight and improved project implementation.

### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

28.59 To give a boost to domestic coal production, efforts were made to minimize procedural delays involved in sanctioning of coal projects by the Government. Raw coal demand/offtake in 2007-08 exceeded the targets by about 2% whereas coal production fell short of target by about 1%. Targets of lignite production and gross power generation from Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) for the year 2007-08 have been achieved. Details performance of the sector

along with are performance of central sector schemes are shown in Annexure-28.12 & 28.13.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

#### Coal Demand

28.60 Projected coal demand for Annual Plan 2008-09 is 555.00 mt, which is about 9% more than the offtake in 2007-08. The demand of coking coal for hot metal production is about 8% of the total estimated coal demand in 2008-09. About 68% of the total estimated demand for non-coking coal in 2008-09 is for power sector utilities; about 5% is for cement sector; about 7% for captive power and the remaining 20% is for other sectors. The details of estimated coal demand are given in Annexure-28.12.

#### Coal Production

28.61 A coal production target of 496 mt is set for Annual Plan 2008-09 which is about 8% more than the production in 2007-08. This comprises of 405 mt from CIL, 41.50 mt from SCCL, and 50.34 mt from others. The company-wise coal production is given in Annexure-28.12. .

#### Washed Coal Production

28.62 The washed coking coal and washed thermal coal production from CIL sources is consistently falling short of targets. Coking coal production needs to be augmented by properly addressing the land acquisition and R&R issues in BCCL areas. Also, there is a need to set up more washeries for augmenting washed thermal coal in order to comply with the environmental stipulations of MOEF.

#### Demand Supply & Coal Movement

28.63 The projected demand is planned to be met through domestic production and imports. Proposed imports for the year is 45

Mt (17.80 Mt of coking coal and 27.20 Mt non-coking coal which is equivalent to 40.36 Mt of Indian non-coking coal). About 224.31 Mt of domestic coal is proposed to be moved by rail needing 26942 Four Wheeler Wagon (FWW) per day over and about 90.89 Mt through MGR. In addition imported coal will also have to be moved for supply to inland plants.

### **Status of Manpower & Employment**

28.64 The number of employees in CIL during 2007-08 (as on 31.3.2008) was 426979. This is proposed to be brought down to 413585 during 2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009) implying a decline of 3.14%. It is proposed to bring down the employment in SCCL from 75800 (as on 31.3.2008) to 71300 (as on 31.3.2009) implying a decline of 6%. Manpower requirement in NLC during 2008-09 is estimated to remain at 19363 or at the same level as on 31.3.2008.

### **Productivity**

28.65 Against an overall output per man shift (OMS) in CIL of 3.79 t (UG-0.73 t, OC-8.57 t) in 2007-08 the target of OMS for 2008-09 is set at 4.09 t (UG- 0.81 t, OC-9.34 t) implying an increase of about 8% in overall productivity. In case of SCCL against the overall OMS of 2.63 t (UG-1.02 t, OC-10.57 t) in 2007-08, the target of OMS for 2008-09 is set at 2.97 t (UG-1.17 t, OC-10.73 t) implying an increase of about 9% in overall productivity. In NLC, against the overall OMS of 8.11t in 2007-08, the target of OMS for 2008-09 is set at 8.52 implying an increase of about 5% in overall productivity.

## **CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES**

### **Promotional Exploration**

28.66 Against a drilling target of 1,50,000 meter in 2007-08 for promotional exploration,

the achievement was 1,15,500 meter. As against this, the target of drilling in 2008-09 is set at 1,50,000 meter.

### **Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks**

28.67 The scheme of detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks was taken up to reduce the time lag between allotment of mining blocks to potential captive users and commencement of coal mining operations by them. Against a drilling target of 1,86,000 meter in 2007-08, the achievement was 45,200 meters. The target of drilling for 2008-09 is set at 2,49,000 meters.

### **Science & Technology (R&D)**

28.68 Despite the thrust laid on Coal Research and Development (Science & Technology) programme, a continuing scheme since 1975, the progress has not been satisfactory both in terms of taking up of new projects and utilizing the outlays provided to various ongoing projects. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided in 2008-09 for this scheme.

### **Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)**

28.69 The purpose of the scheme is to improve the environmental conditions in the old mined out areas, particularly, Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, through implementing a number of projects for mitigating the damages that occurred due to unscientific mining carried out prior to nationalization of coal mines. The progress of implementation of this scheme has not been satisfactory due to constraints of land acquisition, agitations/frequent interruptions by local people, non finalization of site for rehabilitation by local authorities, technical problems, etc. Presently, there are 9 ongoing schemes under subsidence control, 4 schemes under environmental measures, 2 schemes under rehabilitation

(social mitigation) and 3 schemes under fire control. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided in 2008-09 against a expenditure of Rs 18.04 crore in 2007-08.

### **Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transport and Infrastructure in Coal Mines**

28.70 On the directions of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Coal had proposed two plan schemes, namely, (i) conservation and safety in coal mines and (ii) development of transport & infrastructure in coalmines as plan schemes in 2007-08. The same were examined in the Planning Commission earlier and were recommended as Non-Plan schemes in view of their nature. However a token provision of Rs. 0.01 crore had been provided for each scheme in AP 2007-08 to maintain line entries against these schemes. The Ministry of Finance (MoF), now, is of the view that, as the source of funding of these schemes is through the dedicated Subsidence Excise Duty collected under CCDA, funding would not be a problem. However, MoF insists that these schemes should be treated as Plan schemes for better monitoring. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.135 crore and Rs.21.80 crore respectively have been provided for these schemes in AP 2008-09.

### **Safety and Welfare Measures**

28.71 Safety of coal miners is a top priority area, specially as the production of coal is being increased from existing mines. Coal companies as operators of mines are primarily responsible for conducting safe mining operations and improving safety and health of miners. Directorate General of Mines Safety under Ministry of Labour & Employment is the safety regulatory authority and enforces the safety legislation in mines. Over the years the safety performance in the coal mines of the country has improved significantly.

28.72 The fatality rate reported in CIL for the year 2007 was 0.15 per million tonne of coal output. Similarly the fatality rate in SCCL and NLC has been 0.24 per million tonnes of coal output and 0.09 per million tonnes of lignite output respectively.

28.73 The overall housing satisfaction for 2007-08 was 98% in CIL, and 68% in SCCL. This is expected to reach 100% in CIL and 72% in SCCL in 2008-09. NLC has had 100% housing satisfaction over the years.

28.74 The total population covered under water supply scheme in RE 2007-08 was 23.04 lakh in CIL, 6.5 lakh in SCCL and 2 lakh in NLC. This coverage is expected to be raised to 23.17 lakh population in CIL during 2008-09. However in case of SCCL and NLC, there is no change in the population covered under this scheme in 2008-09.

28.75 Currently 85 hospitals with 5970 beds are in operation in CIL, 8 hospitals with 1058 beds operate in SCCL and 1 hospital with 369 beds in operates in NLC. In addition to this, 428 dispensaries in CIL, 40 dispensaries in SCCL and 5 dispensaries in NLC are also functioning.

### **PLAN OUTLAY**

28.76 An outlay of Rs.5299.50 crore (Rs.5049 crore IEBR and Rs.250 crore GBS) was provided in BE 2007-08 for Ministry of Coal (MoC). The expenditure (provisional) as reported by MoC is about 88% of the BE provision.

28.77 For Annual Plan 2008-09, MoC has been provided with an outlay of Rs.6896.61 crore. It has been planned to finance the outlay through an IEBR of Rs.6596.61 crore and a GBS of Rs.300 crore. There is no component of EAP (component routed through Budget) and the entire budgetary support is meant for Central Sector Schemes

of MoC. The company-wise/scheme-wise details of Outlay/Expenditure are given in annexure-28.13.

### **Externally Aided Projects**

28.78 There are no externally aided projects in the coal sector.

## ANNEXURE 28.1

## Energy Generation in 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Utilities)

(MU)

Year	Type		REGION					ALL
			Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	N- Eastern	INDIA
<b>2006-07</b>	Hydro		44757.31	18183.45	38847.14	8508.60	3018.36	113314.86
	Thermal	Actual	141599.08	170621.36	117289.54	94056.22	3932.94	527499.14
	Nuclear		4520.06	8941.79	5143.51	0.00	0.00	18605.36
	Bhutan Imp.							3010.08
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>190876.45</b>	<b>197746.60</b>	<b>161280.19</b>	<b>102564.82</b>	<b>6951.30</b>	<b>662429.44</b>
	Hydro		48973.00	17076.00	31732.00	7063.00	4606.00	109450.00
	Thermal	Target	145159.00	196715.00	122130.00	103842.00	4348.00	572194.00
	Nuclear		5557.00	11441.00	5715.00	0.00	0.00	22713.00
	Bhutan Imp.							5643.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>199689.00</b>	<b>225232.00</b>	<b>159577.00</b>	<b>110905.00</b>	<b>8954.00</b>	<b>710000.00</b>
<b>2007-08</b>								
	Hydro		50734.71	18340.76	39514.84	9835.73	4998.08	123424.12
	Thermal	Actual	146846.64	187933.27	123224.99	96885.82	4099.33	558990.05
	Nuclear		3154.28	9375.35	4247.28			16776.91
	Bhutan Imp.							5277.94
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200735.63</b>	<b>215649.38</b>	<b>166987.11</b>	<b>106721.55</b>	<b>9097.41</b>	<b>704469.02</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	Hydro		52067.00	18616.00	32345.00	10527.00	4998.08	118450.00
	Thermal	Target	154234.00	220424.00	130904.00	121642.00	4099.33	631270.00
	Nuclear		4744.00	8266.00	5990.00			19000.00
	Bhutan Imp.							5624.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>211045.00</b>	<b>247306.00</b>	<b>169239.00</b>	<b>132169.00</b>	<b>9097.41</b>	<b>774344.00</b>

## ANNEXURE –28.2

## Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Plants during the year 2007-2008

(%)

Sl.No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
State	Sector		
1	I.P.G.P.C.L. (Delhi)	55.06	57.30
2	H.P.G.C. (Haryana)	76.60	78.18
3	RRVUNL (Rajasthan)	88.49	90.35
4	P.S.E.B. (Punjab)	79.99	87.65
5	UPRVUNL (Uttar Pradesh)	58.78	56.33
6	GSECL (Gujarat)	72.29	76.32
7	G.M.D.C.L. (Gujarat)	31.88	45.95
8	MAHAGENCO (Maharashtra)	78.63	76.09
9	M.P.P.G.C.L. (Madhya Pradesh)	72.16	67.28
10	C.S.E.B. (Chhattisgarh)	80.92	80.75
11	APGENCO (Andhra Pradesh)	90.29	86.83
12	T.N.E.B. (Tamil Nadu)	83.47	81.83
13	K.P.C.L (Karnataka)	80.00	84.20
14	B.S.E.B. (Bihar)	11.21	4.71
15	J.S.E.B. (Jharkhand)	18.43	9.44
16	TVNL (Jharkhand)	62.61	48.71
17	O.P.G.C. (Orissa)	89.99	82.59
18	W.B.P.DEV.CORP (West Bengal)	60.47	67.85
19	D.P.L. (West Bengal)	61.74	42.21
20	A.S.E.B. (Assam)	30.23	20.37
21	VPGL	24.68	0.60
	<b>Average : SEB's</b>	<b>72.51</b>	<b>71.89</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>			
1	NTPC	86.21	90.42
2	Neyveli	72.31	79.76
3	D.V.C.	63.87	62.76
	<b>Average : Central Sector</b>	<b>82.74</b>	<b>86.74</b>
<b>Private Sector (Utilities)</b>			
1	TOR.POW. (AECO)	87.05	100.00
2	BSES / Dhannu	94.40	101.24
3	TATA / Trombay	86.61	85.78
4	CESC / Titagarh	83.16	87.77
	<b>Average : Private Utilities</b>	<b>86.77</b>	<b>90.79</b>
	<b>Average : ALL INDIA</b>	<b>77.14</b>	<b>78.61</b>



## ANNEXURE – 28.3

## Generating Units Commissioned/Rolled during the Year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Units Rolled / Commd.	
							Capacity (MW)	Date
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Guru Har Govind (Lehra Mohabat ) TPS-II	3	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250	03.01.08
2	Dholpur CCPP ( Ph-I)	GT-2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110	16.06.07
3	Dholpur CCPP ( Ph-I)	ST	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110	27.12.07
4	Yamuna Nagar TPP	1	Thermal	State	Haryana	HPGCL	300	13.11.07
5	Yamuna Nagar TPP	1	Thermal	State	Haryana	HPGCL	300	29.03.08
6	Maneri Bhali-II	1	Hydro	State	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	76	21.01.08
7	Maneri Bhali-II	2	Hydro	State	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	76	10.03.08
8	Maneri Bhali-II	3	Hydro	State	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	76	25.01.08
9	Maneri Bhali-II	4	Hydro	State	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	76	16.01.08
			Central	State	Private	Total		
		Hydro	0	304	0	304		
		Thermal	0	1070	0	1070		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		Total(NR)	0	1374	0	1374		
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
1	Sipat STPS-II	4	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500	27.05.07
2	Ratnagiri CCPP-II (GTs+STs)	Block3	Thermal	Central	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri gas & PPL	740	28.10.07
3	Omkareshwar	1	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	21.07.07
4	Omkareshwar	2	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	09.08.07
5	Omkareshwar	3	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	29.08.07
6	Omkareshwar	4	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	13.09.07
7	Omkareshwar	5	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	29.09.07
8	Omkareshwar	6	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	18.10.07
9	Omkareshwar	7	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	27.10.07
10	Omkareshwar	8	Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	65	04.11.07
11	Korba East TPP St-V	2	Thermal	State	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	250	11.12.07
12	Dhuvaran CCPP Extn.	ST	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	40	13.08.07
13	Paras TPS Extn.	1	Thermal	State	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	250	31.05.07
14	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur)TPP Extn.St.III	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	500	18.06.07

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Units Rolled / Commd.	
							Capacity (MW)	Date
15	OP Jindal (Raigarh) PH I & II TPP	1	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250	02.09.07
16	OP Jindal (Raigarh) PH I & II TPP	2	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250	06.03.08
17	OP Jindal (Raigarh) PH I & II TPP	3	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250	10.02.08
			Central	State	Private	Total		
		Hydro	520	0	0	520		
		Thermal	1240	1040	750	3030		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		Total (WR)	1760	1040	750	3550		
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Kaiga APP	3	Nuclear	Central	Karnatka	NPC	220	11.04.07
2	Rayalseema TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	210	20.11.07
3	Bellary TPP	1	Thermal	State	Karnatka	KPCL	500	03.12.07
4	Priyadarshani Jurala	1	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	28.03.08
			Central	State	Private	Total		
		Hydro	0.0	39.0	0.0	39.0		
		Thermal	0.0	710.0	0.0	710.0		
		Nuclear	220.0	0.0	0.0	220.0		
		Total (SR)	0.0	749.0	0.0	969.0		
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Kahalgaon STPS-II	6	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500	16.03.08
2	Mejia TPS	6	Thermal	Central	WB	DVC	250	01.10.07
3	Santadih	5	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	250	07.11.07
4	Sagardighi TPP	1	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300	21.12.07
5	Durgapur TPS Ext.	7	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300	24.11.07
6	Bakreshwar TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	210	23.12.07
7	Purulia PSS	4	Hydro	State	WB	WBSEDCL	225	18.07.07
8	Purulia PSS	3	Hydro	State	WB	WBSEDCL	225	27.08.07
9	Purulia PSS	2	Hydro	State	WB	WBSEDCL	225	23.11.07
10	Purulia PSS	1	Hydro	State	WB	WBSEDCL	225	20.01.08
11	Balimela-II Extn.	7	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	75	05.01.08
12	Balimela-II	8	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	75	27.03.08

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Units Rolled / Commd.	
							Capacity (MW)	Date
	Extn.							
			Central	State	Private	Total		
		Hydro	0	1050	0	1050		
		Thermal	750	1060	0	1810		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		Total (ER)	750	2110	0	2860		
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Teesta-V	1	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170	28.03.08
2	Teesta-V	2	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170	06.02.08
3	Teesta-V	3	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170	20.03.08
			Central	State	Private	Total		
		Hydro	510	0	0	510		
		Thermal	0	0	0	0		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		Total (NER)	510	0	0	510		
<b>ALL INDIA</b>								
			Central	State	Private	Total		
		Hydro	1030.00	1393.00	0.00	2423.00		
		Thermal	1990.00	3880.00	750.00	6620.00		
		Nuclear	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00		
		<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>3020.00</b>	<b>5493.00</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>9263.00</b>		

## ANNEXURE – 28.4

## Generating Units Slipped from the Programme of 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implmenting Agency	Capacity (MW)
1	Bhilai TPP	1	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL (JV)	250.00
2	Bhilai TPP	2	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL (JV)	250.00
3	Sipat STPS-I	1	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	660.00
4	Sipat STPS-II	5	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500.00
5	Kahalgaoon STPS-II	7	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500.00
6	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	7	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250.00
7	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	8	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250.00
8	RAPP	5	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPC	220.00
9	RAPP	6	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPC	220.00
10	Kaiga APP	4	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPC	220.00
11	Guru Har Govind (Lehra Mohabat) TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250.00
12	Kutch Lignite Extn.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	75.00
13	Amarkantak TPS	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	210.00
14	Valuthur CCPP Extn.ST	GT	Thermal	State	Tamilnadu	TNEB	60.00
15	Valuthur CCPP Extn.ST	ST	Thermal	State	Tamilnadu	TNEB	32.20
16	Sagardighi TPP	2	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300.00
17	Bakreshwar TPS-II	5	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	210.00
18	Ghatghar PSS	2	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	WRD	125.00
19	Ghatghar PSS	1	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	WRD	125.00
20	Priyadarshni Jurala	2	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39.00
21	Priyadarshni Jurala	3	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39.00
22	OP Jindal TPP Ph-I & II	4	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250.00
23	Sugen CCPP Block-I	B-I	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376.00
24	Sugen CCPP Block-II	B-2	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376.00
25	Sugen CCPP Block-III	B-3	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376.00
26	Gautiami CCPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145.00
27	Gautiami CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145.00
28	Gautiami CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	174.00
29	Konaseema CCPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140.00
30	Konaseema CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140.00
31	Konaseema CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	165.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31 Units</b>					<b>7072.20</b>

## ANNEXURE – 28.5

## Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Barsingsar Lignit	1	Thermal	Central	Rajasthan	NLC	125	Dec,2008
2	Barsingsar Lignit	2	Thermal	Central	Rajasthan	NLC	125	Jan,2009
3	RAPP	5	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPCIL	220	Jun,2008
4	RAPP	6	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPCIL	220	Mar,2009
5	GHT ( Lehra Mohabbat ) TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250	July,2008
6	Giral Lignit-II	2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	125	Sep,2008
7	Chhabra TPS	1	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250	Oct,2008
8	Chhabra TPS	2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250	Jan,2009
9	Kota TPP	7	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	195	Nov,2008
10	Suratgarh TPP-IV	6	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250	Nov,2008
11	Baglihar HEP	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	150	Sept,2008
12	Baglihar HEP	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	150	Oct,2008
13	Baglihar HEP	3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	150	Oct,2008
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	450	0	450		
		Thermal	250	1320	0	1570		
		Nuclear	440	0	0	440		
		<b>Total(NR)</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1770</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2460</b>		
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
1	Bhilai TPP	1	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL (JV)	250	April,2008
2	Bhilai TPP	2	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL (JV)	250	Sept,2008
3	Sipat STPS-II	5	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500	June,2008
4	Sipat - STPS-I	1	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	660	Nov,2008
5	Kutch Lignite Ext.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	75	June,2008
6	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	3	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GIPCL	125	Nov,2008
7	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GIPCL	125	Jan,2009
8	Amarkantak TPS Extn.	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	210	May,2008
9	Ghatgar PSS	1	Hydro	State	Maharastra	Maha. Irr. Dept.	125	May,2008
10	Ghatgar PSS	2	Hydro	State	Maharastra	Maha. Irr. Dept.	125	July,2008
11	OPJindal(Raigarh) PhI&II	4	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jin.Power	250	June,2008
12	Sugen CCPP	Blk-1	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376	Aug,2008
13	Sugen CCPP	Blk-2	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376	Oct,2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
14	Sugen CCPP	Blk-3	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376	Dec,2008
15	Pathadi TPS Ph-I ( Lanco Amarkantak Mega TPP )	1	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt.Ltd	300	Sept,2008
16	Trombay TPS Extn.	8	Thermal	Private	Maharashtra	Tata Power Co.	250	Oct,2008
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	250	0	250		
		Thermal	1660	535	1928	4123		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (WR)</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>4373</b>		
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Kaiga APP	4	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPCIL	220	June,2008
2	Valuthur CCPP Extn.	GT	Thermal	State	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	59.8	April,2008
3	Valuthur CCPP Extn.	ST	Thermal	State	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	32.4	June,2008
4	Vijayawada TPP-IV	1	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	500	Dec,2008
5	Priyadarshni Jurala	2	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	July,2008
6	Priyadarshni Jurala	3	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	Nov,2008
7	Priyadarshni Jurala	4	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	Mar,2009
8	Varahi Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Karnatka	KPCL	115	Dec,2008
9	Varahi Extn.	2	Hydro	State	Karnataka	KPCL	115	Feb,2009
10	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	50	Mar-09
11	Gautiami CCPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145	Sept,2008
12	Gautiami CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145	Sept,2008
13	Gautiami CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	174	Sept,2008
14	Konaseema CCPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140	Sept,2008
15	Konaseema CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140	Sept,2008
16	Konaseema CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	165	Sept,2008
17	Torangallu Extn.	1	Thermal	Private	Karnataka	JSW Energy ltd.	300	Oct,2008
18	Torangallu Extn.	2	Thermal	Private	Karnataka	JSW Energy ltd.	300	Jan,2009



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0.0	397.0	0.0	397.0		
		Thermal	0.0	592.2	1509.0	2101.2		
		Nuclear	220.0	0.0	0.0	220.0		
		<b>Total(SR)</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>989.2</b>	<b>1509.0</b>	<b>2718.2</b>		
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Kahalgaoon STPS-II ( Ph-I-II)	7	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500	Oct,2008
2	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	7	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250	Aug,2008
3	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	8	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250	Feb,2009
4	Sagardighi TPP	2	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDCCL	300	July,2008
5	Bakreshwar TPS-II	5	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDCCL	210	Sept,2008
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	0	0	0		
		Thermal	1000	510	0	1510		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (ER)</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1510</b>		
<b>ALL INDIA</b>								
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0.00	1097.00	0.00	1097.00		
		Thermal	2910.00	2957.20	3437.00	9304.20		
		Nuclear	660.00	0.00	0.00	660.00		
		<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>3570.00</b>	<b>4054.20</b>	<b>3437.00</b>	<b>11061.20</b>		

## ANNEXURE – 28.6

## Outlays / Expenditure - Power Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	STATE / UTs	Tenth Plan	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
		Approved	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Appd.)	(Actual)	(Appd.)	(RE)	(Appd.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7139.47	2167.96	2966.34	2094.92	55.37	224.69	224.69	257.19	117.69	389.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	491.19	72.77	84.81	119.65	122.65	97.52	106.72	84.87	84.87	255.51
3	Assam	835.42	82.77	73.09	290.48	255.60	425.59	245.30	398.19	398.19	416.97
4	Bihar	2719.58	131.68	498.28	322.84	499.53	739.61	557.26	832.88	832.88	774.47
5	Chhattisgarh	99.19	13.75	43.81	104.65	248.20	112.90	36.55	91.10	91.10	50.42
6	Goa	400.00	58.53	59.84	98.05	112.03	115.00	114.22	124.00	124.00	142.29
7	Gujarat	5958.49	571.39	1108.18	635.45	830.49	1011.70	1925.17	602.61	602.61	733.67
8	Haryana	1395.33	202.97	221.61	264.42	303.16	445.00	445.00	840.00	868.20	862.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	1235.00	363.79	169.90	67.91	90.61	77.01	80.29	153.50	153.50	322.80
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2879.49	437.75	546.16	695.85	708.31	971.78	485.55	1017.26	1017.26	1096.14
11	Jharkhand	814.00	142.32	43.10	304.34	412.51	1059.00	385.00	902.53	902.53	700.00
12	Karnataka	2206.99	860.06	1273.75	1623.44	1372.76	2433.04	1821.02	2098.61	2098.61	2410.73
13	Kerala	3425.00	728.92	328.90	453.01	559.73	900.39	637.01	996.43	996.43	914.35
14	Madhya Pradesh	5503.78	1481.80	1145.03	1095.04	1002.25	1164.29	1017.76	1539.72	1539.72	1619.78
15	Maharashtra	10149.71	2746.68	1334.94	759.81	1493.99	1399.99	1399.99	1916.55	1916.55	1431.00
16	Manipur	228.86	10.43	9.62	26.07	18.43	73.89	59.97	87.73	101.73	120.00
17	Meghalaya	501.37	55.81	78.51	94.39	129.27	227.00	171.76	331.24	248.85	425.93
18	Mizoram	192.80	38.98	56.41	55.60	90.26	72.00	68.34	79.53	77.84	67.50
19	Nagaland	247.95	24.31	41.59	31.49	72.63	67.31	31.91	78.49	80.86	104.28
20	Orissa	2858.54	322.16	429.26	269.26	150.78	501.79	118.39	595.78	331.98	750.21
21	Punjab	5963.65	532.78	528.76	843.33	1445.67	919.26	1803.83	1057.00	1057.00	2200.00
22	Rajasthan	6674.22	1220.07	2102.88	1982.75	2199.28	1991.00	2906.95	5107.00	5240.95	6196.68
23	Sikkim	240.00	37.49	39.57	89.13	24.01	32.04	28.83	54.00	54.66	71.00
24	Tamil Nadu	8000.00	1197.78	1002.61	1261.27	1544.47	1007.24	1950.30	1011.00	2051.10	2162.23
25	Tripura	223.30	29.63	31.65	21.32	42.13	90.00	53.07	103.00	58.54	98.05
26	Uttar Pradesh	9082.49	925.81	1037.97	859.38	972.29	1608.06	1700.00	3175.95	3959.89	5370.70
27	Uttarakhand	1847.05	210.21	118.74	285.38	396.18	436.74	264.99	383.31	286.06	499.81
28	West Bengal	7846.45	754.92	652.02	1560.20	1794.05	2118.23	1868.60	1627.50	1797.29	2048.73
	Sub Total (States)	89159.32	15423.52	16027.33	16309.43	16946.64	20322.07	20508.47	25546.97	27090.89	32235.10
1	A & N Islands	193.80	20.78	23.03	27.90	23.38	75.00	22.49	27.50	27.50	30.00
2	Chandigarh	108.94	16.52	19.60	19.95	21.65	19.16	20.85	25.10	25.10	21.50
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77.50	18.85	12.79	9.36	9.49	10.42	11.55	15.33	15.33	32.17
4	Daman & Diu	51.26	19.30	13.00	10.46	13.80	13.25	13.19	10.35	10.35	24.69
5	Delhi	3456.00	1575.86	1705.99	624.76	270.67	216.04	258.54	1250.00	1250.00	1015.65
6	Lakshadweep	13.89	2.78	8.50	2.55	9.90	28.00	25.31	21.72	21.72	16.77
7	Pondicherry	165.00	24.97	26.65	30.87	34.54	36.00	44.32	44.30	43.86	38.08
	Sub Total (U.T.s)	4066.39	1679.06	1809.56	725.85	383.43	397.87	396.25	1394.30	1393.86	1178.86
	Total (States & UTs)	93225.71	17102.58	17836.89	17035.28	17330.07	20719.94	20904.72	26941.27	28484.75	33413.96
1	NTPC	61680.00	2945.26	4549.85	5297.05	7187.92	11325.00	7820.58	12792.00	8621.00	13588.00
2	NHPC	32226.00	1830.74	2087.11	2424.34	2040.54	3183.64	2387.64	2501.95	2568.00	4385.19
3	POWERGRID	21370.00	2671.20	2351.26	3218.18	4110.93	4849.00	6329.06	6500.00	6615.00	8040.00
4	DVC	13519.50	146.02	316.51	626.46	976.93	2302.69	1542.42	4271.38	2523.87	6612.65
5	THDC	3646.50	339.68	560.05	1000.41	823.18	788.17	828.28	420.90	828.42	804.92
6	SJVN (NJPC)	3254.00	10.06	504.00	84.65	45.72	290.51	108.64	642.80	219.23	556.84
7	NEEPCO	4224.00	71.77	61.17	166.53	206.00	1181.13	233.95	1258.70	197.69	772.50

Sl. No	STATE / UTs	Tenth Plan	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
		Approved	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Appd.)	(Actual)	(Appd.)	(RE)	(Appd.)
8	PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	REC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	RGGVY	0.00				1100.00	3000.00	3000.00	3983.00	3913.45	5500.00
11	MOP (Misc.)	3479.00	634.49	311.35	694.14	356.32	703.56	598.14	782.53	161.21	200.00
	Sub Total (MOP)	143399.00	8649.22	10741.30	13511.76	16847.54	27623.70	22848.71	33153.26	25647.87	40460.10
	DAE (Power)	25644.00	2141.50	3508.96	4006.94	3927.95	3897.10	3938.98	4125.15	2865.00	3433.00
	NLC (Power)	8007.64	202.70	77.24	85.45	270.44	531.00	483.35	1211.14	1233.28	1945.00
	Total Central Sector	177050.64	10993.42	14327.50	17604.15	21045.93	32051.80	27271.04	38489.55	29746.15	45838.10
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>270276.35</b>	<b>28096.00</b>	<b>32164.39</b>	<b>34639.43</b>	<b>38376.00</b>	<b>52771.74</b>	<b>48175.76</b>	<b>65430.82</b>	<b>58230.90</b>	<b>79252.06</b>

## ANNEXURE 28.7

## New &amp; Renewable Energy Cumulative achievements as on 30.09.2008

No.	Sources / Systems	Achievements during 2008-09 (upto 30.09.2008)	Cumulative Achievements
<b>I. Power From Renewables</b>			
<b>A. Grid-interactive renewable power</b>			
1.	Biomass Power (Agro residues)	50.80 MW	656.60 MW
2.	Wind Power	764.80 MW	9521.80 MW
3.	Small Hydro Power (up to 25 MW)	40.15 MW	2220.99 MW
4.	Cogeneration-bagasse	193.00 MW	993.83 MW
5.	Waste to Energy		55.75 MW
6.	Solar Power		2.12 MW
	<b>Sub Total (in MW) (A)</b>	<b>1,048.75 MW</b>	<b>13,451.09 MW</b>
<b>B. Off-grid/Distributed Renewable Power (including Captive/CHP plants)</b>			
7.	Biomass Power / Cogen.(non-bagasse)	41.70 MW	136.70 MW
8.	Biomass Gasifier	2.42 MWeq.	102.21 MWeq
9.	Waste-to- Energy	4.36 MWeq.	31.07 MWeq
10.	Solar PV Power Plants and Street Lights	0.29 MWp	8.01 MWp
11.	Aero-Generators/Hybrid Systems		0.72 MW
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>48.77 MWeq</b>	<b>278.71 MWeq</b>
	<b>Total (A + B)</b>		<b>13,729.30 MW</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Remote Village Electrification</b>	252/NIL Villages/Hamlets	4237 villages + 1142 hamlets
<b>III. Decentralized Energy Systems</b>			
12.	Family Type Biogas Plants	0.66 lakh	40.32 lakh
13.	Home Lighting System	31,754 nos.	4,34,692 nos.
14.	Solar Lantern	27,360 nos.	6,97,419 nos.
15.	SPV Pumps		7,148 nos.
16.	Solar Water Heating - Collector Area	0.15 Mln. sq.m.	2.45 Mln. sq.m.
17.	Solar Cookers		6.37 lakh
18.	Wind Pumps		1342 nos.
<b>IV. Other Programmes</b>			
19.	Energy Parks	18 nos.	516 nos.
20.	Akshay Urja Shops		269 nos.

MWe = Megawatt equivalent; MW = Megawatt; kW = kilowatt; kWp = kilowatt peak; sq. m. = square meter

## ANNEXURE 28.8

## Programme-Wise Break-Up of Approved Outlay For Annual Plan (2008-09)

S. No.	Programme Component	Approved outlay (Rs. in Crore)
1	Grid-Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power	
	Grid-interactive Renewable Power	105.00
	Off-Grid/ DRPS	45.00
	Sub-total (1)	150.00
2	Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:	
	Remote villages Programmes	95.00
	Grid-connected Villages Programme	65.00
	Sub-total (2)	160.00
3	Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications	
	Solar Thermal Systems	26.00
	Demonstration of Solar Thermal/SPV systems and other activities	(4.50) *
	Energy Recovery from Wastes	(35.50) **
	Sub-total (3)	26.00
4	Research, Design & Development in Renewable Energy	
	R&D in New & Renewable Energy Technologies	70.00
	Institutions/ Centers (including MNRE institutions: SEC, C-WET, NIRE )	30.00
	Sub-total (4)	100.00
5	Supporting programmes	
	Information, Publicity and Extension (IPE)	91.50
	International Relations	10.00
	Administration and Monitoring including HRD & training	15.50
	Support to Public Enterprise & Industry	50.00
	Support to States	3.00
	Sub-total ((5)	170.00
6	Spillover liabilities of 10th Plan programmes (IREP & SNA-NE scheme)	5.00
	DOMESTIC BUDGETARY SUPPORT (DBS)	611.00
	Externally Aided Projects (EAP)	9.00
	Total GROSS BUDGETARY SUPPORT (GBS)	620.00
	INTERNAL LY GENERATED AND EXTRA BUDGETARY RESOURCES (IEBR)	647.00
	<b>TOTAL OUTLAY</b>	<b>1267.00</b>

\* covered in Item of IPE under S.No.5

\*\* covered in Item of Grid-Interactive and Distributed Power under S.No.1

## ANNEXURE-28.9

## Crude Oil Production

(MMT)

Region	2006-07 Actual	Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09 Proposed
			Target	Anticipated	
<b>a) ONGC</b>					
i) Onshore	8.058	42.44	8.57	8.06	8.16
ii) Offshore	17.99	97.62	18.58	18.40	18.90
Sub Total (a)	26.05	140.06	27.15	26.46	27.05
<b>b) OIL</b>	3.107	18.99	3.50	3.20	3.50
Total (ONGC+OIL)	29.16	159.05	30.65	29.66	30.55
c) JVCs/ Private Companies	4.83	47.71	4.31	5.10	6.25
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>33.99</b>	<b>206.76</b>	<b>34.96</b>	<b>34.76</b>	<b>36.80</b>

## Natural Gas Production

(BCM)

Region	2006-07 Actual	Eleventh Plan Target	2007-08		2008-09 Proposed
			Target	Anticipated	
i) Onshore	5.88	32.84	5.72	5.70	5.43
ii) Offshore	16.57	79.549	16.38	15.95	16.24
Sub Total (a)	22.44	112.39	22.10	21.65	21.67
b) OIL	2.265	16.43	2.98	2.37	2.50
Total (ONGC+OIL)	24.71	128.82	25.08	24.01	24.17
c) JVCs/ Private Companies	7.04	126.95	8.27	7.65	18.89
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>31.75</b>	<b>255.77</b>	<b>33.35</b>	<b>31.66</b>	<b>43.06</b>



## ANNEXURE-28.10

**ELEVENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08**  
**Petroleum and Natural Gas Refining Capacity**

(in MMT as on 1st April)

Name of the Refinery	2006	2007	2008 Projected	2012 Projected
1. IOC , Guwahati	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. IOC, Barauni	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3. IOC, Gujarat	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.70
4. IOC, Haldia	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.50
5. IOC, Mathura	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
6. IOC, Digboi	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
7. IOC, Panipat	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
8. IOC Paradip				15.00
9. BPCL, Mumbai	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
10. BPCL Bina				6.00
11. HPCL, Mumbai	5.50	5.50	7.90	7.90
12. HPCL, Visakh	7.50	7.50	8.33	15.00
13. HPCL Bhatinda				9.00
14. KRL, Kochi	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.50
15. CPCL, Manali	9.50	9.50	9.50	11.20
16. CPCL, Narimanam	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17. BRPL, Bongaigaon	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
18. NRL, Numaligarh	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
19. MRPL, Mangalore (JV)	9.69	9.69	9.69	15.00
20. ONGC, Tatipaka	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.16
21. RPL, Jamnagar	33.00	33.00	33.00	62.00
22. Essar Oil		10.5	14.00	14.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>138.47</b>	<b>148.97</b>	<b>158.70</b>	<b>234.96</b>

## ANNEXURE-28.11

## Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas Annual Plan Outlay (2008-09)

(Rs. Crore)

NAME OF PSU	2007-08		2008-09		
	BE	RE	Proposed (original)	Revised submission	Outlay Recommended
1	2	3	5	6	7
<b>I. EXPLORATION &amp; PRODUCTION</b>					
ONGC-OVL	5287.87	4758.94	6825.14	6825.14	6825.14
ONGC	17887.06	18346.12	19337.53	19337.53	19338.00
OIL	1705.68	1519.68	2230.67	2230.67	2230.67
GAIL	2572.83	2235.45	3966.31	3226.01	3226.01
IOC	264.00	282.00	256.00	256.00	256.00
HPCL	400.00	84.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
BPCL	126.00	740.00	312.00	312.00	312.00
Sub Total - I	28243.44	27966.19	33127.65	32387.35	32387.82
<b>II. REFINERY &amp; MARKETING</b>					
HPCL	2593.00	1522.00	1926.50	1926.50	1926.50
BPCL,Incl. KRL	1439.90	685.45	1660.00	1660.00	1660.00
CPCL	284.00	210.24	519.94	519.94	519.94
BRPL	518.86	471.19	557.39	557.39	557.39
IOC	2379.34	2145.00	5048.23	4483.00	4483.00
NRL	178.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
MRPL	727.02	87.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
Sub Total - II	8120.12	5220.88	10602.06	10036.83	10036.83
TOTAL Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector (I+II)	36363.56	33187.07	43729.71	42424.18	42424.65
TOTAL Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector (I+II)	36363.56	33187.07	43729.71	42424.18	42424.65
<b>I.PETROCHEMICALS</b>					
HPCL	57.00	126.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
GAIL	171.00	146.82	187.35	187.35	187.35
IOC	2175.00	2200.90	3955.20	3761.00	3761.00
BPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRPL	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CPCL	5.00	0.76	8.00	8.00	8.00
MRPL	83.00	28.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
NRL	10.00	9.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
SUB TOTAL - I	2508.50	2511.48	4201.55	4007.35	4007.35
<b>II. ENGINEERING</b>					
BALMER LAWRIE	25.00	25.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
BIECCO LAWRIE	5.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
SUB TOTAL - II	30.00	25.00	108.00	108.00	108.00
SUB TOTAL(I+II)	2538.50	2536.48	4309.55	4115.35	4115.35
GRAND TOTAL	38902.06	35723.55	48039.26	46539.53	46540.00
RGIPT-GBS	0.00	0.00	105.00	105.00	25.00
<b>Total MOP&amp;NG</b>	<b>38902.06</b>	<b>35723.55</b>	<b>48144.26</b>	<b>46644.53</b>	<b>46565.00</b>

## ANNEXURE-28.12

## Physical Performance (Mt)

	2003-04 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 BE	2011-12 Target
Coal Demand/Offtake							
Coking:							
Steel	29.67	34.744	34.10	34.90	39.02	44.00	68.50
Non Coking:							
Power (Utilities)	268.21	285.55	299.76	331.58*	363.67*	378.00	483.00
Power (Captive)	18.19	27.10	26.58			38.00	57.06
Cement	16.64	18.33	18.71	19.67	21.19	25.00	31.90
Others	48.21	43.38	54.37	76.17	81.56	70.00	90.54
Total non coking:	351.25	374.36	399.42	427.42	466.42	511.00	662.50
Total Demand/Offtake	380.92	408.80	433.52	462.32	505.44	555.00	731.00
Imports:							
Coking Coal	12.99	16.92	16.89	17.87	22.03	17.80	40.85
Non Coking Coal	8.69	12.02	21.69	25.20	27.77	40.36^	10.15^
Total Imports	21.68	28.95	38.58	43.08	49.80	~ 45.00	~ 48.00
Coal Production:							
ECL	28.00	27.25	31.11	30.46	24.06	31.00	46.00
BCCL	22.68	22.31	23.31	24.20	25.22	26.50	30.00
CCL	37.33	37.39	40.51	41.31	44.16	47.00	78.00
NCL	47.03	49.95	51.51	52.15	59.62	61.25	70.00
WCL	39.52	41.41	43.20	43.21	43.51	43.05	45.00
SECL	71.00	78.55	83.02	88.50	93.79	96.00	111.00
MCL	60.04	66.08	69.60	80.00	88.01	99.00	137.00
NEC	0.73	0.628	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.20	3.50
TOTAL CIL	306.36	323.57	343.38	360.91	379.48	405.00	520.50
SCCL	33.85	35.30	36.13	37.70	40.60	41.50	40.80
Others#	21.03	23.74	27.52	32.22	37.02	50.34	118.70
All India Total Prod.	361.24	382.61	407.03	430.83	457.08	496.84	680.00
NLC Lignite production (mt)	20.55	21.56	20.43	21.01	21.58	20.40	27.03
NLC Gross power generation (MU)	16389	16740	15705	15786	17457	15705	26077

^ In terms of Indian coal (imported Non-coking coal is 1.5 times superior to Indian coal in energy terms)

\* Includes demand for captive power.

# Includes TISCO/IISCO/DVC/JSMDCL/JKML/CAPTIVE MINES/MEGHALAYA.

## ANNEXURE-28.13

## Company-wise/Scheme-wise outlay/expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

PARTICULARS	2003-04 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 BE	2011-12 Target
INVESTMENT BY PSUs (IEBR)							
CIL	1156.82	1188.31	1611.23	2059.69	2033.51	3214.31	17390.00
SCCL	163.42	274.87	424.18	448.64	573.97	665.30	3340.00
NLC (Mines)	80.80	133.56	109.23	669.18	578.54	772.00	2993.00
NLC (Power)	77.24	85.45	270.45	454.47	1188.17	1945.00	12051.00
TOTAL (IEBR)	1478.28	1682.19	2415.09	3631.98	4374.19	6596.61	35774.00
PLAN SCHEMES (GBS)							
Information Technology	0.00	2.49	0.72		1.23	3.00	10.00
Coal Controller Organisation	0.20	0.15	0.18			0.20	1.20
Research & Development	9.82	12.74	14.74		12.86	10.00	100.00
Regional / Promotional Exploration	36.20	43.00	48.46	40.00	34.99	30.00	383.50
Detailed Drilling non-CIL blocks	15.06	22.50	22.76	20.98	40.00	60.00	893.39
Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control \$	0	4.85	25.23	7.94	18.04	10.00	2814.07
Conservation & safety in coal mines #	0	0	66.11		150.38	135.00	692.95
Development of transport infrastructure in coal fields #	0	0	50.00		25.58	21.80	972.65
VRS	0	103.50	0		-	0	0
NE Component	0	0	0		-	27.00	*
Total (GBS)	61.28	189.23	228.20	68.92	281.08	300.00	5867.76
<b>TOTAL (IEBR+GBS)</b>	<b>1539.56</b>	<b>1871.42</b>	<b>2643.29</b>	<b>3700.90</b>	<b>4655.27</b>	<b>6896.61</b>	<b>41641.76</b>

\* Included in respective outlays.

\$ Rs.9000 crore Jharia – Raniganj action plan would be partly funded through this scheme during implementation. SED (Cess) is being collected for the purpose.

# CCDA funded Schemes. Expenditure reimbursed by the dedicated fund accrued through collection of Subsidence Excise Duty per tonne of coal produced and dispatched from collieries.

## Chapter 29

# Urban Infrastructure, Housing, Basic Services & Poverty Alleviation

29.1. The sectoral content under Urban Development comprises a host of subjects like land development, provision of basic physical infrastructure facilities, civic amenities, urban transportation, housing *etc* in cities and towns. The Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 envisaged empowerment of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at the grass-root level to undertake developmental functions and assuring them of functional autonomy through constitutional and legislative provisions so that they are competent to generate adequate tax and non-tax revenue. The challenge is to assist elected urban bodies to grow organically to provide the residents with the quality of life in line with world standards. High priority has been accorded to development of urban infrastructure including water supply and sanitation.

29.2. Basic requirement for good governance is that there should be a democratic set up. It calls for adequate policy and legal framework, the existence of regulatory and planning authorities, human skills, a sound revenue base, modern accounting standards and above all accountability to the people *etc*. Substantial work has been initiated to upgrade the urban infrastructure; several parastatals & urban development authorities have acquired considerable skills in planning and executing projects. Cities world over are recognized as contributing substantially to economic, social, educational needs of the country. While they offer a higher standard of amenities to city-dwellers, they also have an important role in

ensuring a range of services to the rural hinterland creating demand for rural output as providing avenues for access to inputs. Towns and cities act as nodal centers for services in marketing, health-care, education, and also in opening a window to the wider world. In the past, programmes such as Mega City projects, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), *etc*. has shown varying degrees of success in meeting some of the urban needs. The parastatals and development authorities are designed to play a supportive role to the elected bodies rather than taking over the functions which belong to the ULBs.

29.3. A Mission Mode Project on e-Governance in municipalities has been prepared to make urban governance more efficient and effective. It is expected to streamline the system and would assist in improved service delivery, decentralization, better information management & transparency, citizen's involvement in government, improved interaction between local governments. To begin with the scheme has been started in 35 Million plus cities as a part of JNNURM. It will be a new CSS for cities and towns other than 35 cities and would wait for the present till the implementation is watched in 35 cities as a part of JNNURM. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs.10.00 crore has been made for the Scheme.

29.4. In order to augment the financial position of ULBs, reforms are being

introduced through introduction of accrual-based double entry system of accounting, e-governance, property tax reforms, levy of reasonable user charge *etc.* by ULBs. To bridge the gap between requirement of funds and available resources, the Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended Rs.5,000 crore for local bodies as grants-in-aid for the period from 2005 to 2010, out of which Rs.2,500 crore is specifically earmarked for solid waste management in ULBs. At the State level to improve the financial position of the ULBs, actions have been taken to implement the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions through devolution of taxes, duties, fees *etc.*

### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

29.5. States and cities across the country have shown high enthusiasm to the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched in December, 2005. All the 63 Mission cities have prepared comprehensive City Development Plans, charting out their long-term vision, and goals in urban governance and development. These Plans also include investment plans, with a focus on provision of city-wide urban infrastructure services such as water supply, sanitation, drainage and provision of basic services to the urban poor. It has led to formation of Urban Local Bodies in NE Region and elections to municipalities where it was long over due.

### **Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG):**

29.6. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, 324 projects costing Rs.30,135.23 crore, with ACA commitment of Rs.14,612.51 crore have been sanctioned under UIG. While sanctioning these projects, priority has been accorded to sectors that directly touch the lives of the common man and the urban poor, *viz.*, water

supply, sanitation and storm water drainage. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, nearly 50% of seven year Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment under sub-Mission on 'Urban Infrastructure and Governance' has already been made. Nearly one-fifth of the targeted milestones under JNNURM reforms have been achieved.

29.7. Against allocation of Rs.5500 crore for 2007-08, Rs.6890 crore has been provided for 2008-09. The component-wise allocation for 2008-09 is as follows:-

For MoUD components:

- (i) UIG Rs.3513.89 crore
- (ii) UIDSSMT Rs.881.92 crore

For MoHUPA components:

- (i) BSUP Rs.1880.35 crore
- (ii) IHSDP Rs. 613.84 crore

Supplementary allocation of Rs.2400 crore for UIDSSMT, Rs.1300 crore for UIG & Rs.500 crore for IHSDP were also made during Annual Plan 2008-09.

### **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):**

29.8. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), is the other component of JNNURM which came out by subsuming the erstwhile scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). All cities and towns except 63 mission cities are covered under this programme and as such there is huge demand from all states for urban infrastructure projects. As per the funding pattern Central assistance of 80% of the project cost is admissible except North East where it is 90%.



29.9. As on 31.3.2008, 448 projects costing Rs.6615.02 crore with ACA commitment of Rs.5267.40 crore have been sanctioned. Allocation for UIDSSMT for 2008-09 is Rs.3281.92 crore against Rs.704 crore for 2007-08 including supplementary allocation of Rs.2400 crore.

### **Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF) Scheme**

29.10. The Government has set up a Pooled Finance Development Fund to provide credit enhancement to urban local bodies to access funds from capital market based on their credit worthiness for funding their bankable urban infrastructure projects. This scheme was approved in September, 2006. The broad objectives of PFDF are to:

- To facilitate development of bankable urban infrastructure projects through appropriate capacity building measures and financial structuring of projects.
- To facilitate ULBs to access capital and financial markets for investment in critical municipal infrastructure by providing credit enhancement grants to State Pooled Finance Entities (SPFEs) for accessing capital markets through Pooled Financing Bonds on behalf of one or more identified ULBs for investment in identified urban infrastructure projects.
- To reduce the cost of borrowing to local bodies with appropriate credit enhancement measures and through restructuring of existing costly debts.
- To facilitate development of Municipal Bond Market.

29.11. For operationalisation of the Scheme, Guidelines for Issue of Tax Free Pooled Finance Development Bonds were issued on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2007. So far, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Orissa,

Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Assam have set up their "State Pooled Finance Entity (SPFE)". First proposal for issue of tax free Pooled Finance Development Bond worth Rs.45.00 crore received from Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund, the designated SPFE of Tamil Nadu. The proposal involved release of Rs.4.50 crore towards contribution to CREF and Rs.1.16 crore for Project Development cost which were released in February, 2008. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs.20.00 crore has been made for the Scheme.

### **National Urban Information System (NUIS)**

29.12. NUIS scheme comprises of broadly two major components (a) Urban Spatial Information System (USIS) to meet the spatial (map/ images, data/information) requirements of urban planning for routine functions; and (b) National Urban Databank and Indicators (NUDBI) to develop town-level urban database to support development of indices through a network of Local Urban Observatories (LUO) under the National Urban Observatory (NUO) programme.

29.13. During First phase, 137 towns/cities will be covered under NUIS Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.66.28 crore to be shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. Generation of digital maps and GIS database under this Scheme has been outsourced to Survey of India after signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Job of generation of digital maps and GIS databases in respect of 137 towns / cities / urban-agglomeration proposed to be completed within 15 months from the date of signing of the Agreement.

29.14. A sum of Rs.9.00 crore was provided in B.E. 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs.0.50 crore has been made for the

Scheme. 13 States (including 3 UTs) have released the State Share for Hardware & Software and NUDB&I components. Nine towns from the States of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have collected the NUDB&I data. Eight States are in the process of collection of NUDB&I database.

### **National Urban Infrastructure Fund (NUIF)**

29.15. National Urban Infrastructure Fund (NUIF) is proposed to be set up as a Trust with World Bank assistance to provide source of funding for bankable projects / schemes pertaining to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). NUIF will serve as Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which will create necessary comfort level amongst financial institutions with respect to repayments by avoiding direct exposure of commercial banks to ULBs. It shall also help create necessary capacities in the ULBs to develop bankable projects. The details of the scheme are being worked out by the Ministry of Urban Development.

### **Research in Urban & Regional Planning and Capacity Building in Urban Sector.**

29.16. Inadequate capacity of the urban sector in terms of manpower, training, research & technical assistance are the major constraints faced by ULBs in implementation of projects and undertaking reforms. Strengthening urban local governments through capacity building and better financial management is identified as a key strategy for urban development in the Eleventh Plan. Several initiatives such as Rapid Training Programmes, Peer Experience and Reflective Learning (PEARL), Programme Management Unit (PMU), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) have been undertaken. To achieve the desired objective and to assign priority, a budget provision of Rs.47.00 crore was made in the Annual Plan 2008-09 against the allocation of Rs.20.00 crore for 2007-08.

### **National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB)**

29.17. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) was constituted by an Act of Parliament in 1985 with the twin objectives of preparing a Regional Development Plan based on a set of well recognized spatial norms relating to land-uses and coordinating the development of quality of physical and social infrastructure and arranging for and overseeing financing of selected infrastructure development projects in the National Capital Region. The NCR Planning Board has been playing a significant role in the development of infrastructure in the Region. Since its inception, the NCR Planning Board has approved loan assistance for 230 infrastructure projects with an estimated cost of Rs.14929 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.5995 crore has been sanctioned as loan to the borrowing agencies. The Board has released a loan amount of Rs.3499 crore till 28.12.2008.

29.18 The Board intends to play more effective and vital role by financing mega infrastructure projects for power generation, new townships, integrated water supply, BRTS, water supply, sanitation, etc. The projects identified for being financed during the Eleventh Plan involve a total outlay of about Rs 15000 crore. Some of these projects will be taken up in collaboration with other stakeholders. For Annual Plan 2008-09, budgetary requirement is Rs.50.00 crore and I&EBR is Rs.1069.00 crore. During 2008-09, the Board plans to sanction projects with total loans amounting to Rs.900.00 crore.

### **Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)**

29.19. The Annual Plan 2007-08 include a budget allocation of Rs. 32.50 crore for the AUWSP in the Central Plan for urban water supply and sanitation sector. The scheme has

since been subsumed under UIDSSMT and no B.E. was proposed for the financial year 2008-09. Only the spill-over projects are being taken up for completion during the current year. So far, 866 schemes have been completed and commissioned under the Programme.

### **10% Lump Sum Provision for the Benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim**

29.20. In October, 1996, the Prime Minister announced new initiatives for development of North Eastern Region envisaging earmarking of at least 10% of the Plan Budget of the Ministries/Departments for specific programmes in North Eastern Region. If the actual expenditure incurred in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim falls short of the earmarked 10%, the balance is required to be transferred to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. The Central Pool became operational during the financial year 1998-99. The assistance released from the Pool is tied with the project and no diversion is permissible. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- To ensure speedy development of infrastructure in North Eastern Region including Sikkim;
- To increase flow of budgetary financing for specific critical infrastructure projects/schemes in the urban area of north eastern region; and
- To take up appropriate projects to reduce gaps in basic minimum services and infrastructure in the States of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

29.21. The scheme is helping in augmenting basic amenities in urban areas like development of shopping complex, community centres, roads, etc. The outlay for 2007-08 was Rs. 180.00 crore. Due to huge

committed liabilities for completion of ongoing projects, new projects could not be sanctioned. Against allocation of Rs.180.00 crore, Rs.113.30 crore was released till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007. Since it is an ongoing Scheme, no targets are fixed. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs.150.00 crore has been made.

### **Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns/Counter Magnets of Million Plus Cities:**

29.22. Government is considering formulating a Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns / Counter Magnets of Million plus Cities. To avoid duplication, the scheme would cover towns around urban agglomeration having population of over 10 lakhs and have not signed MOAs under UIDSSMT. The objectives of this scheme are as under:-

- to develop existing satellite towns/counter magnets around million plus Urban Agglomerations (UAs) covered under JNNURM preferably with a population of more than one lakh with urban infrastructure facilities such as transport, power, communication, drinking water, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management comparable with the mother city;
- to channelise their future growth so as to reduce pressure on million plus UAs;
- to promote sustainable development in the million plus city region so as to develop these as self-contained entities; and
- to adopt innovative public-private partnerships mode for development.

29.23. The Scheme is likely to commence from 2008-09. Government has already allocated a token amount of Rs.0.50 crore for

the year 2007-08. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs.5.00 crore has been made for the Scheme.

29.24. The issue of satellite towns was also discussed in Internal Planning Commission meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 and it was decided that the satellite townships would be taken up in all the one million plus cities on the basis of initiatives by the private sector, but under strong regulatory oversight of the State Governments and ULBs. The State Governments will provide funds for Trunk Route Services (power, water, sewer and road) to enable these townships to be developed. IPC also recommended that Eleventh Plan provision of Rs.500 crore may be enhanced to Rs.3000 crore.

### Urban Transport

29.25. Urban Transport is one of the key elements of urban infrastructure. An effective and efficient urban transportation system enhances productivity and growth of the economy. The urban transportation covers two broad modes *viz.* private transport and public transport. The public transport facilitates the people in general and poor in particular to access to economic opportunities. As compared to private mode, public transport is cheaper, energy efficient, and less polluting. Public transport system also helps in maximizing urban– rural linkages and improves access of the rural/semi-urban population in the periphery to the city centers. Thus, it ensures adequate labour supply without proliferation of slums within the cities.

29.26. With a view to provide efficient and affordable public transport, Government has formulated a National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), so as to ensure easily accessible, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mobility for all.

29.27. Revised Guidelines for preparation of comprehensive city transport plans and detailed project report have been prepared and circulated to all State Governments/ Union Territories. Under the revised scheme of Urban Transport Planning, up to 80% of the cost of preparation of Feasibility Report/Comprehensive City Plan is made available to the states. Detailed guidelines have also been formulated for the guidance of the states for preparation of DPRs for both rail based and road based public transport system.

### Metro Rail

29.28. Delhi and Kolkata have introduced Metro Rail system in their cities. While Delhi Metro is a joint venture company of the Government of India and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, in case of existing Kolkata Metro, it is presently under the control of Ministry of Railways.

29.29. The proposed East-West corridor metro Rail project for Kolkata covering a length of 13.77 Kms. (8 km underground and 5.7 km elevated) from Howrah to Salt Lake V has been approved and is currently under implementation. This is proposed to be implemented on the Delhi Metro model *viz.* through a joint venture company of Government of India and Government of West Bengal. Government has accorded approval for the same and based on the SAPROF study conducted by the JBIC, the State Govt. has estimated the completion cost at Rs.5,165 crores.

29.30. As regards Chennai, Metro Rail Project is proposed for a length of 46.5 km in two corridors at an estimated cost of Rs.9757 crore. A change in the structure of financing is under consideration for this metro rail project whereby it would be a project in the State Public sector and Govt. of India assistance will be 15% of the cost in the form

of Grant and 10% cost in the form of debt. Consequently, the State Government would provide the entire equity as well as 15% in the form of debt while JBIC loan will constitute 45%. While providing Grant and Debt by Govt. of India, financial procedure of approval of PIB and CCEA would be followed.

29.31. For better connectivity with the National Capital Region, a commuter rail system, *namely*, Integrated Rail-cum-Bus Transit (IRBT) System, which constituted Phase-I of the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) for the national Capital region, is contemplated. The NCR Planning Board has awarded a consultancy study on an “Integrated Transportation Plan for National Capital Region”. Based on the said study, the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) project is likely to be taken up.

29.32. The Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) called the Bangalore Metro Rail Project was approved on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2006 for construction over a total length of 33 kms (elevated 25.65km, underground 6.7 km, at-grade 0.65km) in 2 corridor *viz.*(a) East- West Corridor-18.1Km: Baiyapanahalli to Mysore Road; and (b) North-South Corridor-14.9 Km: Yeshwanthpur to R.V. Road Jayanagar. The Project is scheduled to be completed in 5 years *viz.* Dec. 2011 and the first section of 7 km in March 2010. Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation (BMRC), which is a joint venture company of Government of India and Government of Karnataka is executing the project. The estimated completion cost is Rs.6,395 crore.

29.33. The Government of Maharashtra got a Master Plan for Mumbai Metro prepared through Delhi Metro Rail Corporation which suggested implementation in three phases

#### Box 30.1: Delhi Metro Rail System

Delhi Metro Rail System, technically known as Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and popularly called Delhi Metro, has transformed the way people travel where it has already been commissioned in Phase I covering 65.1 km. It has incentivised a model shift from cars to public transport. Delhi Metro has also set standards for completion of projects with quality and without time and cost over run as well as with least inconvenience to the general public. Delhi MRTS Phase I, already completed, consist of the following corridors :

- Line 1 : Shahdara - Rithala;
- Line 2 : Vishwavidyalaya - Central Secretariat
- Line 3: Barakhamba Road – Dwarka, and Extension of Line 3 to Dwarka sub-city and Barakhamba Road to Indraprastha.

The Government has also sanctioned construction of DMRC Phase II and its extension, totalling to 115.505 km on the following corridors :

- Vishwavidyalaya - Jahangir Puri;
- Central Secretariat - Qutab Minar;
- Shahdara – Dilshad Garden; (completed)
- Indraprastha - New Ashok Nagar;
- Yumana Bank - Anand Vihar Inter-State Bus Terminus (ISBT);
- Kirti Nagar - Mundka
- Qutab Minar - Sushant Lok in Gurgaon
- New Ashok Nagar - Noida Sector 32 (Project has been approved by Government ‘in Principle’ subject to clearance by GNCTD).

The High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to Indira Gandhi International Airport will reduce the journey time to only 16 minutes presently from 45 minutes and will operate on 24x7 basis. All these extensions shall be completed before the Commonwealth Games scheduled to be held in October, 2010.



over nine corridors. The first corridor of phase-I Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar fully elevated covering a total length of 11.07 kms is proposed to be implemented in PPP route on BOT basis. The State Government has chosen Mumbai Metro Consortium-I as the implementing agency which has quoted a completion cost of Rs.2,356 crore for the project.

29.34. The Government of Maharashtra is also considering construction of a fully elevated corridor (2<sup>nd</sup> corridor of phase I) viz. Charcop-Bandra-Mankhurd over a length of 31.87 Kms at an estimated completion cost of Rs.5,527 crore.

29.35. Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing the Hyderabad Metro Rail Project in three corridors having length of 71 kms. at an estimated cost of Rs.12,132 crore. It is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) project to be undertaken on design, built, finance, operate and transfer (DBFOT) basis. The concessionaire has to design, built and operate rail system in conformity with the Model Concession Agreement (MCA) and the Manual of Specifications and Standards (MSS).

29.36. To provide better public transport and ease congestion, proposals for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) have been approved for Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Indore, Jaipur, Pune, Rajkot, Vijaywada and Vishakhapatnam cities under JNNURM covering a total length of more than 330 kms with total estimated cost of Rs.2,884 crore, out of which Central assistance is around Rs.1,167 crore. Considering the low cost, ease of implementation, wide area coverage and overall sustainability, a number of other cities are also coming up with BRTS proposal to be funded under JNNURM. Further, Cities and States/Union Territories have also been advised to introduce modern city bus service with state-of-the-art buses on Public-Private

Partnership basis so that public transport can be sold to people as a branded product and people are incentivised to use public transport rather than the personal vehicles.

29.37. Since the problems associated with urban transport are of relatively recent origin in India, the ability to fully understand and deal with these problems is yet to mature. This calls for concerted efforts for capacity building. Accordingly, a scheme for capacity building at Institute & individual level in Urban Local Body, State and Central level has also been proposed.

29.38. Scheme-wise allocation in respect of schemes of Ministry of Urban Development are at Annexure-I.

## URBAN HOUSING

### National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007

29.39. Shelter is one of the basic human needs next to food and clothing. The need for a National Housing and Habitat Policy emerges from the growing requirements of Shelter and related infrastructure in the country. These requirements are growing due to the rapid pace of urbanization, increased migration from rural to urban in search of livelihood, mis-match between demand and supply of sites & services and dwelling units at affordable cost, inability of new and poor urban settlers to access formal land markets in urban areas due to the high cost and their lower income. It has lead to non-inclusive cities and towns and thus a non-sustainable situation. The total shortage of dwelling units at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period *i.e.* 2007 is 24.71 million. The total shortage at the end of the Eleventh Plan including the backlog will be 26.53 million.

29.40. To improve the housing situation, National Housing & Habitat Policy was



revised in 2007. The new Policy is aimed to provide housing and other basic infrastructure to economically weaker section/low income group and other sections of the society at affordable cost.

### **Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)**

29.41. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) was incorporated as a fully owned Government Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the main objectives of financing Housing and Urban development projects in the country, to finance Building Material Industries and setting up of new township. In order to achieve these objectives, HUDCO finances a variety of housing and urban development projects formulated by the State Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts, Co-operative Housing Societies *etc.* Over the years HUDCO has emerged as the leading public financial institution with the major objective of financing and encouraging housing and urban development activity in the country and has developed sound capabilities of project preparation, appraisal, financial planning and monitoring. For the year 2008-09, the Corporation proposes to sanction loans of Rs.13340 crore and proposes to release an amount of Rs.6200 crore. For the year 2008-09, HUDCO is committed to sanction 85% of its total sanctioned dwelling units for EWS and LIG categories. Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of HUDCO for 2008-09 is Rs.7769.86 crore.

### **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)**

29.42. As per census 2001, 28% of the population in India lives in urban areas. Due to rapid urbanization it is estimated that 35% to 40% of the population will live in urban areas by 2025. The increased urbanization has

led to pressure on the available land and infrastructure and has resulted in increased number of slums and squatter settlements, mainly due to the fact that the incoming/migrating rural to urban population and the urban EWS/LIG are hopelessly out priced in the urban land markets and the cost of land/construction is beyond affordability by the EWS/LIG sections.

29.43. With a view to improve affordability, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing for Urban Poor has been proposed during the Eleventh Plan to provide interest subsidy of 5% per annum, for a period of five years only, to commercial lenders for lending to EWS/LIG segments of the urban poor. The scheme is expected to leverage market funds to flow into housing for poor. The scheme is expected to add 15 lakh houses to the housing stock during the Eleventh Plan. An allocation of Rs.95 crore has been made for 2008-09 against an allocation of Rs.30 crore for 2007-08.

### **National Network of Nirman Kendras / Nirmithi Kendras**

29.44. The Government launched Building Centre Scheme in 1988 for strengthening technologies in the construction sector, which are environment friendly, ecologically appropriate, energy efficient, functionally durable, aesthetically pleasing, yet cost-effective. These Building Centres were conceived as 'agent of transfer' of appropriate construction technology from lab to land and were instrumental for capacity building and training in use of innovative cost effective technology of construction sector. In all 577 Building Centres were established, out of which 392 are functional which comes to 68 percent success rate. This scheme was discontinued during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Government proposes to revive the scheme with new thrusts. A token budget provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for the year

2008-09. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore was made for the year 2007-08.

### **Integrated Urban Low Cost Sanitation**

29.45. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Urban Low Cost Sanitation was initiated in 1981 by the Ministry of Home Affairs and from 1989-90, it came to be operated through the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The basic objective of the scheme is to liberate manual scavengers from the obnoxious and age old practice of manual carrying of night soil. Under the revised scheme subsidy for the super structure beyond the plinth area up to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per unit of two-pit-pour flush latrine is provided. In view of the importance of the scheme, allocation for 2008-09 was increased to Rs.150 crore from Rs.40 crore for 2007-08. An amount of Rs.35.00 crore has been released to HUDCO during the financial year 2007-08 to implement the Scheme in the State of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme is demand driven in nature and hence no state allocation / targets were fixed.

### **Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)**

29.46. BMTPC was established as a registered Society in 1980 to provide for an appropriate platform for technology promotion transfer and application in the shelter sector and commercial production of innovative building materials. The Council is engaged in extension and dissemination activities as an inter-ministerial “platform”. The Council is striving for fulfilling the requirements of the professionals engaged in the housing and building construction so as to enable them to have state-of-the-art exposure in the field. The Council will make further efforts to strengthen the database by providing meaningful information for the use of community so that the quality of

construction can be improved by choosing the best options available for different regions and geo-climatic situations. Plan Outlay for 2007-08 and for 2008-09 was Rs.7.00 crore.

### **National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF)**

29.47. The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is the apex organization of the Indian Cooperative Housing Movement, established in September, 1969. The Basic thrust of its formation was to have an organization at the national level to assume the responsibility of promoting, developing and coordinating the activities of housing cooperatives in the country. In the course of its existence, NCHF has taken a number of measures for the organization and development of housing cooperatives in the country. With the result, about 92,000 housing cooperatives, with a membership of over 65 lakh are functioning in the country. NCHF has been engaged in facilitating flow of fund to its member Apex Federations from the funding institutions like LIC, NHB, HUDCO, Commercial and Cooperative Banks. These Federations have mobilized a sum of Rs.9,729 crore and disbursed loans of Rs.10,125 crore to their affiliated cooperatives as well as individual members for the construction / financing of Rs. 23.51 lakh housing units in various parts of the country.

## **URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

### **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM**

29.48. Cities and towns of India constitute the world’s second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are center of economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it is necessary that focused attention

is given to the improvement of infrastructure therein. Accordingly, JNNURM launched in December, 2005, has a Sub-Mission –for ‘Basic Services to the Urban Poor Urban (BSUP)’ for Mission cities and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for non Mission cities. The MoHUPA is the nodal Ministry for BSUP and IHSDP programmes which cater to the housing and basic amenities to urban poor, especially slum dwellers. Besides housing the programme also has a provision of providing integrated development such as sanitation, water supply, sewerage, solid waste disposal, etc.

29.49. Under BSUP, as on 31.03.08, 281 projects costing Rs.15378.82 crore, with ACA commitment of Rs.7690.07 crore have been sanctioned for Mission cities. Under IHSDP, Central assistance to the tune of Rs.792.24 crore has been released during 2007-08.

29.50. States and ULBs have signed a Memorandum of Agreement before the ACA under JNNURM is released. The key reforms pertaining to housing and poverty alleviation are

- Internal earmarking within urban local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor and constitution of Basic Services to the Poor Fund at all levels;
- Implementation of 7-Point Charter, i.e. provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring convergent delivery of security within the Mission period in a time-bound manner;
- Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category with suitable changes in the Planning laws and Master/Zonal/Local Area Plans;

### Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

29.51. With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, and to reduce the urban poverty in the country, Government is implementing an employment oriented Centrally Sponsored Scheme urban poverty alleviation programme *namely* Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 01.12.1997. This is a very important and useful programme which seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage employment SJSRY encourages setting up of self-employment enterprises and provision of wage employment to urban-employed, including women and children. An allocation of Rs.250.00 crore was made under SJSRY for 2006-07 and it was fully utilized. During 2007-08, Rs. 344.00 crore was allocated under the scheme which has now been enhanced to Rs. 515.00 crore for 2008-09. Since the inception of the scheme, and up to 31.12.2007, 8,14,130 urban poor have been assisted to set up individual micro-enterprises, 2,54,698 poor women have been assisted for setting up group enterprises under Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) component and 11,33,921 urban poor have been imparted skill training in various trades. Also under the wage employment component of the programme, 664.90 lakh man days of work have been generated under SJSRY.

29.52. To make the scheme more effective and responsive, MoHUPA has got the scheme evaluated by an Independent Agency viz., M/s Access Development Services Ltd., New Delhi. Based on their recommendations, the scheme is proposed to be modified. The scheme proposes to bring about new focus in keeping with the fact that urban areas have developed new skill requirements. Towards

this end, 43 new trades have been identified in which it is proposed to build capacity by:

- Skill Development – PPP Mode
- Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Self Employment Skills plus facilitation of credit for setting up self employment ventures.

**Lump sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.**

29.53. Union Ministries / Departments are required to meet mandatory requirement of utilizing 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support for implementation of Projects/Schemes for the North Eastern States including Sikkim. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is sanctioning since 2001-02 individual projects in the areas of housing (for urban poor), slum development and employment generation in the North Eastern States including Sikkim under the 10% lump sum provision specially earmarked in the Budget for this purpose. So far the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned 63 projects at a total cost of Rs.499.78 crore, and out of this Rs.305.23 crore have been released

to various executing agencies. During the year 2007-08 Rs.50.00 crore were allocated and as on 31.12.2007, Rs.41.23 crore has been utilized. Rs. 50.00 crore has been earmarked for 2008-09.

**Urban Statistics for HR and Assessment Scheme (USHA)**

29.54. A new Central Sector Scheme, to develop and maintain a national statistical system on building construction, housing, slums and urban poverty and the challenges of data base and MIS support for JNNURM and other urbanization-related statistics, has been introduced. The broad objective of the scheme is to develop information, knowledge and resource repository for urban planning, policy making, project design, formulation, implementation and monitoring of the programmes relating to housing, building construction, slums and urban poverty. The total Budgeted Outlay for the Annual Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 was Rs. 7.60 crore. As on 31.12.2007, Rs. 4.63 crore have been utilized. Rs. 10.00 crore is the approved outlay for 2008-09.

29.55. Scheme-wise allocation in respect of schemes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are at Annexure-II.

## ANNEXURE-29.1

**Scheme-wise break-up of Outlays for Annual Plan (2008-09)**  
**Ministry of Urban Development**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2006-07)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay (B.E.)	Provisional Expenditure	Approved Outlay (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>				
1	Contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board	75.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
2	Research & Capacity Building in Urban Sector + Capacity Building in Urban Sector + training in PHE	3.78	20.00	15.00	47.00
3	Global Environment Facility Fund		1.00	0.10	0.50
4	National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
5	Urban Transport				
	i) Kolkata Metro				900.00
	ii) Bangalore MRTS	30.00			
	iii) Equity & Subordinate Debt for all Metros	250.00	744.00	1936.02	
	iv) Land Acquisition (DMRC)	58.00		142.50	
	v) Other - MRTC	1.98			
	vi) Pass through Assistance for OECF	424.00			
	vii) Pass through Assistance from JBIC		550.00	812.90	
	viii) Capacity Building in Urban Transport – Assistance from World Bank/ADB		50.00	17.00	
6	Computerization	0.43	2.00	2.00	1.00
7	Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management near Airport in few selected Cities	6.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
8	General Pool Accommodation (Residential)	87.72	200.00	200.00	100.00
9	CPWD Training Institute	2.63	3.00	3.38	3.00
10	General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)	22.93	150.00	105.00	75.00
11	Computerization (CPWD)	1.06	20.00	5.00	6.00
12	Lump sum Provision for Projects/Schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim		180.00	180.00	150.00
13	Common Wealth Games		80.00	76.50	125.00
14	National Urban Infrastructure Fund (NUIF)		1.00	1.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2006-07)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay (B.E.)	Provisional Expenditure	Approved Outlay (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies – Assistance from UNDP	0.46	6.00	6.00	1.00
16	Administrative Expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	1.86	30.00	30.00	15.00
17	Development of Satellite Cities/Counter Magnet Cities		0.50	0.50	5.00
18	North Eastern Region UD Project	130.30			1.00
	<b>Total – A</b>	1096.15	2158.50	2867.88	2479.50

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2005-06)	Annual Plan (2006-07)		Annual Plan (2007-08)
		Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Provisional Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>B</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>				
1	Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)	108.64			
2	Mega City Towns	244.90			
3	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns	52.50	32.50	32.50	0.00
4	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	370.00	9.00	9.00	0.50
5	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)		100.00	100.00	20.00
	Total - B	776.04	141.50	141.50	20.50
	Total (A + B) =	1872.19	2300.00	3009.38	2500.00



## ANNEXURE-29.2

**\*Scheme-wise break-up of Outlays for Annual Plan (2008-09)**  
**Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2006-07)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)
		Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Provisional Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Scheme</b>				
1	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)	4.30	7.00	7.00	7.00
2	Grants to National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.40
3	UNDP Assistance for National Strategy for Urban Poor	4.11	5.00	5.00	5.00
4	Computerization	0.57	1.00	1.00	1.60
5	Urban Statistics for HR & Assessment (USHA)	1.98	7.60	7.60	10.00
6	Building Centre Scheme	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
7	HUDCO - IEBR				
8	Administrative Expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	13.99	14.00	14.00	15.00
9	Lump sum provision for North Eastern Region & Sikkim	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHU)	0.00	30.00	30.00	95.00
	Total – A	75.31	116.00	115.00	185.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>				
1	Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	249.91	344.00	344.00	515.00
2	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	10.84			
3	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	3.00	40.00	40.00	150.00
4	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHU)	0.00			
	Total-B	263.75	384.00	384.00	665.00
<b>C</b>	<b>PLAN B</b>			<b>750.00</b>	
	Total (A + B+C)	339.06	500.00	1249.00	850.00

## Chapter 30

# Communication and Information Technology

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

30.1 Telecommunications is one of the prime movers of modern economies. The Telecommunication Sector continued to register significant success during the year and has emerged as one of the key sectors responsible for India's resurgent economic growth. Today, India's telephone network is third largest in the world, which continues to grow at a very rapid pace. It is now one of the fastest growing sectors of the Indian economy and has immense potential of growth in the future.

30.2 Specific targets were fixed for the sector during the Tenth Plan through the joint efforts of public and private sectors. The private sector was expected to play a greater role in the provision of connectivity through mobile and wireless services. Except for rural telephony, the progress with respect to all other targets has been satisfactory so far. Performance in respect of major activities is in line with the targets fixed. Telephone on demand has been achieved in urban areas. The present teledensity is about 26.22% (i.e. 26.22 per hundred populations) in March 2008, which in turn comprises of urban teledensity of 66.39% and rural teledensity of 9.46%. The issue of narrowing down the gap between urban and rural Tele-densities is expected to be effectively addressed during the eleventh five year plan period.

### REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

30.3 An outlay of Rs.25561.97 crore including a budgetary support of Rs.340.00

crore was provided for telecom sector in the Annual Plan 2007-08. It was revised to Rs.16388.97 crore including budgetary support of Rs.250.00 crore at RE stage. There were about 300.49 million telephone connections as on March 2008 (with 39.41 millions fixed line subscribers and 261.08 million wireless lines), as compared to the corresponding figure of 206.83 millions as on March 2007. The share of private sector in the total number of telephones stood at around 73%. The Annual Plan outlay & GBS for 2007-08, and Annual Plan outlay for 2008-09 in respect of Department of Telecommunications (DOT) have been shown in Annexure 31.1.

30.4 Improving rural connectivity by providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in remaining unconnected villages under 'Bharat Nirman' has been high on priority of Department of Telecommunications (DOT). Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been awarded the work for providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in all the remaining 66822 uncovered villages by November 2007, with support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). As on 31 March 2008, 54157 villages have been provided with VPTs. In remaining 12665 villages VPTs are expected to be installed by December 2008.

30.5 The number of Internet and broadband subscribers increased from 86 lakh and 30 lakh respectively, as on March 31, 2007 to 96.9 and 30.2 lakh respectively as on December 31, 2007. Further, 710 cities have been provided with broadband connectivity

by the public sector undertaking (viz. BSNL and MTNL). In order to encourage expansion of broadband connectivity at a faster pace, both outdoor and indoor usage of low power Wi-fi and WIMAX system in 2.4 GHz – 2.4835 GHz band has been de-licensed. The use of low power indoor system in 5.15 - 5.35 GHz and 5.875 GHz has also been delicensed. Extensive plan is being prepared for roll out of Broadband services in the country. An inter Ministerial Group has been formed with representation from Ministries of Home, HRD, Health, Panchayati Raj and Department of Information Technology (DIT) for this purpose.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

30.6 During Annual Plan 2008-09 an outlay of Rs.21434.60 crore has been allocated to Department of Telecommunications (DOT), which includes budgetary support of Rs.375 crore. The major thrust areas/ activities for Annual Plan 2008-09 are as follows:

- (i) **Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL):** For the year 2008-09 it is having the following major targets: Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) – 91.5 lakh lines, Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) – 85 lakh lines, Fixed and Wireless in Local Loops (WLLs) - 15 lakh lines, Broadband connections 14 lakh nos, Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) – 1200 Lines, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) – 28500 Route Kilo Meters.
- (ii) **Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL):** For the year 2008-09, it is having the following major targets: Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) – 9.50 lakh lines, Switching Capacity – 10 lakh lines, Trunk automatic Exchange (TAX) – 96 Kilo Lines.

- (iii) **Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC):** The World Bank aided project of ‘National radio Spectrum Management and Monitoring Systems (NRSMMS)’ for automation of the process for Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum management and upgradation of the radio monitoring facilities, have almost been completed. However, some residual payments are required to be released during 2008-09.
- (iv) **Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO):** It is expected to make major investment for civil works mainly towards up gradation of building and infrastructure facilities at various centers of WMO.
- (v) **Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC):** It is engaged in the conformance and performance testing of all types of telecom products and services. Its major activity in 2008-09 will be towards upgrading its various laboratory infrastructures.
- (vi) **Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT):** Its main activities will comprise of setting up of ‘Centre for Communication Security Monitoring ‘ and ‘C-DOT Alcatel Research Centre (CARC)’, Security Management for law Enforcement Agencies, Broadband Technologies, Rural Technologies, etc.
- (vii) **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI):** During 2008-09 it is expected to make major investments towards land acquisition from DDA for construction of its office building.
- (viii) **Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT):** The main activity will be up gradation and

maintenance of its reference library/ website and study tours.

- (ix) **ITI Limited:** In order to effectively stay in the market, ITI is planning to start manufacturing for latest technologies during Eleventh Plan namely, Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) equipment, Next Generation Network (NGN) Switches, Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) equipment, WIMAX equipment, Gigabit Passive Optical Network (G-PON) etc. Presently, the case of ITI has been under consideration of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector enterprises (BRPSE).
- (x) **Undersea Cabling between Main Land and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UMA&N):** Under this activity under sea submarine communication cable is proposed to be laid between the Main Land and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- (xi) **Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based alternate network for Defence Services (DS):** Under this project, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based alternate network for Defence Services (DS) will be laid at a cost of Rs.980 crore. The Air force component of the project is likely to be completed during 2008-09. On implementation, this project will help in releasing spectrum for introduction of new services and also enable smooth roll out of broadband services particularly in rural areas.
- (xii) **Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre (TETC):** It is engaged in creating a research base for detecting malware in telecom equipments and a test bed for testing of telecom equipment for performance analysis and security evaluation.

- (xiii) **Technology Development & Investment Promotion (TDIP):** Its objective is to host annual India Telecom Fair 2008 and to promote entrepreneurship in telecom sector.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

30.7 The Indian Information Technology sector has shown remarkable resilience in the year 2007. Continuing on its established track record, the overall Indian IT-BPO revenue aggregate is expected to grow by over 33 per cent and reach US\$ 64 billion by the end of the current fiscal year 2007-08 as compared to US\$ 48.1 billion in fiscal year 2006-07. Industry performance was marked by sustained double-digit revenue growth, steady expansion into newer service lines and increased geographic penetration and an unprecedented rise in investments by Multinational Corporations (MNCs) – in spite of lingering concerns about gaps in talent and infrastructure impacting India's cost competitiveness.

### Review of Performance – Annual Plan 2007-08

30.8 As against Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.1500.00 crore, the revised estimate was Rs. 1400.00 crore. However, the actual expenditure has been only Rs.1252.06 crore. The Annual Plan outlay & GBS for 2007-08, and Annual Plan outlay for 2008-09 in respect of Department of Information Technology (DIT) have been shown in Annexure 31.2.

30.9 The Indian software and services exports including ITES-BPO are estimated at US\$ 40.3 billion in 2007-08 as compared to US\$ 31.4 billion in 2006-07, an increase of 28.3 per cent. The IT services exports are estimated to be US\$ 23.1 billion in 2007-08 as compared to US\$ 18.0 billion in 2006-07, showing a growth of 28.7 per cent in 2007-08. Export revenues from ITES-BPO are

estimated to grow from US\$ 8.4 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 10.9 billion in 2007-08, a year-on-year growth of over 29.8 per cent.

### Production Profile

30.10. The export driven software and services industry continues to be the dominating factor in overall growth of the Indian Electronics and IT industry. In 2006-07, the Indian software and services industry exports witnessed a healthy growth, its total exports reaching Rs.141,000 crore (US\$ 31.4 billion) an increase of 34.8% in rupee terms and 33.0 per cent in dollar terms over the previous financial year. In 2007-08, the total value of software and services export is estimated at Rs.1,63,000 crore (US\$ 40.3 billion), an increase of 15.6 per cent in rupee terms and 28.3 per cent in dollar terms. The production and growth trend of the Indian Electronics and IT/ITeS industry since 2002-03 has been as follows:

30.11 The total number of IT and ITES-BPO professionals employed in India had grown from 284,000 in 1999-2000 to over 1.63 million in 2006-07. In 2007-08, the IT-BPO industry is estimated to provide direct employment to 2 million people. Every one job directly created by the sector generates four additional indirect jobs related to it. Another 8 million people are estimated to be indirectly employed by this sector in the year 2007-08. The industries direct employment has grown at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26 per cent in the last decade, making it the largest employer in the organized private sector of the country. The industry's contribution to the national GDP is estimated to increase from 5.2 per cent in

2006-07 to 5.5 percent in 2007-08.

### Electronics & IT Exports

30.12 During the year 2007-08, electronics and IT exports are estimated to be Rs.175,700 crore, as compared to Rs.153,500 crore in 2006-07 showing a growth of 14.5 per cent.

### E-GOVERNANCE

#### State Wide Area Networks (SWAN)

30.13 SWAN proposals from 32 States/UTs have been approved so far, with a sanctioned total outlay of Rs.1787.58 crore from the Department. States/UTs are in the various stages of implementation and 27 States/UTs have already initiated the action for identifying Network Operator by floating Request for Proposal (RFP) on SWAN.

#### State Data Centers

30.14 It is proposed to create data repositories/data centers in various States/UTs so that common secured data storage could be maintained to serve host of e-Governance applications. The broad policy guidelines for technical and financial assistance to the States for setting up of State Data Centers were finalized and circulated to the States including scheme of implementation and financial outlays. The Government has approved the scheme in January, 2008 at an estimated outlay of Rs.1623.20 crore to cover 28 States/6 UTs across the country.

#### Common Service Centers (CSCs)

30.15 The Government has approved a scheme for facilitating establishment of

#### Production of the IT industry

Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
IT Hardware	37050	43800	50500	56000	60000	80800
Computer Software	59000	74490	101920	129660	178800	210300
Total	96950	118290	152420	185660	238800	291100



100,000 broadband internet enabled CSCs in rural areas of the country. This scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs.5742.00 crore and is being implemented as a Public Private Partnership. The CSCs are one of the three infrastructure pillars of the National e-Governance Plan and would serve as the physical front end for delivering government and private services at the doorstep of the citizen. Proposals for 26 States have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.1585.63 crore. Currently, three states (Jharkhand, West Bengal and Haryana) have awarded the work and implementation of CSCs in these States is underway. Another three States (Bihar, Tripura and Gujarat) have also awarded the work and the implementation in these States is expected to begin shortly. In additional seven States, the work relating to bid evaluation of SCAs has been completed and it is expected to award the work shortly.

### **Capacity Building Scheme**

30.16 Capacity Building Scheme under NeGP, with an outlay of Rs.313.00 crore for a period of three years has been approved to provide technical and professional support to the decision makers in all States/UTs. The scheme envisages creation of internal capacity in terms of SeMT (State e-Governance Mission Teams), imparting specialized trainings, initial handholding of State Mission Mode Projects' (MMP) departments, strengthening of State training institutions, curriculum and content development, knowledge management and sharing etc.

### **Technology Development for Indian Languages Programme (TDIL)**

30.17 Some of the major projects which are being continued in the consortium approach are the following:

- English to Indian Language Machine Translation System

- English to Indian Language Machine Translation System based on Angla-Bharti Technology
- Indian Language to Indian Language Machine Translation System
- Cross-Lingual Information Access
- Robust Document Analysis and Recognition System – Printed Text OCR
- On-line Handwriting recognition systems

### **Development of Open-Type Fonts**

30.18 A project to develop Open-Type fonts for 11 Indian languages was initiated. So far, 286 open-type fonts for various Indian languages have been developed under the project. A unique font entitled 'sakal-bharati' has been developed which maintains font-size and shape in Indian languages.

### **Convergence, Communication and Broadband Technologies**

30.19 Two new projects were supported to address the areas of software defined radio (SDR) and Smart Antennas. Five projects were completed which have resulted in development of TETRA based secure communication system, communication system for coal mine environment, set-top box for IPTV as well as study of radio wave propagation condition in coastal areas and Development of Ultra Wide Band transceiver with antenna. Some of the on-going projects are in the areas of Wireless Sensor Network, GPRS Mobile Phone, Wireless LAN Manager, RF Shield for Mobile Handset, Storm Water Management using GIS and Tracking Mine Workers with active RFID tags, Pilot implementation of Broadband on Power line etc.



## Strategic Electronics Technology Development

30.20 Some of the Projects initiated are as follows:

- Development of Low Cost Wireless Network for SCADA Application by SAMEER, Chennai
- Deployment of Hybrid Dryer in NE States by SAMEER, Mumbai
- Deployment of Microwave Dis-infection system for treating Hospital Waste in NE States by SAMEER Mumbai
- Establishment of Millimeter wave facility at SAMEER – Kolkata
- Establishment of Compact Antenna Test Range Facility at SAMEER – Kolkata.

### Technology Development Council (TDC)

30.21 The TDC programme supports technology development in the emerging areas of Information Technology, Free/Open Source Software, e-Commerce, IT applications in the Industrial sectors, Bio-informatics and IPR promotion. The main emphasis of the programme is as follows:

- To facilitate proliferation and absorption of emerging technologies in IT by supporting research and development,
- Promote the use of Free and Open Source Software,
- Develop and apply state-of-art cost effective indigenous solutions for the important industrial sectors,
- Technology development in Bio-Informatics,
- Technology development in e-Commerce and IPR promotion.
- Initiated the “Multiplier Grants Scheme” to encourage industry to collaborate with

premier Academic and Government R&D institutions for development of innovative and commercially viable products/packages

- Developed the scheme of ‘Technological Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE)’ which aims to assist Institutions of Higher learning to strengthen their Technology Incubation Centers.

### Ubiquitous Computing

30.22 The following projects were initiated in the area of Ubiquitous computing:

- A project on Design and Development of Ubiquitous computing Test Bed was initiated at IISc Bangalore. The project aims to develop efficient test-bed architecture for ubiquitous applications.
- Ubiquitous Computing Research Centers have been established at three centers of C-DAC at Hyderabad, Chennai and Bangalore. The objectives of these centers is to carry out research in multi-disciplinary areas of Ubiquitous computing such as hardware devices, sensor networks, middle ware, context-ware-computing and proof-of-concept applications in the areas of Dry-land Agriculture, e-learning, intelligent rooms etc.

### Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

30.23 A project to undertake research and development in the areas of RFID technologies, train manpower and take-up application development and pilot deployment was initiated at IIT, Kanpur, C-DAC, Noida and SAMEER, Mumbai. The project covers hardware/software development, middleware integration and development of end-to-end solutions. A “Parcel Tracking System” for Department of

Posts has been taken up for application development and pilot deployment. Initial testing between Speed Post Center (SPC) – Delhi, TMO Palam and, SPC – Mumbai is in progress.

**30.24 Area Traffic Control System (ATCS):** After successful completion and demonstration of the project in Pune city, the technology has been formally transferred to Webel Mediatronics Ltd., Keltron and BEL. These companies have started procuring commercial orders. A new system through this mechanism has already been replicated in Jaipur city. Following the success of this project, the Department has conceptualized a larger activity involving IIT Madras, IIT Bombay and C-DAC (T) to launch an intelligent Transportation System (ITS) project which is expected to be started shortly.

### **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Promotion Programme**

**30.25** In view of the increasing trend in globalization of R&D, especially in the field of ICT, protection of IPR both National and International is gaining lot of importance. Accordingly, DIT has been actively promoting ICT-IPR through creating awareness, proving facilitation services and conducting IPR clinics, seminars etc. to enable the innovators benefit from their inventions. Also, recognizing the importance of technologies in handling various issues and problems related to IPR, a lot of emphasis is also given to the development of tools and technologies as required for meeting the challenges of the IPR domain.

### **Special Manpower Development for VLSI Design and Related Software**

**30.26** The Department has initiated a Special Manpower Development Programme in the area of VLSI Design and related

software for generating the key-catalyst ingredient for this sector. This programme has been initiated at 7 Resource Centers (RCs) and 25 Participating Institutions (PIs) with a total outlay of Rs.49.98 crore for a period of five years. The major elements of the project are:

- Establishing VLSI Design Laboratory equipped with contemporary Electronics Design Automation (EDA) Tools at all RCs and PIs.
- Creation of VLSI Design Resource Website and Mirror sites at RCs.
- India Chip Project for siliconization of design done by students of RCs and PIs.
- To introduce teaching of various courses on VLSI design and related software leading to Ph.D., M.Tech and B.Tech degrees.

**30.27** During the year 2007-08 about 3000 students at various levels (B.Tech/ M.Tech & Ph.D.) were trained through this programme.

### **Center for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)**

**30.28** Some of the important activities undertaken are the following:

- (i) High Performance Computing (HPC):** “Anuman” – a Real Time Weather Forecasting system has been developed.
- (ii) Grid Computing:** Continuing with the Proof of Concept phase of Garuda (National Grid Computing Initiative), the following were achieved during the year:

- Development of Debugger and GIDE tools
- Middleware deployment at all 45 sites.
- Access portal developed

- Parallel File Systems PFS 1.0 released.
- GRID monitoring tool and GUI completed.
- Disaster recovery system implemented through upgraded SRB.

30.29 C-DAC has played leadership role in the field of multilingual computing and continued to strengthen its research and delivery initiative in partnership with academic and other research labs. Also, a whole range of new and emerging technology tools and capabilities including Machine assisted Translation, OCR/OHR, Cross Lingual Information Retrieval (CLIR), Indian language Browser, Speech interfaces (text-to-speech, speech-to-text and speech-to-speech) and Search Engines have been developed in major Indian languages.

### **Cyber Security and Cyber Forensics**

30.30 C-DAC with wide experience in R&D has chosen cyber security as one of the priority areas and proposes to deliver multi level/multilayered security solutions to safeguard the Government infrastructure. Solutions already developed in this direction are Cyber Forensics tools, Adaptive intrusion Detection System, End systems security solution, document security solutions, Steganographic tools etc.

### **SAMEER**

30.31 SAMEER is a premier R&D institution working in the hi-technology area of microwave and allied disciplines.

30.32 The 6 MeV Medical Linear Accelerator Machine Siddharth – 2 has been commissioned at Adyar Cancer Institute Chennai. As a part of the integrated oncology system the 3D-Treatment Planning System – ASHA has also been commissioned at the said hospital in addition to SIDDHARTH.

Type Approval has already been obtained for the operation of this machine. This has paved way for deployment of more such indigenous units in the times to come.

30.33 SAMEER has developed multi-frequency Phased Array Sodar System for profiling of atmospheric boundary layer wind and turbulence. It transmits ten frequencies starting from 1880 Hz to 2500 Hz with frequency increment of 80 Hz to improve the height coverage. This system typically gives wind profiles up to 800m with a resolution of 20 m. It can measure maximum wind speed up to 30m/s. SAMEER has installed and commissioned the Sodar at NPC at Kaiga and VSSC Thiruvananthapuram for monitoring winds for their activities.

### **National Informatics Centre (NIC)**

30.34 Out of the several projects, targeted during 2007-08, most of them have been completed. Some of the important activities undertaken are namely (i) development and setting up of GIS Server Technology for providing various spatial data for sustainable district planning, (ii) providing information kiosks in all the high courts and benches, and (iii) commissioning and operation of e-learning services from Delhi centre to States and districts over NICNET for e-learning project (under Computer Aided Digital Mapping project).

### **Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing Services:**

30.35 National GIS in 1:50,000 scale have been enhanced with data from Survey of India (SOI) and satellite derived information and their updates like Transportation network, Water body Wetlands, Geology, Geomorphology etc. Village Level boundaries were verified for few districts along with SOI. The Digital Spatial Data in terms of accuracy of village locations and boundaries, gram

panchayat boundaries, location based infrastructure such as schools, health facilities has been enriched further. In the case of high resolution mapping, the country coverage at 5 meters has been taken up with NRSAs and the District Head Quarter/ Town locations are mapped with fine resolution (60 cms to 2 meters) satellite derived products using Quick Bird Data.

### **Utility Mapping**

30.36 Under the Computer Aided Digital Mapping Project for Six Cities- Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai, the necessary spatial data infrastructure is in place. The necessary training to the concerned NIC and utility agencies personnel has been completed in all the cities except Bangalore. The system is functional in Kolkata and the necessary utility data compilation process is in progress. Base map compilation of Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Ahmadabad is in progress.

### **STQC**

30.37 Established IT Centers at Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai are providing services in the area of IT Security, Software Testing, Software Quality Assurance Training and IT service Management (Training and Certification).

30.38 Center of Excellence for Information Security with state-of-the-art infrastructure and facilities has been established at Kolkata. Two centers for Software Testing, Training and Quality Evaluation of Indian Language Technology Products have been established at Delhi and Bangalore.

30.39 Testing and audit of MCA 21 Project of Ministry of Company Affairs (e-Governance – MCA 21 Project) for quality and security aspects have been completed.

### **Hardware Policy**

30.40 The Department has prepared a Paper called “Conceptual Policy Framework to Promote Growth of Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing Industry” in consultation with the industry associations. It addresses issues on – Tariff policy, EXIM policy, Hardware Manufacturing Cluster Parks, supporting R&D, marketing ‘Made in India’ products, inviting large electronics manufacturing service companies to set-up Indian operations, development of semiconductor industry etc. The Paper is being discussed with various stakeholders including the National Manufacturing Competitive Council (NMCC). DIT has proposed a package of incentives for the growth of electronics/IT Hardware. A concerted effort in consultation with Ministry of Commerce is being made for lay out design of rules and regulations particularly on duties and concerning non-tariff barriers for this emerging sector.

### **FAB Policy**

30.41 DIT have issued a notification dated March, 2007, relating to the Special Incentive Package for settling up of Semiconductor Fabrication and other micro and nano technology manufacture industries in India. The crux of Special Incentive Package, as notified is as under:

30.42 The investment will be for the manufacture of all semiconductors and ecosystem units, namely displays including Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD), organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED), Plasma Display Panels (PDP), any other emerging displays; storage devices; solar cells; Photovoltaics; other advanced micro and nano technology products; assembly and test of all the above products.

30.43 An Appraisal Committee headed by the Additional Secretary, DIT, will receive expressions of interest from investors and submit its recommendations to the Government. The Government shall consider such recommendations and grant approvals.

### DOEACC

30.44 Several long term courses like ME, M.Tech and short term courses in Electronic Design Technology, Information Technology, Manufacturing Technology and Entrepreneurship Development Programme are being run by DOEACC.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

#### SAMEER

30.45 The following major projects have been continuing in three centers of SAMEER:

- X-ray Source for Container Scanning
- High power RF Dryer
- Computational Electromagnetic Lab.
- Digital Signal Processing Techniques for communication Systems.
- Design and Development of Frequency Tripler
- Development of Image rejection mixer – Ka-band

#### Nano Technology

30.46 New R&D projects namely, Synthesis of Aligned Nanotubes of Carbon and related materials and study of their Electron Emission Characteristics; Modeling and Simulation of Nanoscale MOSFETs at Room Temperature (RT) and of Classical MOSFETs at Liquid Nitrogen Temperature (LNT); Nano-sized SiC based quantum structures on Si by Spin-on techniques; Q-semiconductor-glass-nano-composites for optical and energy (using solar

light) application; Raman & Photoluminescence Investigation of Nano-structured Porous silicon for sensing the presence of Chemical and Biological Species; Characterization and Simulation of Nano-devices; Oxide based Functional Thin Film Nanostructures for Spintronics and quantum Informatics, etc. would be taken up.

#### Special Manpower Development Programme in VLSI Design and Related Software Phase II (SMDP-II)

30.47 The following activities would be taken up during the year 2008-09

- Organizing programme(s) for training the faculty of participating institutes.
- Completion of setting up of the lab at the RCs/ PIs.
- Development of Learning Material on specified topics.
- Private institution participation
- Continue with short term training programme for the executives/officers of Government Organizations including the Central and State Government.
- Launching of Certification programme through DOEACC Society.
- Development/launching of Web based learning material/CDs etc. for Government Officers.
- Awareness programme for the industries/educational institutes and masses through conferences, workshops, seminars etc.
- Invite Experts from other countries as well as experts from Universities/ Industries/Government organizations within India to give lectures in select institutions.
- Bilateral Cooperation with reputed institutes working in this area.



### Technology Development Council

30.48 Some of the major activities planned are the following:

- i-GRID: It is proposed to initiate and complete the main National Grid Computing initiative during the 11th Plan. In this phase it is proposed to provide anytime, anywhere connectivity – moving beyond 100 Mbps to 10 Gbps national backbone; pooling of Computational, Storage and other resources; Operational deployment of Applications of National Importance; and design and deployment of collaborative problem solving frameworks whereby participating research organizations could work towards a common goal.
- Perception Engineering Programme: Perception engineering is an emerging field of research where technology developments are motivated by human perception based models and algorithms. Various psycho-acoustical, psycho-physiological, neuro-physiological observations can be used for the development of engineering systems, which can meet human requirements in most efficient way. This technology inherently will be inter-disciplinary in nature, which will need participation of engineering scientists, psychologists, neuro-biologists and medical professionals. Cross-fertilization of ideas from different fields could result in fundamental breakthroughs. It is proposed to initiate research projects including centers of excellence in the area of perception engineering.

### Convergence Communications & Broadband technologies

30.49 Some of the major activities planned are the following:

- Digital broadcast accessing devices
- Next generation Communications
- Affordable connectivity for rural urban masses
- Advanced robotics for defence /strategic applications etc.

30.50 Development in above areas would help in achieving excellence, establishing indigenous and competitive capability in state-of-the-art technologies, creation of patents, supporting productionization and cost effective deployment of emerging technologies for domestic and addressing international markets.

### C-DAC

30.51 Major areas of activity would be on the following:

- High Performance Computing which includes Next generation PARAM 10 TF Facility, and Development of Scientific & Engineering Applications demanding computing power in excess of few Petaflops.
- Grid computing
- Multi-lingual computing
- Professional Electronics including VLSI, Embedded systems and Real Time Systems
- Software Technologies
- Cyber Security
- Health Informatics
- Ubiquitous Computing and
- Infrastructure Development



## TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIAN LANGUAGES

30.52 Major areas of activity would be are the following:

- a) Speech Technology:
  - Development work of International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) for Hindi, Bengali and Assamese
  - Annotated Text-to-speech for Nepali language.
  - Research work on Phonetic Engine for Hindi and Telugu
  - Speech to Speech translation systems with automatic speech processing
- b) Sanskrit Computing
- c) Language Technology Tools
- d) Establishment of National Localization Research Centers (NLRC)

## MEDIA LAB ASIA

30.53 Some of the activities planned are the following:

- IASP: The Integrated Agricultural Services Programme (IASP) to provide value added services to farmers through a network of village level kiosks.
- CAD Services
- Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
- Rural Telemedicine
- Education including Vocational Education
- Internet/Mobile based platform
- Media Lab Asia is being restructured.

## Standardization, Testing & Quality Certification (STQC)

30.54 STQC is providing Testing, Calibration, Training and Certification service to the industry in the field of Electronics and IT. These services are provided through a nation wide network of 6 IT service centers, 14 Test & Calibration Laboratories, 5 CETEs, 4 Regional Certification Centers, Indian Institute of Quality Management (IIQM) at Jaipur and Centre for Reliability (CFR), Chennai.

30.55 STQC is also providing a wide range of services besides testing and calibration. These services include certification for QMS, EMS, Safety & EMC and training in the areas of Quality Assurance, Reliability, Manufacturing Technology, Industrial Automation, Test Engineering and Metrology, STQC Directorate has also introduced a range of IT related services in alignment with Department's policies and programmes. These services include:

- Information Security Management System (ISMS) Certification and training as well as IT security product testing.
- Penetration testing and vulnerability analysis of IT Networks and systems
- Software Testing Evaluation and Certification as well as certified training courses in software testing engineering.
- Certification of IT service management
- Quality Assurance and Conformity Assessment support for e-governance products and services.

## E-GOVERNANCE

### State Data Centers (SDCs)

30.56 Specific proposals received from the States shall be examined and sanctioned. It is

expected that around 20 State Data Centers shall be set up during the FY 2008-09.

### **Common Service Centers**

30.57 The CSC proposals for around 8,000 CSCs will be processed for implementation.

### **E-District**

30.58 E-District is a State Mission Mode Project under the National e-governance plan. The Project aims to target certain high volume services currently not covered by any MMP under the NeGP and undertake backend computerization to enable the delivery of these services through Common Service Centers. The implementation strategy of e-district would suitably take into account the infrastructure currently being created under NeGP such as the SWANs and SDCs. The activities planned are the following:

- Obtain financial approvals for the e-District Mission Mode Project in two States, i.e. Bihar and Tamil Nadu.
- Completion of the pilot implementation of e-District in Assam and UP.
- Implementation of e-District in other selected pilot states.

### **CAPACITY BUILDING**

30.59 The scheme will be taken up in all the States and UTs for implementation.

### **Cyber Security**

30.60 Consistent with the need, the major activities planned are the following:

- i) Trusted assurance framework for data security and privacy protection.
- ii) Cyber security conformity assessment infrastructure (Product, people and

process) – Common Criteria project on security product testing.

- iii) Artifact analysis and malware analysis
- iv) Development of tools and techniques for real time monitoring, malware tracking and interception capabilities.

### **Manpower Development**

30.61 Major activities planned are the following:

- Information Security Education and Awareness Project
- Setting up of Regional Institute of e-Learning and Information Technology at Kohima, Nagaland
- Skill Enhancement for Employment in the ITES/ BPO Space at DOEACC Center, Srinagar/Jammu -
- New HRD projects in the area of capacity building for meeting the HR needs of Electronics, IT & Knowledge based industry including manufacturing.
- Pilot projects for manpower development are also proposed to be evolved in the area of Nano-technology, Power & Communication, Computer Science, Bio-technology, Infrastructure, Energy, and Manufacturing. Besides setting up of technology incubation centers and hardware infrastructure facility for entrepreneur development, integration of new courses in ITI and support to women's polytechnic and spreading the concept of finishing schools are also on the agenda for 2008-09.

### **NIC**

30.62 There are some 32 projects proposed to be taken up /continued during 2008-09. Some of the major projects are the following:

- NICNET Informatics Services to the Central and State Governments
- Informatics Development Programme for North Eastern States.
- Development of Geographic Information System
- Software Development and Infrastructure over NICNET

## INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

30.63 Ministry of I&B has broadly three main sub-sectors Information, Film and Prasar Bharati's twin wings, All India Radio and Doordarshan. The innovative application of Technologies has culminated among the various operators stiff competitions for providing information in the printing, film or video media. It remains a challenge for the various media units and Government to provide information and wholesome entertainment at a minimal cost while facilitating healthy growth to the economically under developed segment of the population. The sector, by delivering a big basket of services, empowers public to make their choice, to use voice, and images delivered to them through its various media units.

### REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

30.64 In the annual plan 2007-08 a total of Rs.475.00 crore was allocated for the Ministry of I&B with sectoral distribution of Rs.42.55 crore for Information, Rs.42.00 crore for Film; Rs.78.95crore for AIR; and Rs.306.64 crore for Doordarshan. At RE stage of AP 2007-08 the Revised Annual Plan allocation was Rs.400.00 crore. The Annual Plan outlay & GBS for 2007-08, and Annual Plan outlay for 2008-09 in respect of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have been

shown in Annexure 31.3. The sub-sector wise physical performance is as follows:

- **Film Sector:** Networking of CBFC regional offices is established for easing of certification process, Digitalization of old films in Film Division, construction of Phase-IV Sookhana Bhawan are in advance stage.
- **Information sector:** Most high lighted works are Song and Drama division's live performance of a dance drama, puppet show etc., among the Army Jawans in the remote area, DAVP's publicizing of Govt. programmes and policies, EMMC's monitoring of all foreign TV and Radio Channels for violation of advertisement and Cable TV regulation code.
- **Broadcasting sector:** Prasar Bharati, with its twin public service broadcasting units namely All India Radio and Doordarshan continues to focus on the entertainment programmes, apart from its public obligatory services such as content enhancements on culture, education social services and economic issues etc.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

30.65 For AP 2008-09 the allocation was Rs.700.00 crore for the Ministry of I&B. The major schemes are:

30.66 Public Information Campaign programmes under PIB adds a new dimension to the activities of the publicity of the Govt. flagship programmes targeting the people below poverty level and in the backward, remote rural area would be able to access the developmental programmes of government and thereby generate an wholesome awareness on the development of Rural housing, Rural road connectivity, drinking water, health, electrification, telephone connectivity, employments, education

facilities, integrated child development scheme, women empowerment etc.

30.67 The whole world has set forth time bound schedule to see off the analogue system which has made the public service broadcaster to go forward for Digitalization of Studios, and Transmitters for its broadcasting units- AIR and DD.

30.68 Another top priority area is Commonwealth Games – Commonwealth Youth Games 2008 at Pune and Main Commonwealth Games Delhi at 2010. Prasar Bharati being Host Broadcaster, requested for sufficient funds over and above the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan outlay.

30.69 Planning Commission requested Ministry of I&B to formulate a comprehensive scheme of similar activities for AIR and DD under umbrella scheme.

30.70 The schemes of the various departments are reviewed during the year 2008-09 and Zero Based Budgeting exercise was carried out which has led to merging of many schemes.

### **Major aspects of outcome budget 2008-09**

30.71 The Outcome Budget for 2008-09 was prepared for all the sub-sectors of Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It was clearly laid out as what would be the desired outcome of the physical activities carried out with funds allocated for each scheme.

30.72 The Films sector, with its Film Division, National Film Archive, Central Board of Film Certification, SRFTI, Kolkata, FTII, Pune, Directorate of Film Festivals, Children Films Society, has various schemes aimed at web casting, modernization, acquisition and dissemination of films, promoting community radio, animation, and

gamming, film culture, children films, and foreign participation in film festivals. An amount of Rs.67.00 crore has been provided for covering the activities during the annual plan 2008-09.

30.73 The Information sector, with its nine media units of PIB, Publication Division, DAVP, IIMC, Photo Division, DFP, Song & Drama Division, RR&TD, and RNI, has been provided of Rs.50.00 crore. Schemes of this sector aimed at building a modern press centre, creating awareness for national issues, information dissemination, doing publicity to Govt. policy, and schemes, train manpower, and modernize set up.

30.74 All India Radio had an outlay of Rs.195.00 crore for 2008-09. Its continuing schemes, expansion schemes, including that of J&K Special Package, have the objective of raising coverage of MW and FM radio coverage, popularizing radio in the country. The up gradation and modernization aims at not only higher coverage, quality of transmission, and content, but also better delivery. Its new schemes of NE Package, New Technology, Internet and Digital broadcasting, aim at boosting radio coverage in the North East, introduction of new technology, popularizing internet, digital broadcasting, and improvement of content.

30.75 Doordarshan had an outlay of Rs.280.00 crore. Its modernization and replacement schemes aim at enhancement of technical quality, signal quality, augmentation of Outside broadcasting facilities, providing up linking facilities, digital reception, automation of transmission, and replacement of obsolete LPT's, improvement of quality and content of programmes. Doordarshan's new schemes, includes NE Package, and establishment of total digitalization of its studios, productions centers and transmission chain with target of switching off the analogue by 2017. It has targeted to bring four

metros under the coverage of High definition TV coverage so as to make the HDTV programmes available to home viewers by 2010 during the Commonwealth Games. An amount of Rs.99.00 crore is provided in the Annual plan for coverage of the targeted works of Youth Commonwealth Games at Pune during this year and for the main works of 2010 CWG in Delhi. An amount of Rs.463.00 crore has been approved for Prasar Bharati for the coverage of both YCWG at Pune and CWG at Delhi.

## POSTS

30.76 The role of the Post Office is undergoing transformation the world over, as electronic mail and new technologies supplement traditional postal activities. Every where, the Post Office is increasingly exploring new areas, India Post is not an exception, it also tries to optimize its retailing strength by providing a range of public utilities and new financial services that are relevant to the socio-economic needs of the country. It is also simultaneously upgrading traditional services through induction of technology, and introducing new products and services in order to meet the challenges of providing faster, more reliable, and more user responsive service in the face of increasing competition from the private courier industry and continuing advances in communication technology.

30.77 India Post is amongst the largest network in the world in terms of area covered and population served having more than 1.55 Lakh post offices across the country in both urban and rural areas. On one hand, it provides personal services to the people and on the other it also provides service to private sector which is crucial for the growth of the economy. It ensures daily delivery of mails at the doorstep of the customer, sale of stamps, collection of letters through letterboxes etc. Apart from the basic services, various

services like Retail-Post, e-post, Bill Mail Services, sale of passport application forms, pickup and delivery of Speed Post articles etc including banking and insurance services are also being provided by selected post offices. An agreement has also been entered by the department with some State governments for providing Social Security Services/Schemes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and old age pension payment through Savings Bank Accounts.

30.78 The challenge of providing cost effective and viable services to the customer is also a matter of constant concern. The total postal revenue during 2006-07 was Rs.5322.44 crore against net working expenses of Rs.6571.96 crores leaving a gap of Rs.1249.52 crore. The increase in postal revenue was to the extent of 5.95% where as there was a slight increase in the budgetary deficit of 3.28% over the previous year.

30.79 Taking into consideration the internal and external opportunities and challenges, Eleventh Plan focuses on all round development and repositioning of the department. With the major thrust on induction of technology, the department aims to computerize and network its all post offices in Eleventh Plan.

## REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

30.80 An outlay of Rs.285.00 crore at RE stage was approved for the department for 2007-08 and actual expenditure up to March 2008 reported to be Rs.136.77 crore. The Annual Plan outlay & GBS for 2007-08, and Annual Plan outlay for 2008-09 in respect of Department of Posts have been shown in Annexure 31.4. Some of the major activities undertaken are the following:

- Computerisation & networking of post offices continued to remain vital scheme being implemented by the department



during 2007-08 also. Up to 31.3.2008 a total of 9639 post offices (816 head post offices and 8823 sub post offices) have been supplied with computers and peripherals and about 1318 post offices have been networked.

- North East Region was previously served by only one postal circle. Considering the strategy importance of the region and to ensure focused attention on developmental activities, the erstwhile circle has been bifurcated into two individual postal circles namely- Assam circle with headquarters at Guwahati and the North Eastern postal circle covering the six states Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and some part of Sikkim with headquarters at Shillong.
- In order to improve mail delivery and transmission services in the North-East Department of Posts has inducted a dedicated freighter aircraft for carriage of mail, parcel and logistics to and fro from the North Eastern Region.
- Department of Posts introduced a New Mail Paradigm in 2006, which marked a significant departure from the traditional mail management. Consolidation of mail and delivery network, and setting up of Mail Business Centres (MBCs) are important components of the New Paradigm. MBCs are envisioned as frontline business wing of India post offering one stop solution for varied mailing needs of the customers. MBCs are being developed as an integrated mail business hub undertaking the task of collection, processing and delivery of (bulk) mail. As on 30.11.2007, 126 MBCs have been set up across the country.
- In order to give a focused attention to mailing needs of corporate customers, existing Pin Code system has been re-designed. Corporate customers are being provided exclusive customer Pin Codes. Such mail would be processed separately and delivered to the addressee by MBCs at their doorsteps.
- In order to provide intimation of delivery to the customers at a reasonable price, e-intimation of delivery (e-IOD) has been introduced as a web-based value added service, which provides electronic information about delivery of articles through e-mail to the sender.
- A project for establishing Wide Area Network (WAN) of 1318 offices was taken up. Networking equipment have been supplied and installed at 544 sites under phase-1 of the project and up to the end of December 31, 2007 leased line network for 333 locations has been commissioned in the first phase and all the sites are now able to access the applications hosted at National Data Centre (NDC). Presently IMO, e-post, CCC and India Post Website are being accessed through this network. Networking of remaining post offices is expected to be completed by the end of March, 2008.
- Department of Posts in consultation with the Ministry of Railways has decided to book railway reservation tickets through Post Offices. At the initial stage, it will be introduced in thirty identified locations spread over the country.
- State Bank of India has also tied-up with India Post for sourcing their assets, liability and investment products through the vast network of India Post. The pilot project is implemented in five states namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in 61 Talukas.
- The Department of Posts has taken an initiative to implement National Rural



Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) of Government of India by way of payment of wages through Savings Bank account in the states namely Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Till 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2007 about 7.45 million Post Office Savings Bank accounts have been opened under this scheme.

- A six-member delegation headed by Secretary (Posts) attended the Annual Postal Operations Council Session (POC), 2007 of Universal Postal Union at UPU Headquarter in Berne held during the month of April-May, 2007.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

30.81 During Annual Plan 2008-09 an outlay of Rs.600.00 crores has been allocated to Department of Posts (DOP). The major thrust areas/ activities for Annual Plan 2008-09 are as follows:

**Access to Postal Network:** The ongoing rationalization & consolidation of Postal Network would continue during the year. As many as 500 (which includes NE Region) rural branch post offices, 375 sub-post offices & 2375 franchisee outlets have been proposed to be opened. Besides rationalization of Postal Network, efforts will be made for relocation of 112 branch post offices and 50 sub-post offices. For improvements in providing facilities to extra departmental post offices, 2500 EDBOs would be provided with improved infra-structural equipments and about 7000 fabrication of Pillar Letter boxes will be installed. In order to improve the effectiveness of planning for better utilization of resources, a study would be conducted during the year.

**Mail operations:** A print mail system to meet the mail market demand for end-to-end solutions for printing, packaging, mailing and

delivery would be set up in one major city. To facilitate collection, processing & delivery of high volume business mail by equipping mail business centres with modern counter equipments, state of art machines, infrastructure and security system, 50 mail business centres will be set up. Besides this, countrywide publicity for redesigned pin code will be done to improve the delivery efficiency.

**Wet leasing of Aircraft:** In order to solve the problems of conveyance of mail in the North-East and other major cities of the country by air, three freighter aircraft would be procured on wet leasing basis.

**Mail delivery-mechanization:** Up gradation of twenty one offices of exchange and SFPOs would be done to ensure high speed processing of mails and quality transmission and delivery of international mail.

**Financial services:** 100 Postal Finance Marts have been proposed to be set-up during the year to improve the ambience in which all postal financial services are offered under one roof. Instant Money-Order service facility would be extended to 3000 post offices. Insurance business will start 'on-line operations'. Software development for implementation of anytime anywhere banking for Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) has been planned for 50HOs.

**Philately:** 15 philately exhibitions have been planned to be organized to access market requirements and to create conducive conditions for promotion of philately as a hobby and for revenue generation. Training for philately operations will be imparted to handle publicity, marketing, interaction with customers including PDA holders, technology management in a network system.

**Estate Management:** In the area of building construction, 20 new post office buildings &

40 ongoing projects, 8 administrative office buildings, 1 new & 10 ongoing staff quarters would be taken up. Department plans to purchase one plot of land and preservation of 2 heritage buildings would be taken up.

**Technology up gradation & modernization:** In the area of technology up-gradation & modernization there is a plan to computerize 8000 post offices. Currency Counting Machine(CCM) in 400 POs and Remotely Managed Franking Machine(RMFM) in 100 POs would be provided to improve quality of service. 160 Administrative Offices and 22 Postal accounts Offices would be computerized, four Automated Mail Processing Centre (AMPCs) would be set up and 40 speed Post Concentration Centre (SPCC) would be modernized to provide better operational facilities in terms of equipments/furniture for workers as well as customers leading to a better work environment and improve customer service. One regional data center would also be set up during the year.

**Materials Management:** During the year 22 postal stamp depots would be equipped with modern equipments and 20000 stamps & seals would be upgraded under new technology.

**Human Resource:** Training is the most crucial area towards modernization and positive attitude of the service providers. About 1,50,000 officers & staff would be trained during the year in different areas of specialization.

**Marketing, Research & Product Development:** Studies would be conducted to find out feasibility for setting up Management & Technology Institute to locate marketing and R&D Centres. Two Speed Post Hubs in major cities and 25-Speed Post Centres would be established at new locations during the year.

**Infrastructure for logistics parcels:** Two state-of-art express parcel hubs and 12 logistic post centres would be established to process the parcel, provide packaging and wire housing facility for the movement of parcels across the country in a time bound manner. A study would be undertaken for establishing cargo complex to handle international logistic operations for entering into international express cargo business.

**Support for NREGS:** Special arrangements have been made for payment of wages under NREGA through Post Office Savings Bank. Provision has been made to purchase 10,000 equipments for NREGS. For NREGS activities 50,000 officials would be trained.

**Sub Plan for North East:** 500 new branch post offices would be opened. Vehicles would be provided. 100 postal financial marts would be set up. Post office buildings and staff quarters would be constructed. Single window facility through multipurpose counter machines and networked banking facility to reduce waiting time for customers would be provided. Staffs and officers would be imparted training.

## ANNEXURE 30.1

Statement of Plan Outlay 2008-09  
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
(Ministry of Communications and IT)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Units/ DoT Projects	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)
		GBS	IEBR	Total (Col. 3+4)	GBS	IEBR	Total (Col. 7+8)	GBS	IEBR	Total (11+12)	GBS	IEBR	Total (11+12)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	BSNL	0.00	22881.00	22881.00		0.00	14065.00	14065.00		0.00	18591.00	18591.00					
2	MTNL	0.00	2309.00	2309.00		0.00	2042.00	2042.00		0.00	2430.97	2430.97					
3	ITI	1.00	0.00	1.00		1.00	0.00	1.00		0.00	0.00	0.00					
4	WMO	15.00	0.00	15.00	2.00	6.38	0.00	6.38	0.63	15.00	0.00	15.00	2.10				
5	WPC	11.40	0.00	11.40	1.00	16.92	0.00	16.92	1.60	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.40				
6	TRAI	3.00	0.00	3.00		8.00	0.00	8.00		10.00	0.00	10.00					
7	TDSAT	1.25	0.00	1.25		1.25	0.00	1.25		1.00	0.00	1.00					
8	TEC	20.25	0.00	20.25	2.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.02	10.00	0.00	10.00	1.00				
9	(i) C-DOT	129.10	31.97	161.07	13.00	99.00	31.97	130.97	10.00	153.00	37.63	190.63	16.00				
	# (ii) TETC	6.00	0.00	6.00		4.00	0.00	4.00		5.00	0.00	5.00					
10	UMA&N	1.00	0.00	1.00		1.00	0.00	1.00		5.00	0.00	5.00					
11	*TDIP	2.00	0.00	2.00		4.00	0.00	4.00		2.00	0.00	2.00					
12	DS	150.00	0.00	150.00	16.00	108.00	0.00	108.00	12.75	170.00	0.00	170.00	18.00				
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>25221.97</b>	<b>25561.97</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>16138.97</b>	<b>16388.97</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>21059.60</b>	<b>21434.60</b>	<b>37.50</b>				

Note:

1. (a) UMA&N - Undersea Cabling between Mainland and A&N Islands  
(b) #TETC - Setting up of Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre. This has been made part of C-DOT.  
(c) \*TDIP - 'Technology Development & Investment Promotion'. It was earlier referred as "Technical Assistance in Telecom Sector (TAT)"  
(d) DS - OFC based Network for Defence Services.
2. There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). All the schemes/projects are Central Sector

## ANNEXURE 30.2

**Statement of Budget Estimates 2008-09**  
**Ministry / Department: Department of Information Technology**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)			Outlay for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay for North-East 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)
		Plan Outlay	IEBR	Total	Plan Outlay	IEBR	Total	Plan Outlay	IEBR	Total	Plan Outlay	IEBR	Total	Plan Outlay	IEBR	Total	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>																
	<b>I. R&amp;D PROGRAMMES</b>																
1	S. AMEER	22.00	14.00	36.00		25.00	14.00	39.00		24.00	15.00	39.00					
2	Microelectronics & Nanotech Devp Prog	29.00		29.00		29.00		29.00		35.00		35.00					
3	Technology Development Council	32.00	2.50	34.50	3.00	35.00	2.50	37.50	1.00	32.00	1.50	33.50				3.00	
4	Convergence, Comm & Strategic Electronics	22.00		22.00	2.00	25.00		25.00	2.00	22.00		22.00				2.00	
5	Components & Material Dev. Prog.	10.00		10.00		15.00		15.00		10.00	5.60	15.60					
6	C-DAC	75.00	175.00	250.00	5.00	75.00	175.00	250.00	5.00	91.00	145.00	236.00				9.00	
7	Electronics in Health & Telemedicine	18.00		18.00		18.00		18.00		13.33		13.33				1.00	
8	Technology Dev. for Indian Languages	11.00		11.00	2.00	10.00		10.00	1.00	8.89		8.89				1.00	
9	IT for Masses (Gender.SC/ST)	9.00		9.00	2.00	17.00		17.00	10.00	8.00		8.00				2.00	
10	Media Lab Asia	10.00		10.00	1.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1.00	20.00	21.00				1.00	

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)		
		Plan Outlay		Total	Plan Outlay		Total	Plan Outlay		Total	Plan Outlay		Total	Plan Outlay		Total	Plan Outlay		Total
		GBS	IEBR		GBS	IEBR		GBS	IEBR		GBS	IEBR		GBS	IEBR		GBS	IEBR	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	R&D Sub-Total	238.00	191.50	429.50	15.00	249.00	191.50	440.50	19.00	245.22	187.10	432.32	19.00						
<b>II. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>																			
11	STQC	50.00		50.00	5.00	50.00		50.00	5.00	42.00		42.00	5.00						5.00
12	STPI & EHTP	0.50	2.70	3.20		2.00	2.70	4.70	1.50	0.00		0.00							0.00
13	Digital DNA Park	0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.00		0.00							0.00
14	Electronic Governance	800.00		800.00	81.00	677.35		677.35	60.35	800.00		800.00	81.00						81.00
15	Cyber Security (including CERT-In, IT Act)	33.00		33.00	4.00	31.00		31.00	2.00	33.00		33.00	4.00						4.00
16	ERNET	0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.09		0.09	25.09						25.09
17	Promotion of Electronics/IT Hardware Mfg.	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		0.80		0.80							0.80
	Infrastructure Sub-Total	884.70	2.70	887.40	90.00	761.55	2.70	764.25	68.85	875.89	25.00	900.89	90.00						90.00
<b>III. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>																			
18	DOEACC	0.50	54.59	55.09		0.50	54.59	55.09		0.44	60.04	60.48							60.48
19	Manpower Development	43.00		43.00	10.00	50.15		50.15	17.15	-45.00		45.00	10.00						10.00
20	Facilitation of Settling-up of Integrated Townships	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		0.11		0.11							0.11
	HRD Sub-Total	44.50	54.59	99.09	10.00	51.65	54.59	106.24	17.15	45.55	60.04	105.59	10.00						10.00
<b>IV. OTHERS</b>																			
21	Headquarter (Secretariat Bldg.)	12.80		12.80		12.80		12.80		13.34		13.34							13.34
22	NIC	320.00		320.00	35.00	325.00		325.00	35.00	400.00		400.00	35.00						40.00

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)		
		GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
23	National Knowledge Network									100.00									9.00
	<b>Grand Total A</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>248.79</b>	<b>1748.78</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>248.79</b>	<b>1648.79</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>1680.00</b>	<b>272.14</b>	<b>1952.14</b>	<b>168.00</b>						



## ANNEXURE 30.3

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING**  
Approved Annual Plan 2008-09

Media Unit wise position

S. No.	Name of the Media Units	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)				Outlay earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)	Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)
		Plan Outlay		Total	Plan Outlay		Total	GBS	IEBR		Total			
		GBS	IEBR		GBS							IEBR	GBS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>1</b>	<b>INFORMATION SECTOR</b>													
	PIB	10.13	0.00	10.13		9.43	0.00	9.43	0.01	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.49	0.49
2	Publication Division	0.05	0.00	0.05		0.88	0.00	0.88		0.49	0.00	0.49		
3	DAVP	26.01	0.00	26.01		18.41	0.00	18.41	2.60	21.76	0.00	21.76		
4	IIMC	0.10	0.00	0.10		0.01	0.00	0.01		1.00	0.00	1.00		
5	Photo Division	0.02	0.00	0.02		0.55	0.00	0.55		0.55	0.00	0.55		
6	DFP	0.12	0.00	0.12		0.44	0.00	0.44		2.00	0.00	2.00		
7	Song & Drama Division	4.00	0.00	4.00		4.00	0.00	4.00	0.40	4.00	0.00	4.00		0.40
8	RR&TD	0.02	0.00	0.02		0.19	0.00	0.19		1.00	0.00	1.00		
9	RNI	0.02	0.00	0.02		0.06	0.00	0.06		0.20	0.00	0.20		
	Main Sectt. Information Wing Schemes													
10	Construction of Soochna Bhawan (Phase IV)	1.00	0.00	1.00		0.95	0.00	0.95		0.00	0.00	0.00		
11	Construction of Soochna Bhawan (Phase V)	1.00	0.00	1.00		1.00	0.00	1.00		3.53	0.00	3.53		
12	Economic Analysis of Growth Initiatives	0.08	0.00	0.08		0.08	0.00	0.08		0.28	0.00	0.28		
13	Training for HRD	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.00	0.19		

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Media Units	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)		
		GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total
A	Central Sector Scheme																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
	Information Sector (I) : Total:	42.55	0.00	42.55		36.00	0.00	36.00	3.01	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.40						
II	FILM SECTOR																		
1	Films Division	9.64	0.00	9.64		6.15	0.00	6.15	0.01	16.00	0.00	16.00							
2	NFAI	1.01	0.00	1.01		1.01	0.00	1.01		3.00	0.00	3.00							
3	DFE	7.23	0.00	7.23		6.63	0.00	6.63		8.30	0.00	8.30							
4	CFSI	2.71	0.00	2.71		2.71	0.00	2.71		4.00	0.00	4.00							
5	CBFC	2.01	0.00	2.01		1.12	0.00	1.12		2.00	0.00	2.00							
6	National Film Development Corporation	3.10	0.00	3.10		0.10	0.00	0.10		14.50	0.00	14.50							
7	FTII, Pune	6.21	0.00	6.21		6.21	0.00	6.21		8.00	0.00	8.00							
8	SRFTI, Kolkata	7.77	0.00	7.77		3.77	0.00	3.77		8.00	0.00	8.00							
	Main Sett. (Film Wing Schemes)																		
9	Participation in Film Market in India & Abroad	2.20	0.00	2.20		2.20	0.00	2.20		2.20	0.00	2.20							
10	Setting up of National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming and Special effects	0.10	0.00	0.10		0.10	0.00	0.10		1.00	0.00	1.00							
	Film Sector (II) Total:	41.98	0.00	41.98		30.00	0.00	30.00	0.01	67.00	0.00	67.00							
IXI	BROADCASTING SECTOR																		
1	All India Radio	78.95	0.00	78.95	25.00	67.56	0.00	67.56	5.00	195.00	0.00	195.00	39.03						
2	Doordarshan	306.64	0.00	306.64	40.00	262.33	0.00	262.33	55.00	280.00	0.00	280.00	28.53						
	Total: Prasar Bharati	385.59	0.00	385.59	65.00	329.89	0.00	329.89	60.00	475.00	0.00	475.00	67.56						

S. No.	Name of the Media Units	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)	Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)
		GBS	IEBR	Total		GBS	IEBR	Total		GBS	IEBR	Total	
A	Central Sector Scheme	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Main Sectt. (Broadcasting Sector) Schemes												
1	Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EM MCI)	2.90	0.00	2.90		2.90	0.00	2.90		7.50	0.00	7.50	
2	Private FM Radio	1.00	0.00	1.00		1.00	0.00	1.00		0.10	0.00	0.10	
4	International Channel	0.97	0.00	0.97		0.01	0.00	0.01		1.00	0.00	1.00	
5	IEC activities for Community Radio	0.01	0.00	0.01		0.20	0.00	0.20		0.40	0.00	0.40	
	Total: Broadcasting Sector (III)	390.47	0.00	390.47	65.00	334.00	0.00	334.00	60.00	484.00	0.00	484.00	67.56
IV	Commonwealth Games and Related Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		99.00	0.00	99.00	
	<b>TOTAL M/o I &amp; B</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>63.02</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>67.96</b>
	DBS	475.00	0.00	475.00	65.00	400.00	0.00	400.00	63.02	700.00	0.00	700.00	67.56
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## ANNEXURE 30.4

Statement of Budget Estimates 2008-09  
Ministry / Department: Department of Posts

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)						Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)			
		Plan Outlay			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Plan Outlay			Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)				Plan Outlay		
		GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total		GBS	IEBR	EAP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
A	Central Sector Schemes																
1	Access to the Postal Network	7.35	0.00	0.00	7.35	2.77	6.36	0.00	0.00	6.36	2.77	8.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	1.00	
2	Mail Operations	15.90	0.00	1.60	17.50	11.00	37.07	0.00	1.60	38.67	32.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	17.00	
3	Banking and Money Transfer Operations	20.50	0.00	0.00	20.50	0.10	8.82	0.00	0.00	8.82	0.10	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	1.00	
4	Insurance Operations	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.50	
5	Philately Operations	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.50	
6	Estates Management	33.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	1.80	38.48	0.00	0.00	38.48	1.80	14.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	1.00	
7	IT - Induction - Postal Operations	173.10	0.00	0.00	173.10	12.52	139.57	0.00	0.00	139.57	9.00	360.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	28.00	
8	Materials Management	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.05	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	
9	Human Resource Management	29.70	0.00	0.00	29.70	3.10	26.27	0.00	0.00	26.27	3.10	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	1.00	
10	Marketing, Research and Product Development	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	1.59	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	2.00	

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)				Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (BE)			Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)				Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2007-08 (RE)			Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE)				Outlay Earmarked for North-East 2008-09 (BE)								
		Plan Outlay				GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Total			
		3	4	5	6																					7	8	8
11	Quality Management	7.25	0.00	0.00	7.25	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Development of Postal Facilities in Special Areas	3.10	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13	Support for Payment of wages under NREGS																				80.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>313.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>315.00</b>	<b>31.34</b>	<b>283.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>285.00</b>	<b>50.36</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	