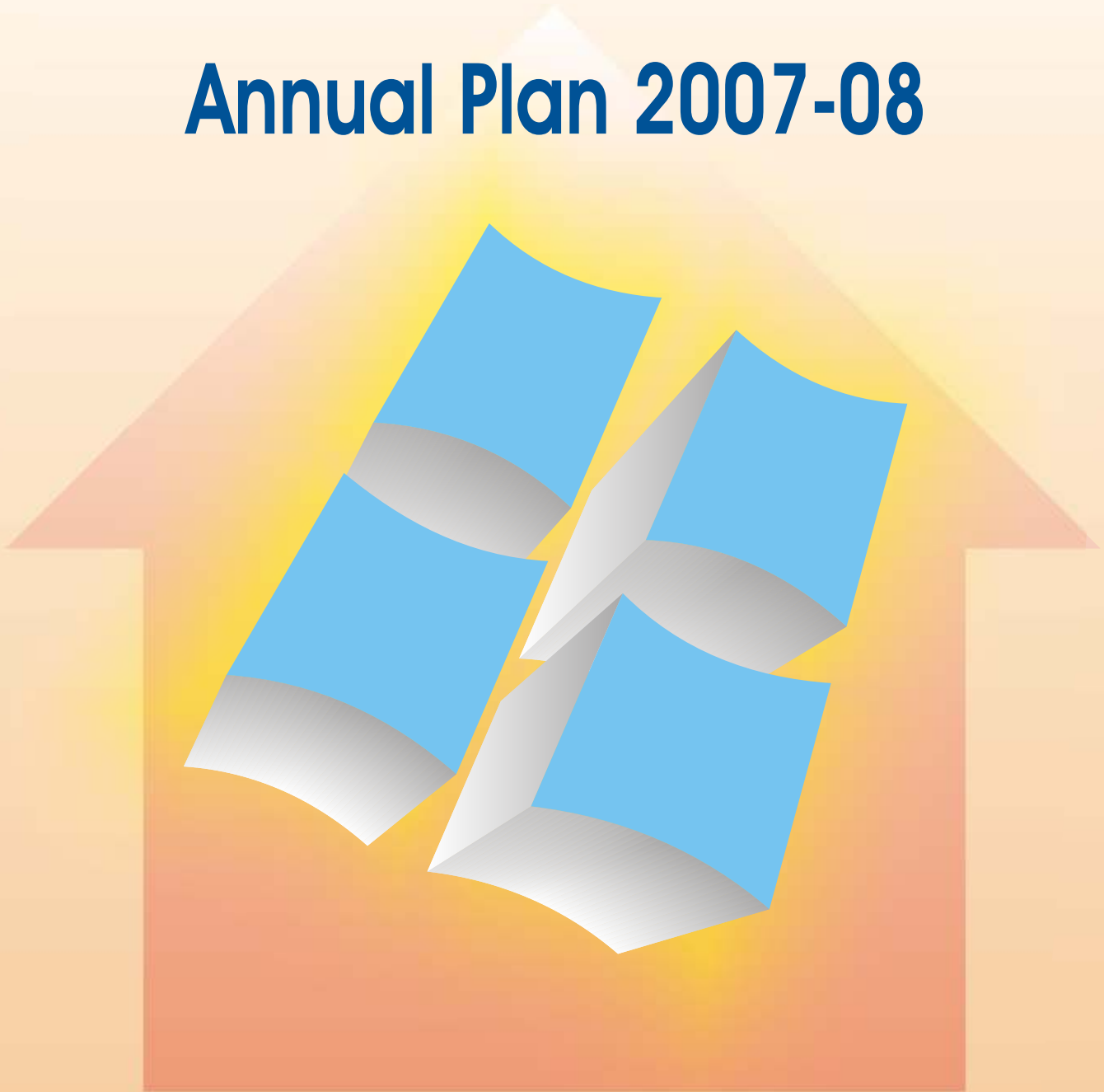


# Annual Plan 2007-08



Annual Plan 2007-08



सत्यमेव जयते

PLANNING COMMISSION

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# CHAPTER - 1

## Inclusive Growth : Vision and Strategy

### Introduction

1.1 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, agriculture, industry and services, with suitable interventions in policy. It seeks to achieve inclusiveness through significant improvements in literacy/education and health, greater employment opportunities and more focus on various socio-economic groups. Inclusive growth connotes a growth process, which yields broad based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all.

1.2 The measure of inclusive growth articulated in the Eleventh Plan is primarily meant to sufficiently spread the benefits of growth by way of renewed emphasis on education, health and other basic public facilities determining the levels of welfare of large sections of the population. The vision of inclusiveness encompasses equality of opportunity, as well as economic and social mobility for all sections of the society, with affirmative action for the marginalized groups of the population, which are the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women. Empowerment of disadvantaged and hitherto marginalized groups is an essential component of inclusive growth.

1.3 The strategy of faster with and inclusive growth includes several inter-related components. These are:

- (a) rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities,
- (b) access to essential services in health and education especially for the poor,

- (c) equality of opportunity,
- (d) empowerment through education and skill development,
- (e) employment opportunities underpinned by the national rural employment guarantee,
- (f) environmental sustainability,
- (g) recognition of women's agency and
- (h) good governance.

### The 27 National Targets

1.4 The objective of faster and inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan has been encapsulated in a set of 27 national level targets reflecting the multi-dimensional economic and social objectives. 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) Average GDP growth rate of 9% to in the Eleventh Plan period.
- (b) Agricultural GDP growth rate of 4% per year on the average.
- (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 at elementary level from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12;
- (b) Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, +100 to ensure quality education;
- (c) Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011-12
- (d) Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011-12
- (e) Increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by 2011-12.

### **Health**

- (a) Reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by 2011-12.
- (b) Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by 2011-12;
- (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 by 2011-12
- (e) Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by 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 reliable power by the end of the Plan;
- (b) Ensure all weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitation by 2015;
- (c) Connect every village by telephone 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, particularly those relating to the social sector in which the plans and programmes are also formulated in close co-ordination with the states. 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:

- (a) GDP Growth rate
- (b) Agricultural growth rate
- (c) New work opportunities
- (d) Poverty ratio
- (e) Drop out rate in elementary schools
- (f) Literacy rate
- (g) Gender gap in literacy rate
- (h) Infant mortality rate
- (i) Maternal mortality ratio
- (j) Total Fertility Rate
- (k) Child malnutrition
- (l) Anemia among women and girls
- (m) 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. The state-wise targets are given in the Annexures.

## Growth

1.7 The aim of faster growth in the Eleventh Plan has been translated into a growth target for the economy at 9% per year for the Plan period (2007-12) and putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth of approximately 10% by the end of its period. In the Eleventh Plan, the growth rate in the agriculture, industry and services sector is projected as 4% per year, 10% to 11% per year and 9% to 11% per year respectively. Within industry, the manufacturing is targeted to grow at over 12% per year and this is expected to provide high quality employment.

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 national level GDP growth rate in the Eleventh Plan has been disaggregated into state level growth rates.

1.9 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%. The investment rate is broadly consistent with achieving an average growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period. The share of public investment in total investment is projected to be less than 22% in the Eleventh Plan, providing the Government sufficient elbowroom to spend in social sector, in which fulfillment of the targets is the essential pre-requisite of inclusive growth.

## Measures for Inclusive Development in the Eleventh Plan

1.10 The important measures of inclusive development articulated in the Eleventh Plan are described below.

### Agriculture

- Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
- National Food Security Mission

### Rural Development

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- Bharat Nirman : Irrigation, Rural Housing, Rural Road Connectivity, Rural Water Supply, Rural Electrification, Rural Telecommunication.

### Elementary Education

- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- Increase in Enrolment Rate

- Reduction in Drop-out Rate
- Improvement in Teacher attendance and Teaching quality
- Early Childhood Education
- Mid-Day Meals Programme

### **Skill Development**

- National Skills Development Mission

### **Higher Education**

- ICT driven knowledge economy
- Expansion of University system and Open education to increase access
- Quality faculty and greater autonomy
- Expansion, Inclusion and Excellence
- Scheme for Universalisation of Access to Secondary Education

### **Health and Nutrition**

- Comprehensive approach encompassing individual health care
- Public Health and Sanitation (Total Sanitation Campaign)
- Clean Drinking Water (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme)
- National Rural Health Mission
- Integrated Child Development Services

### **Gender Equity**

- Economic Empowerment of Women
- Social Empowerment of Women
- Political Empowerment of Women
- Strengthening Mechanisms for Effective Implementation of Women related Legislations
- Augmenting Delivery Mechanisms for Mainstreaming Gender

### **Governance**

- Civil Society Organisations
- Panchyati Raj Institutions
- Right to Information Act

## **Sectoral Issues**

1.11 In line with the objectives of Eleventh Plan, faster and inclusive growth is envisaged for the Annual Plan, 2007-08. A major effort is required to provide access to basic facilities such as education, health, clean drinking water supply and sanitation facilities, reinforced by the growth of agriculture sector and the multi-facet rural development schemes. These essential public services and income generating activities for the poor and the marginalized section of the population not only impact directly on welfare in the short run, they also determine economic opportunities for the future.

### **Agriculture**

1.12 Agriculture is the backbone of the rural livelihood security system. The rapid growth of agriculture is essential 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.

1.13 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 earn their sustenance in agriculture. Various strategic measures have been incorporated into the Eleventh Plan for accelerating the agricultural output. These include doubling the rate of growth of irrigated area, improving water management, scaling up of irrigation potential creation, rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge and watershed development, reclaim degraded land and focus on soil quality, bridge the knowledge gap through effective extension, diversify into high value outputs with adequate measures to ensure food security, promote animal husbandry and fishery, easy access to credit, improve incentive structure and functioning of markets and refocus on land reform issues, and of all there is a focus on improving rural connectivity.

1.14 The schemes, which are given priority for the rural region include the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Accelerated Power

Development Reform Programme (APDRP) to augment irrigation and power respectively. Through Bharat Nirman about 16 million hectares is planned to be added to the irrigated area in the Eleventh Plan. The new programmes in the Eleventh Plan include:

- (a) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), launched to incentivise State governments 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.
- (b) To expand foodgrain production, a National Food Security Mission (NFSM), which aims at increasing cereal and pulses production, has been launched.
- (c) 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 Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

## Education

1.15 Mainly as a result of the measures taken in the two flagship programmes, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) introduced to expand access to primary education and the Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, introduced with a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among the children, the number of out-of-school children declined and additional children were brought into the education system. At the elementary level (Classes I-VIII), the Gross Enrollment Ratio increased, but the drop out rate remained alarmingly high. Widespread teacher absenteeism, inadequate training, poor quality of pedagogy and an unsatisfactory quality of teaching characterize the elementary education scene.

1.16 In order to meet the needs of a growing economy and to promote social equality by empowering those currently excluded because of unequal access to education and skills to participate fully in the growth process, high priority has been accorded to education and skill development in the Eleventh Plan. The process of universalising secondary education has also begun. The action proposed in the Eleventh Plan for elementary and secondary education 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, teacher training, provision for hostels and residential schools for girls. The State Governments are implementing the programmes in education sector and it is necessary to gear the administration fully to the challenges.

1.17 The National Skills Development Mission (NSDM) has been launched marking a paradigm change in the vocational education and training system and in other forms of skill development. NSDM aims to expand the public sector skill development infrastructure and its utilization and supporting private skill development initiatives in several high growth sectors of the economy by providing governmental support in different forms.

1.18 The objective of inclusiveness in the area of education is planned to be achieved through the following:

- (a) Reduction of regional, social and gender imbalances;
- (b) Support to institutions located in border, hilly, remote, small towns and educationally backward areas;
- (c) Support to institutions with comparatively large student population of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and physically challenged;
- (d) Support to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes,

Minority, physically challenged and girl students with special scholarships/fellowships, hostel facilities, remedial coaching and other measures;

- (e) 314 Special Focus Districts (SFDs) have been identified for need-based interventions in resource allocation, micro-planning and development.

1.19 In the area of education, dropout rate at the elementary level and the level of literacy have been used as indicators to track the performance at the state level. The indicators relating to literacy improved, but a large number of people continue to remain illiterate. The regional, social and gender variations in literacy are high enough to cause worry. The literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes increased too, but remained far below the national average. The literacy rate among the females is lower as compared to the males. The female literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is particularly low. The gender gap in literacy narrowed, but remained large enough for concern particularly as it is caused more by the lower female literacy rate.

1.20 The regional spread of the number of illiterate persons in the country is such that there are at least seven major states with more than 15 million illiterates each, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total number of illiterates in the country. This indicates heavy concentration shows of illiterate population in particular areas, which the need for pursuing the policy of inclusive development. The results from nation-wide sample surveys show that the class distribution of literacy rate is positively, and the gender disparity in literacy rate is negatively, associated with income. Keeping these features in view, the dropout rate at the elementary level, the level of literacy rate in the country and the gender gap in the literacy rate have been disaggregated at the level of the states.

## Health and Nutrition

1.21 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. It places emphasis on access to clean drinking water, sanitation, diet, hygiene and feeding practices, as these affect the health status of the people.

1.22 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which spans the duration of the Eleventh Plan, addresses infirmities and problems across rural primary health care. The NRHM is the vehicle to ensure an efficient public health delivery system in the rural areas. It provides accessible, affordable, accountable and effective health care delivery especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the society and bridges gaps in health care in the rural areas.

1.23 A variety of interventions 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 in the Eleventh Plan. The Integrated Child Development Services, which seeks to provide an integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers and is projected as the main programme for addressing the problem of malnutrition has been universalized.

1.24 The health scenario is characterized by a higher life expectancy among women as compared to men. But the sex ratio is adverse with fewer women. The child sex ratio is even further lower. The child sex ratio has witnessed sharp decline in recent times. The maternal mortality and infant mortality rates are much higher than those of countries in East Asia. In fact, most nutrition and health related indicators show gender gaps, rural-urban differences, and variation across states.

1.25 A set of indicators has been identified to track the impact of the health care facilities devised in the Eleventh Plan on the economy and the people. The indicators that are monitored at the state level include

- (a) total fertility rate (TFR)
- (b) the infant mortality rate (IMR)

- (c) maternal mortality ratio (MMR)
- (d) child malnutrition
- (e) anemia among women and girls and
- (f) sex-ratio of the age group 0 to 6 years. These variables are inter-related. For example, the reduction in the incidence of anemia and malnutrition among adolescent girls has the potential of breaking the cycle of maternal and infant mortality. Supporting plans and programmes in the Eleventh Plan ensure improvement in the health indicators such as maternal mortality ratio, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate and malnutrition particularly among children. Success in this area heralds convergence of the efforts in several sectors. Supply of safe drinking water and access to basic sanitation facilities, are among them, besides raising the educational levels among women, which is critical to improve nutrition and control neo-natal diseases.

## Water Supply and Sanitation

1.26 The provision of health care facilities is intimately associated with the emphasis on access to clean drinking water, sanitation, diet, hygiene and feeding practices, as these affect the health status of the people. Providing safe potable drinking water to all habitations is one of the prime targets of the Eleventh Plan. Increased coverage of rural sanitation is also indirectly linked to other targets like reduction in IMR and MMR.

1.27 The Government has initiated a number of programmes to improve the access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Important among these are Bharat Nirman under which action is taken in the areas of rural water supply by way of providing potable water to all uncovered habitations and also address slipped back and water quality affected habitations.

1.28 The Drinking Water Supply Schemes are implemented by the State Governments. In view of the criticality of provision of safe drinking water and sanitation, the Central Government supplements the

efforts of the states by providing financial assistance and technical guidance under the (a) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and (b) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). ARWSP is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. TSC is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. For the urban areas the Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which aims to encourage cities to initiate steps to bring about improvement in urban infrastructure and governance and basic services to the urban poor. JNNURM is designed to support water supply, sewerage and sanitation, among others.

1.29 The major issues in the rural water supply inter alia include, continuous slipping back of covered habitations to either not covered or partially not covered status, persistence of large number of habitations with water quality problems of arsenic, fluoride, iron and salinity and sustainability of sources. There is also the problem associated with the maintenance of rural water supply schemes. Rural Drinking Water is already under Bharat Nirman for focussed attention and coverage. The target under Bharat Nirman is to provide potable drinking water to all quality affected habitations, slipped back habitations and uncovered habitations. The issue of sustainability of drinking water sources needs to be effectively addressed to overcome the problem of slipped back habitations.

1.30 The goals for Eleventh Plan are cent percent sanitation coverage of individual households, encourage cost effective and appropriate 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 and inclusion of solid and liquid waste management in villages.

1.31 The TSC is being implemented in 30 States/UTs spread over 572 districts. Its major component is the construction of individual household sanitary latrines for which the cost of the construction is borne

by the Centre, the States and the beneficiaries in certain pre-determined ratios, with more than half coming from the Centre. The type of facilities to be provided is based on the need and full participation and involvement of Gram-Panchayats, the people, particularly women, and NGOs. The programme of construction of low-cost household sanitary latrines is emphasized with priority on conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines.

### **Women's Agency and Child Rights**

1.32 Inclusive growth 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 Plan. This includes:

- (a) economic empowerment
- (b) social empowerment
- (c) political empowerment
- (d) strengthening mechanisms for effective implementation of women related legislations
- (e) augmenting delivery mechanisms for mainstreaming gender.

1.33 For children, it adopts a rights framework based on the principles of protection, well-being, development and participation.

### **Social Justice and Empowerment**

1.34 The strategy of inclusive growth goes beyond the traditional objective of poverty alleviation and encompass :

- (a) economic and social mobility for all sections of society, with affirmative action for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women.
- (b) equality of opportunity to all with freedom and dignity and without 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.

1.35 This outcome can only be ensured if there is a degree of empowerment that creates a sense of participation, which is the cornerstone of a democratic polity. Empowerment of disadvantaged and hitherto marginalized groups is, therefore, an essential component of inclusive growth. India's democratic polity, with the establishment of the third layer of democracy at the PRI level, provides opportunities for empowerment and participation of all groups with reservations for the marginalized groups. These institutions are made more effective through greater delegation of power and responsibility to the local level.

### **Poverty, Livelihood Security and Rural Development**

1.36 A decisive reduction in poverty and an expansion in economic opportunities for all sections of the population is a major component of inclusiveness. The Eleventh Five Year Plan has envisaged reduction of the poverty ratio (i.e., the percentage of poor in 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.

1.37 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 number of people. 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 activity, which is capable of providing higher real incomes per head.

1.38 The effort simultaneously is to improve the income earning opportunities within agriculture by



raising land productivity, culminating to higher farm incomes and rise in real wages of agricultural labour whose bargaining power is likely to improve with the shifting of the surplus labour from agriculture.

1.39 Economic growth with 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. 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 whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, provides income support for those in need of employment while also helping to create assets that increases land productivity. It 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 organising them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilisation, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets, through mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is a major scheme for construction of houses to be given to the poor free of cost mainly to the SC/ STs living below poverty line in rural areas. Under the Bharat Nirman programme, it is envisaged that 60 lakh houses be constructed over the next four years across the country, starting from 2005-06 and implemented through the IAY. 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 winner and maternity.

1.40 Bharat Nirman is a time-bound business plan for action in rural infrastructure over the four-year period (2005-2009); 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 villages above the population of 1000 in plains or 500 in hilly areas. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) plans for eight years of education to all children. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is introduced with a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among the children. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is directed to reach health services to all. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is for clean environment in villages. With these programmes, the benefits of growth are likely to spread widely especially in rural areas and the backward regions.

1.41 The strategy for inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan is based on sound macro-economic policies, which establish the macro-economic preconditions for rapid growth and support key drivers of this growth. It includes sector specific policies, ensuring the structure of growth that is generated and the accompanying institutional environment, achieves the objective of inclusiveness in all its many dimensions. Triggering a development process, which ensures broad based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women, characterizes inclusive growth.

## Poverty Issues

1.42 The poverty ratio or the head-count ratio, which expresses the percentage of people living below the poverty line, though has declined, the average level of poverty as per the latest official estimate of 27.5% in 2004-05 is considered high. The incidence of poverty among certain marginalized groups, e.g. the Scheduled Tribes, is higher than the national average. Besides, as a result of the population growth, the decline in the number of poor people has been only marginal.

1.43 Two issues appear central to the poverty scenario in the country. First, the incidence of poverty is concentrated in specific areas and with varying levels

of poverty and its intensity among the different states and Union Territories. Among the 35 States and Union Territories, three states, namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh account for 40% of all the poor population in the country. These are also among the slowest growing States with a per capita SDP growth of 2 to 3% per annum between 1993-94 and 2004-05. Generally, the acceleration in growth during this period was less in the poorer States. Two-third of all the poor live in just six states. These are: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Second, the inter-state disparity in the level of poverty is widening, partly as a result of the faster decline in the poverty ratio in some states as compared to others. However, the average rate of decline in poverty ratio is such that at the above rate of decline in poverty, it will take twenty years from 2004-05 to bring poverty in the country down to 5 percent, which is the level of poverty in Punjab in 2004-05. In fact, the disparity in the state level poverty is so large and consequential that some parts of rural India have a higher poverty rate than even the most deprived countries of Africa while at the other end some States are fast approaching the prosperity levels of some middle-income Latin American countries. This underlines the importance of the several measures taken in the Eleventh Plan to make the growth more inclusive.

### **The Delivery Mechanisms**

1.44 The Eleventh Plan seeks to substantially empower and use the Panchyati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as the primary means of delivery of the essential services that are critical to inclusive growth so as to improve the delivery mechanism of essential social services at the grassroots level. There are about 2.5 lakh elected institutions of local self-government of which 2.38 lakh are in the rural areas. There are about 3.2 million elected representatives in the PRIs of which 1.2 million are women. These large numbers of elected

representatives in the PRIs are involved in the planning, implementation and supervision of the delivery of the essential public services to ensure inclusiveness of growth.

1.45 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.

1.46 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. 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 at the local level. This calls for special attention to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of local governments.

1.47 The services relating to access to quality health-care and education, particularly in the rural areas and for girls, minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, backward classes and below poverty-line families, and also the employment under the Rural Employment Guarantee Act and access to clean and good quality water, sanitation, housing and electricity are delivered at the local level and this calls for both empowerment and accountability of the relevant authorities and effective monitoring of service delivery, particularly for low income groups.

1.48 There is a heavy reliance on a dynamic private sector to expand investment and create new employment opportunities. This requires developing a business-friendly environment, enabling setting up and exiting of business and promoting efficiency, matching 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 source of complaint about the quality of governance.

1.49 A very 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. It is necessary to ensure that the results are commensurate with the investments.

## State-wise GDP Growth Target in Eleventh Five-Year Plan : 2007-12

(Percent per year, compound)

Sl.No	State/UT	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.4	5.0	5.0	5.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	4.0	12.0	10.4	9.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.8	8.0	7.2	6.4
4	Assam	2.0	8.0	8.0	6.5
5	Bihar	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.6
6	Chandigarh	0.0	17.0	12.3	13.5
7	Chhattisgarh	1.7	12.0	8.0	8.6
8	Delhi	4.1	12.0	11.1	11.2
9	Goa	7.7	15.7	9.0	12.1
10	Gujarat	5.5	14.0	10.5	11.2
11	Haryana	5.3	14.0	12.0	11.0
12	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	14.5	7.5	9.5
13	Jammu & Kashmir	4.3	9.8	6.4	6.4
14	Jharkhand	6.3	12.0	8.0	9.8
15	Karnataka	5.4	12.5	12.0	11.2
16	Kerala	0.3	9.0	11.0	9.5
17	Madhya Pradesh	4.4	8.0	7.0	6.7
18	Maharashtra	4.4	8.0	10.2	9.1
19	Manipur	1.2	8.0	7.0	5.9
20	Meghalaya	4.7	8.0	7.9	7.3
21	Mizoram	1.6	8.0	8.0	7.1
22	Nagaland	8.4	8.0	10.0	9.3
23	Orissa	3.0	12.0	9.6	8.8
24	Pondicherry	0.0	15.0	10.4	13.0
25	Punjab	2.4	8.0	7.4	5.9
26	Rajasthan	3.5	8.0	8.9	7.4
27	Sikkim	3.3	8.0	7.2	6.7
28	Tamil Nadu	4.7	8.0	9.4	8.5
29	Tripura	1.4	8.0	8.0	6.9
30	Uttar Pradesh	3.0	8.0	7.1	6.1
31	Uttarakhand	3.0	12.0	11.0	9.9
32	West Bengal	4.0	11.0	11.0	9.7
	<b>All India</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>

## Annexure 1.2

**Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)**

Sl.No	State/UT	Target for 2011-12 (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.0
3	Assam	39.6
4	Bihar	27.9
5	Chattisgarh	10.0
6	Delhi	0.0
7	Goa	0.0
8	Gujarat	26.2
9	Haryana	0.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0
12	Jharkhand	29.7
13	Karnataka	24.7
14	Kerala	0.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	16.1
16	Maharashtra	14.5
17	Manipur	11.5
18	Meghalaya	31.6
19	Mizoram	18.0
20	Nagaland	19.0
21	Orissa	32.0
22	Punjab	5.2
23	Rajasthan	29.5
24	Sikkim	30.4
25	Tamil Nadu	9.7
26	Tripura	29.7
27	Uttar Pradesh	18.0
28	Uttarakhand	19.6
29	West Bengal	21.4
30	Andaman & Nicobar islands	3.4
31	Chandigarh	0.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.0
33	Daman and Diu	9.4
34	Lakswadeep	2.1
35	Pondicherry	0.0
	<b>All India</b>	<b>20.0</b>

## Target for Literacy Rate and Gender Gap in Literacy Rate for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate : Target for 2011-12 (%)	Gender gap in Literacy Rate : Target for 2011-12 (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	80.9	9.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	72.0	11.7
3	Assam	84.6	4.0
4	Bihar	64.0	17.4
5	Chhattisgarh	86.2	15.6
6	Goa	96.8	1.6
7	Gujarat	92.2	9.4
8	Haryana	90.2	11.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	96.7	1.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	73.3	15.9
11	Jharkhand	70.6	23.0
12	Karnataka	89.2	6.4
13	Kerala	96.7	1.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	84.5	16.3
15	Maharashtra	96.8	1.6
16	Manipur	94.5	6.0
17	Meghalaya	87.6	0.5
18	Mizoram	96.8	1.6
19	Nagaland	91.5	0.5
20	Orissa	84.0	15.1
21	Punjab	94.6	0.6
22	Rajasthan	79.6	25.6
23	Sikkim	91.2	0.5
24	Tamil Nadu	96.7	1.6
25	Tripura	96.7	1.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	77.2	13.4
27	Uttarakhand	93.9	7.4
28	West Bengal	91.8	3.4
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.8	1.6
30	Chandigarh	96.9	1.6
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.1	25.6
32	Daman & Diu	97.0	1.6
33	Delhi	96.8	1.6
34	Lakshadweep	96.7	1.6
35	Pondicherry	96.8	1.6
	<b>All India</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>

## Annexure 1.4

## Infant Mortality Rate : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)

Sl.No	State/UT	IMR (per hundred thousand live Births): Target for 2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18
3	Assam	33
4	Bihar	29
5	Chattisgarh	30
6	Delhi	17
7	Goa	8
8	Gujarat	26
9	Haryana	29
10	Himachal Pradesh	24
11	Jammu & Kashmir	24
12	Jharkhand	24
13	Karnataka	24
14	Kerala	7
15	Madhya Pradesh	37
16	Maharashtra	17
17	Manipur	6
18	Meghalaya	24
19	Mizoram	10
20	Nagaland	9
21	Orissa	36
22	Punjab	21
23	Rajasthan	33
24	Sikkim	14
25	Tamil Nadu	18
26	Tripura	15
27	Uttar Pradesh	35
28	Uttarakhand	20
29	West Bengal	18
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13
31	Chandigarh	9
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20
33	Daman and Diu	14
34	Lakswadeep	11
35	Pondicherry	14
	<b>All India</b>	<b>28</b>

**Maternal Mortality Ratio : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)**

Sl.No	State/UT	MMR (per thousand live Births): Target for 2011-12
1	Assam	163
2	Bihar/Jharkhand	123
3	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	126
4	Orissa	119
5	Rajasthan	148
6	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	172
7	Andhra Pradesh	65
8	Karnataka	76
9	Kerala	37
10	Tamil Nadu	45
11	Gujarat	57
12	Haryana	54
13	Maharashtra	50
14	Punjab	59
15	West Bengal	64
	<b>All India</b>	<b>100</b>



## Annexure 1.6

**Total Fertility Rate : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)**

Sl.No	State/UT	TFR Target for 2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.8
2	Assam	2.3
3	Bihar	3.0
4	Chhattisgarh	2.4
5	Delhi	1.8
6	Gujarat	2.2
7	Haryana	1.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.8
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.0
10	Jharkhand	2.5
11	Karnataka	1.8
12	Kerala	1.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.6
14	Maharashtra	1.9
15	Orissa	2.1
16	Punjab	1.8
17	Rajasthan	2.6
18	Tamil Nadu	1.7
19	Uttar Pradesh	3.0
20	West Bengal	1.8
	<b>All India</b>	<b>2.1</b>

**Malnutrition of Children (0 to 3 Years) : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)**

Sl.No	State/UT	Target for 2011-12 (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18.5
3	Assam	20.2
4	Bihar	29.2
5	Jharkhand	29.6
6	Goa	14.7
7	Gujarat	23.7
8	Haryana	21.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	18.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14.7
11	Karnataka	20.6
12	Kerala	14.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	30.2
14	Chattisgarh	26.1
15	Maharashtra	19.9
16	Manipur	11.9
17	Meghalaya	23.2
18	Mizoram	10.8
19	Nagaland	14.9
20	Orissa	22.0
21	Punjab	13.5
22	Rajasthan	22.0
23	Sikkim	11.3
24	Tamil Nadu	16.6
25	Tripura	19.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	23.7
27	Uttarakhand	19.0
28	West Bengal	21.8
29	Delhi	16.6
	<b>All India</b>	<b>23.0</b>

## Annexure 1.8

**Anemia among Women**  
**(15 to 49 Years) : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)**

Sl.No	State/UT	Target for 2011-12 (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.5
3	Assam	34.5
4	Bihar	34.2
5	Chattisgarh	28.8
6	Delhi	21.7
7	Goa	19.5
8	Gujarat	27.8
9	Haryana	28.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	20.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	26.6
12	Jharkhand	35.2
13	Karnataka	25.2
14	Kerala	16.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	28.8
16	Maharashtra	24.5
17	Manipur	19.7
18	Meghalaya	22.7
19	Mizoram	19.1
20	Nagaland	15.4
21	Orissa	31.4
22	Punjab	19.2
23	Rajasthan	26.6
24	Sikkim	23.4
25	Tamil Nadu	26.7
26	Tripura	33.7
27	Uttar Pradesh	25.4
28	Uttarakhand	23.8
29	West Bengal	31.9
	<b>All India</b>	<b>28.1</b>

**Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) : Target for Eleventh Plan (2011-12)**

Sl.No	State/UT	Female per Thousand Male : Target for 2011-12
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	965
2	Andhra Pradesh	969
3	Arunachal Pradesh	972
4	Assam	973
5	Bihar	950
6	Chandigarh	875
7	Chhattisgarh	983
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	987
9	Daman & Diu	934
10	Delhi	875
11	Goa	946
12	Gujarat	891
13	Haryana	850
14	Himachal Pradesh	904
15	Jammu & Kashmir	949
16	Jharkhand	973
17	Karnataka	954
18	Kerala	968
19	Lakshadweep	967
20	Madhya Pradesh	940
21	Maharashtra	921
22	Manipur	965
23	Meghalaya	981
24	Mizoram	972
25	Nagaland	972
26	Orissa	961
27	Pondicherry	975
28	Punjab	850
29	Rajasthan	917
30	Sikkim	971
31	Tamil Nadu	950
32	Tripura	974
33	Uttar Pradesh	924
34	Uttarakhand	916
35	West Bengal	968
	<b>All India</b>	<b>935</b>

## Annexure 1.10

## Projection of Poverty Ratio in the Eleventh Plan

No	State	2011-12 (Target)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.1
3	Assam	11.8
4	Bihar	28.4
5	Chhattisgarh	26.2
6	Goa	6.4
7	Gujarat	5.6
8	Haryana	4.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3.0
11	Jharkhand	25.0
12	Karnataka	12.4
13	Kerala	5.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	25.8
15	Maharashtra	18.5
16	Manipur	11.1
17	Meghalaya	11.0
18	Mizoram	7.6
19	Nagaland	10.6
20	Orissa	30.4
21	Punjab	3.2
22	Rajasthan	12.1
23	Sikkim	11.8
24	Tamil Nadu	12.7
25	Tripura	11.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	21.1
27	Uttaranchal	23.6
28	West Bengal	12.8
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.2
30	Chandigarh	3.0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.2
32	Daman & Diu	3.3
33	Delhi	4.7
34	Lakshadweep	8.6
35	Pondicherry	8.8
	<b>All India</b>	<b>16.3</b>



## 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 an average of 7.7%. This compares well with the past performance of growth rate of 6.5% per year in the

Eighth Plan period (1992-1996) and 5.5% in the Ninth Plan period (1997-2001). The growth rate realized in the Tenth Plan period is 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 2005-06) averaged 8.7% making India one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

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

Year	GDP at Factor Cost	GDP at Market Prices
2002-03	3.8	3.8
2003-04	8.5	8.4
2004-05	7.5	8.3
2005-06 (P)	9.4	9.2
2006-07 (QE)	9.6	9.7
<b>Average : Tenth Plan</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Tenth Plan Target</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>

P = Provisional Estimate; QE = Quick Estimate.

**Table-2.1** gives the GDP growth rates at market prices and factor cost for each of the five years of the Tenth Plan period. GDP at market price include the indirect taxes (net of subsidies) over and above the GDP at factor cost.

2.2 The growth rate of GDP at market prices (at constant 1999-2000 prices) is estimated at 7.8 per cent per annum for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07), as against the overall GDP growth target of 8.1 percent per annum set for the Tenth Plan

period. The growth rate measured by GDP at market prices is 8.9 percent per year in the last four years of the Tenth Plan, which exceeds the target growth rate of 8.1 percent per year in the Tenth Plan.

2.3 The Sectoral growth performance analyzed later, demonstrate a decline in the GDP in agriculture sector by 7.2 percent in the first year of the Tenth Plan (2002-03) resulting in the aggregate growth of only 3.8 percent in that year. This substantial decline in agricultural GDP is primarily responsible for the shortfall in the growth target in the Tenth Plan.

## Sectoral Growth

2.4 The growth rate of Agriculture Sector is likely to be 2.3% per annum during the Tenth Plan as against the target of 4% per annum. Agriculture sector is plagued by the low growth rate since the Ninth Plan period and this continued in the Tenth Plan period. Agricultural growth has been affected by the erratic monsoon, decline in the share of agriculture sector from over 8% of total investment in 1999-2000 to around 6% of total investment in 2005-06, inadequate power and rural infrastructure apart from poor maintenance of existing irrigation and traditional water harvesting structures and insufficient technical expertise for watershed development. There are signs of turn-around in the agriculture sector, with the growth rate in the last two years of the Tenth Plan (2005-06 and 2006-07) averaging 4.8% per year, from less than

one percent per year in the first three years (2002-03 to 2004-05).

2.5 The growth rate in industry during the Tenth Plan is 9.2% per annum. This exceeds the Plan target of 8.9% per annum. In services sector the realized growth rate of 9.3% per annum during the Tenth Plan equals the Plan target. The industrial performance in the Tenth Plan improved from the very low growth rate of 4.3% in the Ninth Plan. This revival of industrial growth is a major achievement of the policy in recent years. The services sector growth has been impressive in the previous two Plans and this growth accelerated in the Tenth Plan.

2.6 Despite low agricultural growth, the aggregate growth rate likely to be achieved during the Tenth Plan period is the highest for any Plan, so far. The sectoral (agriculture, industry and services) growth rates are given in the **Table-2.2**.

**Table 2.2: Sectoral Growth Rates**

(at Factor Cost, 1999-2000 prices)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
2002-03	-7.2	7.1	7.5	3.8
2003-04	10.0	7.4	8.5	8.5
2004-05	0.0	10.3	9.1	7.5
2005-06 (P)	5.9	10.1	10.3	9.4
2006-07 (QE)	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
<b>Average : Tenth Plan</b>	2.3	9.2	9.3	7.7
<b>Tenth Plan Target</b>	4.0	8.9	9.3	7.9

P = Provisional Estimate; QE = Quick Estimate.

2.7 The aggregate growth rate of the economy is characterized by substantial inter-regional variations. During the first four years of the Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 2005-06), the States/UTs, which have grown faster than the national average, are Chandigarh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa, Sikkim, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh. The growth rate of Gross State Domestic

Product, at 1999-2000 prices, during the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan is given in the **Annexure2.1**.

## Savings and Investment Rate

2.8 The high growth rate in the Tenth Plan is 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. The savings rate increased from 26.4 percent in the first year of the Tenth Plan (2002-03) to 34.8 percent in the terminal year (2006-07). Similarly, the investment rate increased from 25.2 percent in the first year of the

2.9 Tenth Plan (2002-03) to 35.9 percent in the terminal year (2006-07). From the terminal year of the Ninth Plan to the terminal year of the Tenth Plan, the savings rate and the investment rate increased by 11.3% points and 13.1% points respectively. These are all time high. The savings and investment rates for each of the five years of the Tenth Plan are given in **Table-2.3**.

**Table 2.3: Savings and Investment Rate**

Year	Savings Rate	Investment Rate
2001-02	23.5	22.8
2002-03	26.4	25.2
2003-04	29.8	28.2
2004-05	31.8	32.2
2005-06 (P)	34.3	35.5
2006-07 (QE)	34.8	35.9
<b>Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>

P = Provisional Estimate; QE = Quick Estimate.

## Composition of Savings

2.10 Savings are divided into public and private savings. Public savings consist of the savings of the government departments (also known as departmental savings) and public sector corporations (i.e., savings

of public sector undertakings). Both components of public sector savings showed an improvement in the Tenth Plan. **Table-2.4** gives the composition of savings by public and private sectors during the Tenth Plan period.

**Table 2.4: Composition of Savings**

(Percent of GDP)

Year	Household Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Private Sector Total	Public Sector	Gross Domestic Savings
2002-03	23.2	3.9	27.0	-0.6	26.4
2003-04	24.4	4.4	28.7	1.1	29.8
2004-05	23.0	6.6	29.6	2.2	31.8
2005-06 (P)	24.2	7.5	31.7	2.6	34.3
2006-07 (QE)	23.8	7.8	31.6	3.2	34.8
Tenth Plan	23.7	6.3	30.0	1.9	31.9

P = Provisional Estimate; QE = Quick Estimate.

2.11 The rate of saving of public sector improved from (-) 0.6% in 2002-03 to 3.2% in 2006-07. This improved performance of the public sector occurred mainly due to an increase in savings of non-departmental enterprises, small increase in savings of departmental enterprises and reduction in dissavings of government administration. The improvement in the saving of Government administration has been due to three main reasons; first, the impact of the Fifth Pay Commission’s recommendations worked itself out in the system; second the implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, and the fiscal and revenue deficit targets for 2008-09 established thereby helped introduce an element of discipline; and third, the buoyancy in tax revenues arising out of the high growth rate recorded in the Tenth Plan combined with improvements in tax administration contributed to improved savings.

2.12 Private savings consist of household savings, including direct investment by households, and corporate sector savings. Both components of private savings (households and corporate sector) have risen as a percent of the GDP in the Tenth Plan. Corporate savings have been especially buoyant in the Tenth Plan reflecting the very strong output and financial performance of the private sector in recent years.

2.13 The household sector continued to be a major contributor to gross domestic saving. The household savings as a ratio of GDP increased from 23.2% in 2002-03 to 23.8% in 2006-07. The rise in savings rate during this period was contributed by increase in public and corporate savings. The rate of saving in private corporate sector increased from 3.9% in 2002-03 to 7.8% in 2006-07. This increase is a reflection of the higher growth in profit earnings and its subsequent retention.

### Composition of Investment

2.14 There has been a structural change in the investment behaviour of the economy in the recent past. This is evident from the change in relative shares of public and private investment given in **Table-2.5**. 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 the Eighth Plan to 29% in the Ninth Plan. The decline in the share of public investment to total investment continued in the first three years of the Tenth Plan but then began to be corrected in the next two years. Private sector investment continued to be buoyant throughout the Tenth Plan period and consequently, the share of public investment in total investment in the Tenth Plan fell to 22%.

**Table 2.5 : Investment Ratio During the Tenth Plan**

(%)

Years	Public Investment	Private Investment	Share of public to total investment
2001-02	6.9	16.0	30.1
2002-03	6.1	19.2	24.1
2003-04	6.3	21.8	22.5
2004-05	6.9	25.3	21.4
2005-06	7.6	27.9	21.4
2006-07	7.8	28.1	21.6
Tenth Plan	7.1	25.1	22.0

2.15 A key assumption in the Tenth Plan was that the high growth rate of 8.1% could be achieved with only a relatively modest investment rate of 28.4%. This implies an implicit capital-output ratio of 3.5. The rationale of the assumption lies in the existence of unutilized capacities in both public and private sectors of the economy, at the beginning of the Plan period. The Tenth Plan, therefore, focused not only on increasing investment to accelerate growth rates but also to increase the productivity of existing resources as well as efficiency of new investment, with appropriate policy measures for tapping the idle capacity in public infrastructure investment. For the Tenth Plan, the capital-output ratio for the economy as a whole is somewhat higher, at 4.1.

### **Outlook: Economy in 2007-08**

2.16 The pattern of high growth rate achieved during the last 4 years (2003-04 to 2006-07) is likely to continue in the year 2007-08. According to the data released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate in 2007-08 is estimated to be 8.7% in real terms (expressed in terms of GDP at factor cost). The growth rate of agriculture, industry and services sector is estimated at 2.6%, 8.9% and 10.7% respectively. Most of the forecasts for the year 2007-08 indicate that the economy is likely to achieve a growth rate of 8.5% to 9% during the year 2007-08. The forecasts for agriculture, industry and service sectors are in the range of 3-4%, 9-10% and 10-11% respectively.

### **Fiscal Status**

2.17 As part of the objective of the fiscal restructuring recommended by FRBM, the respective fiscal deficit of the Centre and States is required to be contained at 3 % of GDP and the revenue deficit eliminated by 2008-09. In line with the above, the fiscal deficit of Central and State Government had been reduced to 3.23% and 2.31 % in 2007-08 (BE) respectively at current prices. The revenue deficit of the Central Government has come down to 1.52 % in

2007-08 (BE) where as State's revenue deficit has been completely eliminated.

2.18 The gross tax revenue of the Central government has been rather buoyant at 1.64 during the Tenth Plan mainly on account of the high growth momentum of the industrial and services sector. The tax-GDP ratio of Centre has improved from 11.28 % in 2006-07 (RE) to 11.68 % in 2007-08 (BE). On the States side, own tax revenue has increased slightly from 6.20% to 6.26 %. The elimination of revenue deficit of States was made possible due to lower revenue expenditure from 12.95 to 12.67 % of GDP in 2006-07 (RE) and 2007-08 (BE) respectively.

2.19 Despite the improvement in the overall fiscal position of the States, problems in some individual States have been observed. The State-wise status of key fiscal indicators during the year 2006-07(RE) and 2007-08 (BE) is indicated in the Annexure 2. It may be seen that the gross fiscal deficit of Jharkhand and Kerala is higher among the non- special category States and among special category States, position of Sikkim is worst. Similarly, the revenue deficit of Kerala and West Bengal is much higher than the other non-special category States while Sikkim has again got highest revenue deficit amongst the special category States.

### **External Sector**

2.20 The external sector of the Indian economy has progressed well during 2006-07. As per the information from RBI, exports reached US \$ 127.1 billion during 2006-07 from US \$ 105.2 billion during the same period in 2005-06 recording an impressive growth of 20.86%. In the first half of 2007-08, the exports witnessed some moderation with a growth rate of 19.98%. The substantial growth in exports can be partly explained in terms of several export promotion measures undertaken by the Government which includes stable trade policy framework.

2.21 The growth of exports is mainly due to the rising competitiveness of some of the sectors like

engineering goods and high commodity prices of petroleum products during 2006-07. Among traditional items tea, coffee, tobacco, spices and oil meal registered a strong growth while cereals and marine products showed a decline. Gems and Jewellery exports has increased only marginally at 0.3% during the year as compared to 13.0% in 2005-06 mainly due to lower demand from US, Hong Kong, Singapore and Belgium. The top five countries to which Indian goods were exported in 2006-07 were USA, UAE, China PRP, Singapore and UK.

2.22 India's imports amounted to US \$ 192 billion during 2006-07 as against US \$ 157 billion during the same period last year signifying a growth of 22.29%. During this period, the oil imports at US\$ 57.1 billion posted a growth of 29.8% mainly reflecting both high prices and volume. During April-September, 2007 imports are valued at US\$ 116.1 billion as against US\$ 95.2 billion during April-September 2006, registering an increase of 21.95%. Composition of imports indicates a strong growth of capital goods which accounted for 54% of the total non-oil imports. The major items of imports were electronic goods, transport equipments, gold and silver, machinery etc. Imports of chemicals, textile yarn, pearl, precious and semiprecious stones declined during 2006-07. The major share of imports to India came from China, Saudi Arabia, Germany, USA, UAE and Switzerland.

2.23 The merchandise trade deficit during 2006-07 touched a record US\$64.9 billion, an increase of US\$ 13.06 billion over the previous year. However there has been a vast inflow of invisibles. The net invisibles during 2006-07 reached US \$ 55.3 billion as against US \$ 42.7 billion during the same period in 2005-06. This has led to a current account deficit of US \$ 9.6 billion i.e., 1.05% of GDP in 2006-07. The inflow of invisibles showed a 26.05% increase during April-September 2007 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. During

April-September, 2007 the current account deficit is valued at US\$ 10.71 billion as against US\$ 10.34 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year.

2.24 There has been a substantial step up in foreign investment inflows with US \$ 20.4 billion of foreign direct investment and US \$ 109.6 billion of portfolio investment. The outflow of foreign investment as a whole was US \$ 114.5 billion. Thus the net foreign investment was US \$ 15.5 billion in 2006-07. In the first half of 2007-08, the net foreign investment was US\$ 22.2 billion as against US\$ 6.1 billion during the first half of 2006-07.

India's external debt stood at US \$ 170 billion as on end March 2007. This comprised US \$ 143.4 billion long-term debt and US \$ 26.24 billion short-term debt. The short-term debt thus constituted 15.43% of total debt. The multilateral debt constitutes 21% and bilateral debt constitutes 9.45% of total debt. The total debt at the end of September 2007 stood at US\$ 190.5 billion with US\$ 159.7 billion of long term debt and US \$ 30.8 billion of short-term debt.

2.25 The foreign exchange reserves have been increasing continuously overtime and reached US \$ 199.2 billion by end March 2007. This increased further to US \$ 276.3 billion by January 4<sup>th</sup> 2008. This comprises foreign currency assets of US \$ 267.5 billion, gold reserves US \$ 8.3 billion and SDRs US \$ 3 million.

### Poverty Estimates for 2004-05

2.26 On the basis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data on consumer expenditure of 61st Round (July 2004 to June 2005), the poverty ratio at the national level is estimated as 28.3 percent in the rural areas, 25.7 percent in the urban areas and 27.5 percent for the country as a whole in 2004-05 using Uniform Recall Period (URP, in which the consumer

expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period) and 21.8 percent in the rural areas, 21.7 percent in the urban areas and 21.8 percent for the country as a whole using Mixed Recall Period (MRP, in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365-day recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30-day recall period). The poverty

estimates in 2004-05 based on URP consumption (27.5 percent) is comparable with the poverty estimates of 1993-94, which was 36 percent. The poverty estimates in 2004-05 based on MRP consumption (21.8 percent) is roughly (but not strictly) comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000, which is 26.1 percent. The comparable poverty estimates based on URP consumption distribution and MRP consumption are given in **Table-2.6** and **Table-2.7** respectively.

**Table-2.6****Comparison of Poverty Estimates Based on Uniform Recall Period****(in percent)**

	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
<b>Rural</b>	37.3	28.3
<b>Urban</b>	32.4	25.7
<b>Total</b>	36.0	27.5

**Table-2.7****Comparison of Poverty Estimates Based on Mixed Recall Period****(in percent)**

	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
<b>Rural</b>	27.1	21.8
<b>Urban</b>	23.6	21.7
<b>Total</b>	26.1	21.8

2.27 The poverty estimates given in Table-2.6 and Table-2.7 permit a comparison between 1993-94 and 2004-05, estimated from URP consumption distribution and between 1999-2000 and 2004-05

for MRP consumption distribution. Both comparisons show a decline and the decline is at the same rate over both the periods – 0.8 percentage points per annum.

## Statement : Real Growth Rate Of Gross State Domestic Product At 1999-2000 Prices

(Percent Per Annum)

Sl. No.	State\UT	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2001-02 to 2005-06
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.3	9.3	6.2	8.2	6.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-3.9	10.6	12.2	4.2	5.8
3.	Assam	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.9	6.1
4.	Bihar	11.8	-4.2	11.0	0.1	4.7
5.	Jharkhand	3.3	7.5	26.9	6.7	11.1
6.	Goa	7.1	7.5	10.2	6.4	7.8
7.	Gujarat	8.1	14.8	7.4	12.2	10.6
8.	Haryana	5.2	8.4	8.6	8.0	7.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh.	5.1	8.1	7.6	8.5	7.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	5.2	5.2	NA	5.2
11.	Karnataka	4.6	3.4	11.4	8.7	7.0
12.	Kerala	7.2	6.2	8.0	7.3	7.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-3.9	11.4	3.2	6.7	4.3
14.	Chhattisgarh	-1.2	16.8	8.7	12.3	9.2
15.	Maharashtra	7.1	7.0	8.3	9.2	7.9
16.	Manipur	0.4	10.8	24.4	10.8	11.6
17.	Meghalaya	3.1	7.3	6.5	5.4	5.6
18.	Mizoram	10.4	3.2	4.2	NA	5.9
19.	Nagaland	8.2	10.2	6.6	NA	8.3
20.	Orissa	-0.1	14.7	12.6	NA	9.1
21.	Punjab	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5
22.	Rajasthan	-9.9	28.7	-2.4	3.6	5.0
23.	Sikkim	7.3	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.8	6.0	11.2	7.4	6.6
25.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.2	5.0	4.3	6.1	4.6
27.	Uttarakhand	9.5	7.7	7.8	10.3	8.8
28.	West Bengal	3.8	5.7	6.6	8.1	6.1
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.2	11.3	-4.2	10.8	6.0
30.	Chandigarh	10.1	11.3	13.3	13.6	12.1
31.	Delhi	5.6	7.3	10.3	9.2	8.1
32.	Pondicherry	9.5	5.1	-10.7	6.2	2.5
	<b>All-India GDP (99-00 base)</b>	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.4	7.3

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

## Annexure 2.2

	States	Ratio of Revenue Balance to GSDP		Ratio of Fiscal Balance to GSDP	
		2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (BE)	2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (BE)
<b>Non-Special Category</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-0.02	-0.01	-3.07	-2.95
2.	Bihar	-0.86	3.58	-7.93	-3.25
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.92	2.79	-2.49	-2.42
4.	Goa	-0.26	-0.05	-5.16	-4.66
5.	Gujarat	0.75	0.60	-2.57	-2.16
6.	Haryana	-0.58	0.89	-0.58	-1.27
7.	Jharkhand	-1.60	-0.65	-7.69	-5.74
8.	Karnataka	1.45	0.72	-2.76	-2.80
9.	Kerala	-4.44	-3.46	-6.25	-4.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.40	1.44	-3.60	-3.33
11.	Maharashtra	-0.67	0.10	-3.29	-2.08
12.	Orissa	0.88	1.09	-1.08	-1.07
13.	Punjab	-1.94	-1.48	-4.92	-4.79
14.	Rajasthan	0.07	0.14	-3.70	-3.52
15.	Tamil Nadu	-0.10	-0.04	-2.72	-0.28
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.14	1.89	-3.75	-3.83
17.	West Bengal	-3.19	-2.39	-4.49	-3.82
<b>II. Special Category</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.87	4.52	-7.91	-3.88
2.	Assam	-1.00	1.28	-5.78	-2.96
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-0.19	-0.78	-3.94	-4.25
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.68	8.81	-5.10	-6.43
5.	Manipur	12.53	5.94	-3.68	-1.56
6.	Meghalaya	4.75	6.40	-1.20	-1.04
7.	Mizoram	5.79	4.83	-9.48	-3.37
8.	Nagaland	5.47	7.16	-5.27	-2.78
9.	Sikkim	22.27	17.18	-10.02	-11.10
10.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Uttarakhand	1.20	2.77	-6.29	-4.29

**Note:** GSDP is estimated based on 2005-06 data available at 1999-2000 of CSO and Fiscal and Revenue balance from RBI State Finances: Study of Budgets-2007-08.





## CHAPTER - 3

# Financing the Plan

### 3.1 Financial Resources – Centre & States

#### Review of Financing of Annual Plan 2006-07 and estimates for 2007-08.

3.1.1 The total expenditure of the Centre was budgeted at Rs 563991 crore for 2006-07. The actual expenditure as per provisional figures was Rs 582992

crore. The increase was largely on account of rise in the non-Plan expenditure. On the resources front, non-debt receipts was higher than the budget estimate by Rs. 24894 crore. Fiscal deficit turned out lower than the budget estimate owing to buoyant revenue receipts, especially tax revenues. Fiscal deficit to GDP ratio realized was 3.5 per cent as compared to 3.8 per cent projected in the budget 2006-07. A summary of receipts and expenditure is given in Table 3.1.1.

**Table 3.1.1**

**Summary of Union Govt. Accounts 2006-07 and estimates for 2007-08  
(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)**

Sl. No.	Item	BE*	RE*	Prov.@	Shortfall (-) Excess (+)	BE*	Growth of BE 2007-08 over 2006-07
		2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	Prov.-BE	2007-08	
<b>Receipts</b>							
1	Revenue Receipts (net)	403465	423331	433715	30250	486422	12.2
	1a Tax revenue (net to Centre)	327205	345971	351494	24289	403872	14.9
	1b Non-tax revenue	76260	77360	82221	5961	82550	0.4
2	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	11840	5978	6484	-5356	43151	
<b>3</b>	<b>Total non-Debt receipts to Centre - Net (1+2)</b>	<b>415305</b>	<b>429309</b>	<b>440199</b>	<b>24894</b>	<b>529573</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
4	Non-Plan Expenditure	391263	408907	412960	21697	475421	15.1
5	GBS for Plan Expenditure	172728	172730	170032	-2696	205100	20.6
<b>6</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (4+5)</b>	<b>563991</b>	<b>581637</b>	<b>582992</b>	<b>19001</b>	<b>680521</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>							
<b>7</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit (6-3)</b>	<b>148686</b>	<b>152328</b>	<b>142793</b>	<b>-5893</b>	<b>150948</b>	<b>5.7</b>
	7a Fiscal Deficit / GDP %	3.8	3.8	3.5	-0.3	3.3	

Source : \* Union Budget 2007-08, @ Provisional Accounts of Union Government 2006-07

Total budgetary expenditure of the Centre for 2007-08 has been estimated at Rs 680521 crore comprising Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for Plan expenditure of Rs. 205100 crore and non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 475421 crore. It is to be financed through non-debt receipts of Rs 529573 crore and the balance through borrowing (fiscal deficit). The fiscal deficit has been budgeted lower than the gross budgetary support for Plan in 2007-08 implying that the Government is not financing the Plan entirely through borrowing. 2005-06, for which the actuals are available, the fiscal deficit is slightly more than the Gross Budgetary Support for Plan in that year. Provisional estimates for 2006-07, however, suggest that fiscal deficit would be lower than Gross Budgetary Support for Plan substantially. The true picture would be known only after the actuals become available.

### Resources 2006-07 and estimates for 2007-08:

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.

### Tax Revenues (TR):

The provisional estimate for Gross Tax Revenue for 2006-07 at Rs.473324 crore exceeds budget estimates by Rs.31171 crore. Receipts from major taxes other than excise duty have been higher than the budget estimates during 2006-07. 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 11.5 per cent in 2006-07 (P).

3.1.2 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 2006-07. Details are given below (Table 2).

**Table 3.1.2 : Break up of Gross tax revenues of the Centre**  
(Figures in Rs. Crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Taxes	BE 2006-07	RE 2006-07	Prov. 2006-07	Prov.-BE 2006-07	BE 2007-08	Growth of BE 2007-08 over Prov 2006-07
1	Corporation Tax	133010	146497	143391	10381	168401	17.4
2	Personal Income Tax	77409	82510	86265	8856	98774	14.5
3	Customs	77066	81800	86329	9263	98770	14.4
4	Union Excise Duties	119000	117266	117701	-1299	130220	10.6
5	Service Tax	34500	38169	37537	3037	50200	33.7
6	Others	1168	1606	1859	691	1757	-5.5
7	Gross Tax Revenue	442153	467848	473324	31171	548122	15.8
8	Share of States	113448	120377	120330	6882	142450	18.4
9	NCCF	1500	1500	1500	0	1800	20.0
10	Net tax revenue(7-8-9)	327205	345971	351494	24289	403872	14.9

Gross tax receipts in 2007-08 are projected to grow by about 15.8 per cent over 2006-07 (P) to Rs 548122 crore and expected to reach 11.8 per cent of GDP through better tax administration. Among the direct taxes, the growth in corporate tax has been dominant one. It is expected to maintain its robust growth in 2007-08. 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 33.7 per cent in 2007-08 over 2006-07 (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. It is expected that direct tax collections of Centre would exceed the collections under indirect taxes from 2008-09.

### 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 shows that there was a marginal increase of Rs 764 crore in interest receipts during 2006-07 (P) over the budget estimates. Interest receipts in BE 2007-08 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.

**Table 3.1.3: Estimates of Non-Tax Revenues**  
(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	BE	RE	Prov.	Prov. - BE	BE	Growth of BE 2007-08 over 2006-07 (P)
		2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08	
1	Interest Receipts	19263	20131	20027	764	19308	-3.6
2	Dividends and profits	27500	30438	29203	1703	33925	16.2
3	NTR of UTs	810	724	727	-83	711	-2.2
4	Other non-tax revenues	28687	26067	32265	3578	28606	-11.3
5	<b>Total -NTR</b>	<b>76260</b>	<b>77360</b>	<b>82222</b>	<b>5962</b>	<b>82550</b>	<b>0.4</b>

3.1.3 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 2006-07 and was higher than the budget estimates by Rs 1703 crore. Other non-tax revenues (arising mainly from receipts from economic services) exceeded the budget estimates by Rs 3578 crore. As a result, non-tax revenues have been higher than the budget estimate by Rs. 5962 crore during 2006-07

### Non-Debt Capital Receipts (NDCR):

Non-debt capital receipts comprise mainly of recovery of loans from State governments and disinvestment proceeds. Table 4 shows that non-debt capital receipts fell short of the budget estimate by Rs. 5356 crore in 2006-07. The shortfall was largely on account of the decline in the realization from the disinvestment proceeds as well as recovery of loans.

3.1.4 Proceeds from disinvestments are projected to be Rs.41651 crore in 2007-08 BE while recovery

of loan has been projected to decline to Rs.1500 crore mostly due to the impact of the debt consolidation under the TFC award. Proceeds of disinvestments of

Rs. 41651 crore includes receipt of Rs. 40000 crore as one time transfer from RBI of proceeds on account of transfer of its stake in SBI to Govt. of India.

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

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	BE	RE	Prov.	Prov. - BE	BE	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) over 2006-07 (P)
		2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08	
1	Recovery of Loans	8000	5450	5950	-2050	1500	-4450
2	Disinvestments	3840	528	534	-3306	41651	41117
<b>3</b>	<b>Total – Non Debt Capital Receipts (NDCR)</b>	<b>11840</b>	<b>5978</b>	<b>6484</b>	<b>-5356</b>	<b>43151</b>	<b>36667</b>
	NDCR as % of Total expenditure	2.1	1.0	1.1	-1.0	6.3	

### 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 5 gives details of external assistance estimated for 2006-07 and 2007-08. Inflow of net external assistance during 2006-07 was Rs.11003 crore comprising of Rs.16359 crore of loans, Rs.2530 crore of grants and repayment (principal) of Rs.7886 crore. The net inflow was marginally higher than the budget estimate.

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

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	BE	RE	Prov.	Prov.-BE	BE	Increase of BE 2007-08 over 2006-07 (P)
1	Loans	16065	15813	16359	294	17452	1093
2	Grant	2616	2469	2530	-86	2135	-395
<b>3</b>	<b>Gross Ext. Assistance</b>	<b>18681</b>	<b>18282</b>	<b>18889</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>19587</b>	<b>698</b>
4	Repayment (Principal)	7741	7921	7886	145	8341	455
<b>5</b>	<b>Net Ext. Assistance*</b>	<b>10940</b>	<b>10361</b>	<b>11003</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>11246</b>	<b>243</b>
6	Gross Ext aid as % of GBS	10.8	10.6	11.1		9.5	-1.6

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

3.1.5 The gross inflow of external aid for 2007-08 is estimated to be Rs.19587 crore comprising of loans of Rs.17452 crore and grant of Rs.2135 crore. Net inflow of external assistance is projected to increase by Rs.243 crore in 2007-08 as compared to the provisional estimates for 2006-07.

3.1.6 On the whole, the resources side of the Centre shows that during 2007-08 revenue receipts (net) is expected to increase by 12.2 per cent over the provisional estimate 2006-07.

### Budgeted Expenditure:

Details of total expenditure are given in Table 6.

Total expenditure of the Centre during 2006-07 at Rs.582992 crore was higher than the budget estimate by Rs.19001 crore. The increase was largely on account of increase in the non-Plan expenditure. Plan expenditure was lower than the budget estimate for 2006-07 by Rs.2696 crore. The share of Plan expenditure in the total expenditure was 29.2 per cent in 2006-07 (P). While Budget support for the Central Plan was lower than the budget estimate by Rs.8039 crore, Central assistance for the Plan of States/ UTs exceeded the BE 2006-07 by Rs.5343 crore.

**Table 3.1.6: Central Government Expenditure during 2006-07 and 2007-08**

(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Item	BE	RE	Prov.	Prov.-BE	BE	Increase (+)/Decrease (-) over 2006-07 (P)
		2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08	
1	<b>Non-Plan Expenditure</b>	<b>391263</b>	<b>408907</b>	<b>412960</b>	<b>21697</b>	<b>475421</b>	<b>62461</b>
2	<b>Plan Expenditure</b>	<b>172728</b>	<b>172730</b>	<b>170032</b>	<b>-2696</b>	<b>205100</b>	<b>35068</b>
	% Share of Plan expenditure in Total Expenditure of the Centre	30.6	29.7	29.2	-1.5	30.1	1.0
	<b>Budget Support for Central Plan</b>	<b>131285</b>	<b>126510</b>	<b>123246</b>	<b>-8039</b>	<b>154939</b>	<b>31693</b>
	% Share in Plan Exp	76.0	73.2	72.5	-3.5	75.5	3.1
	<b>Central Assistance for States &amp; UT Plans</b>	<b>41443</b>	<b>46220</b>	<b>46786</b>	<b>5343</b>	<b>50161</b>	<b>3375</b>
	% Share in Plan Exp	24.0	26.8	27.5	3.5	24.5	-3.1
3	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>563991</b>	<b>581637</b>	<b>582992</b>	<b>19001</b>	<b>680521</b>	<b>97529</b>

### Non-Plan expenditure:

Details of non-Plan expenditure of the Centre for 2006-07 and Budget estimates for 2007-08 are given in Table 7. Within non-Plan revenue expenditure, interest expenditure of the Government has been showing a declining trend in recent years on account of lower interest rates on Government borrowings.

However, in 2006-07, interest payments (as per provisional estimates) turned out to be higher than the corresponding budget estimate by Rs.9730 crore. Grants to States were higher by Rs.1665 crore. Outgo on subsidies and pension was also higher by Rs.6722 crore and Rs. 672 crore, respectively as compared to budget estimates.

Table 3.1.7 Non Plan Expenditure

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	BE 2006-07	RE 2006-07	Prov. 2006-07	Prov.-BE 2006-07	BE 2006-07	Increase (+)/Decrease (-) of 2007-08 BE over 2006-07 (P)
<b>I</b>	<b>Non Plan revenue expenditure</b>	<b>344430</b>	<b>362183</b>	<b>371644</b>	<b>27214</b>	<b>383546</b>	<b>11902</b>
	<i>Of Which</i>						
1	Interest Payments	139823	146192	149553	9730	158995	9442
2	Defence	51542	51542	51797	255	54078	2281
3	Subsidies	46213	53463	52935	6722	54330	1395
4	Grants to States & UTs	35361	36152	37026	1665	38403	1377
5	Pension	21312	22225	21984	672	23488	1504
<b>II</b>	<b>Non-Plan capital expenditure</b>	<b>46833</b>	<b>46724</b>	<b>41316</b>	<b>-5517</b>	<b>91875</b>	<b>50559</b>
	<i>Of which</i>						
a	<i>Defence capital expenditure</i>	37458	34458	33799	-3659	41922	8123
<b>III</b>	<b>Total Non-Plan expenditure</b>	<b>391263</b>	<b>408907</b>	<b>412960</b>	<b>21697</b>	<b>475421</b>	<b>62461</b>

3.1.7 Non-Plan expenditure for 2007-08 has been estimated to be Rs.475421 crore. However, non-plan expenditure excluding SBI share acquisition estimated at Rs. 435421 crore in 2007-08 BE is only 5.4 per cent higher than 2006-07 (P) and is due to normal growth

### 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.

### 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, in 2006-07 BCR has turned positive. BCR realized compared to projections for 2006-07 is given in Table 8. The BCR, which was projected to be Rs.18961 crore in 2006-07 BE turned out to be Rs.25742 crore as per provisional estimates of receipts and expenditure. The improvement in the BCR by Rs.6781 crore in 2006-07 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	BE 2006-07	RE 2006-07	Provisional 2006-07	BE 2007-08
1	Revenue Receipts	403465	423331	433715	486422
	Ext grants	2616	2469	2530	2135
	1a Revenue Receipts less ext grants	400849	420862	431185	484287
2	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure*	381888	396641	405443	425468
<b>3</b>	<b>BCR (1a-2)</b>	<b>18961</b>	<b>24221</b>	<b>25742</b>	<b>58819</b>
<b>Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts (BCAP)</b>					
4	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	11840	5978	6484	43151
5	Non-Plan Capital Expenditure	9375	12266	7517	49953
<b>6</b>	<b>BCAP (4-5)</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>-6288</b>	<b>-1033</b>	<b>-6802</b>

\* Includes defence capital expenditure

3.1.8 Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) is projected to be Rs 58819 crore in 2007-08 BE. This is based on revenue receipts of the Centre (net of the transfer to States) of Rs. 486422 crore and non-Plan revenue expenditure (including defence capital expenditure) of Rs. 425468 crore.

### **Balance from Non-Debt Capital Receipts:**

The balance from non-debt capital receipts turned out to be negative in 2006-07 owing to larger decline in the non-debt capital receipts over non-plan Capital expenditure. For the year 2007- 08, the balance from non-debt capital receipts is estimated at Rs. (-) 6802 crore. This is substantially lower than the non-debt capital receipts realized in 2006-07 (P) largely on account of increase in the non-Plan capital expenditure.

### **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. 25742 crore and the Balance from non-debt Capital Receipts of Rs. (-) 1033 crore, according to the provisional accounts 2006-07, was Rs. 24709 crore. Hence, a fiscal deficit of Rs.142793 crore was required to provide Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.170032 crore in 2006-07 (P) comprising the Centre's Plan expenditure of Rs.123246 crore and Central Assistance of Rs. 46786 crore to States and U.Ts for their Plans. Details of scheme of financing of GBS for 2006-07 along with corresponding estimates for 2007-08 are in Table 9.

**Table 3.1.9 Scheme of Financing GBS for Annual Plan of the Centre 2006-07****(Figures in Rs. crore)**

Sl. No.	Resources	BE 2006-07	RE 2006-07	Provisional 2006-07	BE 2007-08
1	Balance from current Revenues (BCR)	18961	24221	25742	58819
	1a External Grants	2616	2469	2530	2135
2	Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts	2465	-6288	-1033	-6802
3	Fiscal Deficit	148686	152328	142793	150948
<b>4</b>	<b>Gross Budget Support for Plan (1+1a+2+3)</b>	<b>172728</b>	<b>172730</b>	<b>170032</b>	<b>205100</b>
5	Assistance for State & UT's Plans	41443	46220	46786	50161
	% Share in Total GBS	24.0	26.8	27.5	24.5
<b>6</b>	<b>Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)</b>	<b>131285</b>	<b>126510</b>	<b>123246</b>	<b>154939</b>
	% Share in Total GBS	76.0	73.2	72.5	75.5

### 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 10 provides details of Central Plan outlay and expenditure for 2006-07 and 2007-08.

**Table 3.1.10: Central Plan Outlay and expenditure for 2006-07 and 2007-08****(Figures in Rs. Crore)**

Sl. No	Item	BE 2006-07	RE 2006-07	BE 2007-08
1	Budget support - Total	131284	126510	154939
<b>2</b>	<b>Budget support for Plan schemes of Central Ministries / depts</b>	<b>111595</b>	<b>105875</b>	<b>135608</b>
3	Budget Support to CPSEs	19689	20635	19331
4	IEBR of CPSEs	122757	117719	165053
<b>5</b>	<b>Plan Outlay / Investment of CPSEs (3+4)</b>	<b>142446</b>	<b>138354</b>	<b>184384</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Central Plan Outlay (2+5)</b>	<b>254041</b>	<b>244229</b>	<b>319992</b>



3.1.9 Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for financing the Annual Plan of the Central Ministries and departments (including GBS for CPSEs) as per 2006-07 RE was lower than the budget estimates for the year by about Rs.4774 crore (i.e., about 3.6 per cent of the BE 2006-07). The Internal and Extra-budgetary Resources of CPSEs in 2006-07 RE fell short of the budget estimate by Rs.5038 crore (i.e., about 4.1 per cent of the budget estimates). Central Plan (including IEBR) Outlay was revised downwards to Rs.244229 crore in 2006-07 RE.

Budget support for the Central Plan for 2007-08 is projected to be Rs.154939 crore i.e., about 18

per cent higher as compared to BE 2006-07. Of this, Rs 135608 crore would go to fund Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of Central Ministries and departments and the balance Rs.19331 crore is estimated to be budget support for Central public sector enterprises.

### 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.5038 crore in 2006-07 RE. The component wise detail of financing of the Plan of CPSEs is given in Table 11.

**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	BE	RE	RE – BE	BE	% Share of BE 2007 08	Increase over RE 2006-07
		2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08		
<b>I</b>	<b>Budget Support (i+ii)</b>	<b>19689</b>	<b>20635</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>19331</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-1305</b>
	i. Equity	16901	17606	705	16361	8.9	-1245
	ii. Loan	2788	3030	242	2970	1.6	-60
	<b>Total IEBR</b>	122757	117719	<b>-5038</b>	165053	89.5	47333
<b>II</b>	<b>Internal Resources</b>	<b>66258</b>	<b>73076</b>	<b>6818</b>	<b>95875</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>22798</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Borrowings (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>56499</b>	<b>44643</b>	<b>-11856</b>	<b>69178</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>24535</b>
	i. Bonds /Debentures	25328	21927	-3401	28086	15.2	6159
	ii. ECB/Suppliers' Credit	7142	3684	-3458	15461	8.4	11777
	iii. Others	24029	19032	-4997	25631	13.9	6599
<b>IV</b>	<b>Total Plan Outlay (I+II+III)</b>	<b>142446</b>	<b>138355</b>	<b>-4091</b>	<b>184383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46029</b>

3.1.10 The Plan of the Central Public Sector Enterprises for 2007-08 has been targeted at Rs.184383 crore (Table 11). About 10.5 per cent of the outlay would be financed through budget support, 52 per cent from internal resources and the balance 37.5 per cent from borrowings. The distribution of investment across CPSEs coming under different Central Ministries by source of finance is given in Table 13.

3.1.11 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, Power, Urban Development, Coal, Steel and Civil Aviation, the details of which are given in Table 12.

## Financing the Plan

Sl.No.	Sector	BE	RE	Shortfall (-)/ Excess (+)
		<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	
1	Road Transport & Highways	10302.95	10261.19	-41.76
2	Communications & IT	19468.97	17491.97	-1977.00
3	Power	23920.14	21685.65	-2234.49
4	Shipping	2590.77	2258.34	-332.43
5	Coal	4630.79	3942.95	-687.84
6	Petroleum & Natural Gas	36003.33	36863.65	860.32
7	Steel	3217.30	2285.87	-931.43
8	Civil Aviation	2959.84	2256.36	-703.48
9	Mines	663.69	665.15	1.46
10	Railways	22764.14	24936.14	2172.00
11	Urban Development	8519.16	6818.95	-1700.21
12	Other PSUs	7405.39	8888.57	1483.18
	<b>Grand Total All CPSEs</b>	<b>142446.47</b>	<b>138354.79</b>	<b>-4091.68</b>

**Table 3.1.13 Plan Outlay and Financing of CPSEs under Selected Central Ministries and Departments Annual Plan 2007-08**

(Figures in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	IR	Bonds/ Debentures	ECB	Others	Total IEBR	Budgetary Support		Total Budget- ary Support	Plan Outlay
							Equity	Loans		
1	<b>Communications &amp; IT</b>	19760.76	5621		89	25470.76		1	1	25471.76
2	<b>Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas</b>	28552.32	205.62	1185.12	8959	38902.06			0	38902.06
3	<b>Railways</b>	17649			5740	23389	6886.31		6886.31	30275.31
4	<b>Power</b>	8813.89	11311.61	4140.7	3404.06	27670.26	717.47		717.47	28387.73
5	<b>Coal</b>	3358.29	1151.85	203.55	336	5049.69			0	5049.69
6	<b>Steel</b>	6137.7				6137.7	63	2	65	6202.7
7	<b>Mines</b>	1219.62			0.67	1220.29			0	1220.29
8	<b>Shipping</b>	3014.37		426.8	71.1	3512.27	11.01	11.00	22.01	3534.28
9	<b>Road Transport &amp; Highways</b>		2090			2090	6541.06	447.20	6988.26	9078.26
10	<b>Civil Aviation</b>	2470.14		9435.46	241.49	12147.09	22.5	22.5	45	12192.09
11	<b>Urban Development</b>	1124.81	2600		5529.49	9254.3	615	650.5	1265.5	10519.8
12	<b>Other PSEs</b>	3773.73	5106	69	1260.61	10209.34	1504.42	1835.64	3340.06	13549.4
	<b>Total All CPSEs</b>	<b>95874.63</b>	<b>28086.08</b>	<b>15460.63</b>	<b>25631.42</b>	<b>165052.8</b>	<b>16360.77</b>	<b>2969.84</b>	<b>19330.61</b>	<b>184383.37</b>

Overall, the projections for Central Plan outlay 2007-08 envisage a nominal increase of about 26 per cent over 2006-07 BE (Table 10). This would require concerted efforts at resource mobilization.

3.1.12 In the case of CPSEs the step-up in investment envisaged in 2007-08 is 29.4 per cent (over the Budget Estimates for 2006-07) and 33.3 per cent (over RE 2006-07). 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.

## ANNUAL PLAN: STATES

### Annual Plan 2006-07: Review

3.1.13 The Annual Plan 2006-07 for all States and UTs with legislatures together was approved at Rs.1,87,243.97 crore, with an aggregate resource of Rs. 1,85,280.91 crore. Aggregate resource of the approved Plan consists of Rs. 113,996.40 crore of States' own resources (SOR) and Rs. 71,284.51 crore of Central Assistance. The revised estimate of aggregate resource worked out to Rs.1,83,519.41 crore which is lower by 1 per cent than the approved projection. 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 1 below:

**Table: 3.1.14 Annual Plan 2006-07: Aggregate Resources**

(Rs. Crore)

	Resources	AP	RE	% Realisation
1.	States' Own Resources (SOR)	113996.40	127389.39	111.7
		61.5	69.4	
2.	Central Assistance (CA)	71284.51	56130.02	78.7
		38.5	30.6	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Aggregate Resources</b>	<b>185280.91</b>	<b>183519.41</b>	<b>99.0</b>

Figures in italics indicate percentage shares in aggregate resources.

### States' Own Resources

3.1.14 The States' Own Resources (SOR) could be broadly classified into two broad groups of :

- Non-borrowed resources and
- Borrowed or debt-creating resources including net Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR).

Non-borrowed resources consist of balance from current revenues (BCR), contribution of public enterprises, Plan grants recommended by the Finance

Commission, un-specified Additional Resources Mobilization (ARM) committed during meetings between the Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers and net surplus of local bodies. Borrowings of States to finance the Annual Plan are Provident Funds, MCR (net), share of net small savings collections, market borrowings, negotiated loans from Financial Institutions and bonds/debentures floated by the State Public Enterprises. Table 2 below summaries the composition of States' own resources for financing the Annual Plan 2006-07.

Table 3.1.15 Annual Plan 2006-07 : States' Own Resources

(Rs. crore)

	Resources	AP	RE
1.	Non-Borrowed Own Resources	16719.12	41870.16
		14.7	32.9
2.	Borrowed Own Resources	97277.28	85519.23
		85.3	67.1
3.	<b>States' Own Resources (SOR) (1+2)</b>	113996.40	127389.39

Figures in italics indicate percentage shares in States' Own Resources

### 3. 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 2006-07 has estimated the BCR at Rs.(+) 12272.9 crore, which has significantly improved in the revised estimates to Rs. 28,524.8 crore on account of higher tax revenue of States like Gujarat, Karnataka, MP, Orissa and Punjab. State-wise BCR at **Annexure 3** shows improvement over approved estimates for States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhatishgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Among these states, the BCR of Uttar Pradesh has improved significantly from (-) Rs.1148 crore (AP) to Rs. (+) 8109 crore (RE).

3.1.15 Contribution of Public Enterprises: Resources for the Plan of State level public enterprises (SLPEs) consist of internal resources, negotiated loans from financial institutions and debentures/bonds floated by the enterprises. The contribution of public enterprises in the scheme of financing represents the internal resources of these Enterprises and reflects their financial position. State Electricity Boards (SEB) and State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC) are the major public enterprises. State level public enterprises (SLPEs) had been a drag on Plan resources of States. However in 2006-07, there is a significant turnaround with the contribution of PSEs improving from negative contribution of Rs.2,834 crore in the Approved Plan

to positive contribution of Rs.8,298 crore in 2006-07 (RE). State-wise contributions of PSEs are given at Annexure 2.1.4.

### States' Own Borrowings:

3.1.16 States Own Borrowings have decreased in absolute terms with the share in total States' own resources declining to 67.1% in revised estimates compared to 85.3% in the approved scheme of financing. Loans against small savings have increased from Rs.62,597 crores estimated in the approved Plan to Rs.64,493 crore in RE. The decline has been due to higher negative MCR, lower negotiated loans and bonds & debentures.

3.1.17 Miscellaneous capital receipts (MCR) net representing the balance of total non-Plan capital receipts (capital receipts not forming part of direct Plan financing) including net public account (other than Provident Fund), over the total non-Plan capital disbursement have declined from Rs.(-) 24,849 crores estimated in the approved Plan to Rs. (-) 26,766 crores. Drawal on negotiated loans and debentures/bonds has also declined in the latest estimates by Rs.8,848 crores.

### Central Assistance

3.1.18 The Union Budget for 2006-07 had made an allocation of Rs. 41,433.3 crores as Central Assistance (grants) for States and UTs comprising Central Assistance of Rs.38,961.5 crores for States and Rs. 2481.8 crore for UTs. In the Central

Assistance for 2006-07 (BE), Rs.10,917 crore is the Normal Central Assistance. The revised estimates for Central Assistance was Rs.46,219.8 crores with Rs.44,072.8 crore for States and Rs. 21,470 crore for UTs crores respectively (Annexure-2.1). The Normal Central Assistance (grants) in 2006-07 (RE) is Rs. 14,016.6 The approved financing pattern for 2006-07 for the Annual Plan of States & UTs as per Scheme of Financing estimates NCA (loans plus grants) at Rs. 29,616 crores which, as per the latest estimate was Rs.24,000 crores.

3.1.19 The budget 2006-07 provision for Additional Central assistance for externally aided projects (ACA for EAPs) for States was Rs.4,697crores, which was revised to Rs.8,397crores subsequently. The approved scheme of financing the Annual Plan of States

estimated the requirement at Rs. 13,902 crores, including Structural Adjustment Loans for some States. As per the latest estimate of resources, absorption of ACA for EAPs was Rs.13,019 crores.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

3.1.20 Aggregate resource for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for all States and UTs with legislatures together work out to Rs.2,31,347 crores consisting of Rs. 1,76,729 crores of States' own resources and Rs. 54,618 crores of Central assistance. A comparative picture of the composition of aggregate resources for Annual Plan 2007-08 vis-à-vis Annual Plan 2006-07 is at table 3 below. This indicates that share of States' own resources shows an increase from 61.5% in 2006-07 (AP) to 76.4 % in 2007-08 (AP).

**Table 3.1.16 Annual Plan: Aggregate Resources**

(Rs. crore)				
	Resources	2006-07 (AP)	2007-08 (AP)	Percentage Increase
1.	States' Own Resources (SOR)	113,996.40	176,729.47	<b>55.0</b>
		61.5	76.4	
2.	Central Assistance (CA)	71,284.51	54,617.65	<b>-23.4</b>
		38.5	23.6	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Aggregate Resources (1+2)</b>	<b>185,280.91</b>	<b>231,347.12</b>	<b>24.9</b>

Figures in italics indicate percentage shares in Aggregate Resources.

### States' Own Resources

2007-08 have been projected to be significantly higher than the approved Annual Plan for 2006-07 as given in Table 4.

3.1.21 States' own resources (SOR) for Annual Plan

**Table 3.1.17 Annual Plan 2006-07 & 2007-08: States' Own Resources**

(Rs. crore)			
	Resources	2006-07 (AP)	2007-08 (AP)
1.	Non-Borrowed Own Resources	16719.12	67,590.88
		14.7	38.2
2.	Borrowed Own Resources	97277.28	109,138.59
		85.3	61.8
<b>3.</b>	<b>States' Own Resources (SOR) (1+2)</b>	<b>113,996.40</b>	<b>176,729.47</b>

Figures in italics indicate percentage shares in States' Own Resources.

3.1.22 The balance from current revenues (BCR) shows significant improvement in 2007-08 (AP) over Annual Plan 2006-07. This is mostly on account of expected 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 achieved by reforming States, have contributed to the overall improvement in the BCR.

3.1.23 The estimated contribution of PSEs for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs.14,376 crores, maintaining the positive contribution in 2006-07 (RE). The fact that several States have taken up serious steps for reform, privatisation or winding up of public enterprises is a move in the positive direction. Power sector reform has made good progress with most States bringing the power tariff regime under independent State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC).

3.1.24 Own borrowings of States estimated in the Annual Plan for 2007-08 have increased over the approved Plan for 2006-07 mainly on account of higher loans from provident funds. Drawal on net small savings collection estimated for Annual Plan 2007-08 is estimated lower at Rs.60,047 crores. With the Ministry of Finance providing only the overall indicative ceiling limit, the share of market borrowings and negotiated loans would increase.

3.1.25 The contribution to Plan from the SRTUs/Corporations is based on their profitability. The SRTUs/Corporations are incurring losses every year due to over aged fleet, operation on uneconomic routes, concessional travel, uneconomic fare and inadequate support from the State Govts.

## **Central Assistance**

3.1.26 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.

3.1.27 Total Central Assistance (grants) for Plan of States and UTs as per the Union Budget 2007-08 is placed at Rs.50,161 crore comprising Rs.47,127 crore for State Plans and Rs.3034 crore for UT Plans. The Normal Central Assistance for States is Rs. 15,408 crore in 2007-08 (BE).

## **Strategy and Policy Initiatives**

3.1.28 The consolidated position indicates that in 2006-07, the special category states' overall performance has improved between the annual plan and revised estimates, with higher States Own resources, even though there is deterioration in the negative 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 2006-07 annual plan and revised estimates as also the positive contribution of SLPEs. The States have geared themselves for reform to improve the financial situation. During 2007-08, the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the States need to reprioritize their fiscal reform initiatives to achieve sustained growth and development.

## 3.2 Allocation of Public Sector Resources – Centre & States

### Background to the Annual Plan 2007-08

3.2.1 The allocations for the year 2007-08 have been 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, Welfare of SC/ST/ Minorities, Urban Development, Infrastructure (Irrigation, Road and Power) and Science & Technology. In determining the allocations for the Central Sector, the 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. This will also negate the perception that the masses are often excluded from the growth process.

- (i) The Annual Plan 2007-08 was prepared on the basis of following directions/guidelines given to all Central Ministries/Departments for the preparation of the plan proposals:
- (ii) 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 are used in the most judicious and economically efficient manner.
- (iii) 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 on the one hand and

enable a focus on achievement of desired physical target rather than financial allocation on the other.

- (iv) 2007-08 being the first 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 and for which at least the preliminary feasibility study has already been carried out.
- (v) To improve the quality of implementation of development programmes, emphasis has been 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.
- (vi) Inputs emerging from the half yearly performance review meetings and the qualitative assessment of the achievements of quantifiable deliverables vis-à-vis their targets to have a strong bearing on the Plan allocation for 2007-08.
- (vii) Every Ministry/Deptt. to 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.
- (viii) In pursuance to Prime Minister’s initiative for the North-Eastern region, all Central Ministries/ Departments to earmark at last 10% of the budget for the North-East (except those specifically exempted).

(ix) 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 2007-08 in comparison to 2006-07 BE is given in the following Table 3.2.1:

**Table 3.2.1 : Budgetary Estimates (BE) for 2006-07 and BE proposed for 2007-08 for flagship programmes**

(Rs. Crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2006-07	Allocation for 2007-08	% Increase over BE 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*	11000.00	10671.00	-2.99
2	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	5348.00	7324.00	36.95
3	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)	11300.00	12000.00	6.19
4	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	9065.00	11010.00	21.46
5	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	800.00	1060.00	32.50
6	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	4454.52	5293.00	18.82
7	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	4900.00	5500.00	12.24
	<b>Bharat Nirman</b>			
8	Rural Roads (PMGSY)	3725.00	6500.00	74.50
9	Rural Telecom Connectivity (USO Fund)	117.11		
10	Rural Housing (IAY)	2950.00	4040.00	36.95
11	Rural Drinking Water (ARWSP)	5200.00	6500.00	25.00
12	Rural Electrification (RGGVY)	3100.00	3983.00	28.48
13	Irrigation (AIBP)	2350.00	3580.00	52.34

\* Outlay for 07-08 is higher considering that the Central Share would go down from 75% to 50%.

3.2.3 With about half 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 on redressing the weaknesses in the agricultural sector. Thus, an increase of 15 percent (over 2006-07 BE) has been given to the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for making adequate provision for National Horticulture Mission (Rs. 1150

crore), Micro Irrigation (Rs. 550 crore), Support to Agriculture Extension (Rs. 230 crore), Rainfed Area Development programme (Rs. 100 crore) and Macro management of Agriculture (Rs. 1100 crore). Similarly, the plan outlay of Department of Agricultural Research & Education has been raised by 20% to Rs. 1,620 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 which will help bridge the knowledge deficit. The GBS for the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has been raised by 17% to Rs. 910 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.

3.2.4 Education is the greatest equalizer as it enables the masses to participate in the growth process. Thus, the GBS for the Department of School Education & Literacy has been raised by 22% to Rs.22,191 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. 2000 crore 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 SC and ST students with a good quality education, an outlay of Rs. 275 crore 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 a competitive advantage in this area. Hence, the 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". In keeping with this objective, the Plan outlay for the Department of Higher Education has been raised to Rs. 6,483 crore.

3.2.6 The Oversight Committee on Reservation for OBCs (Moily Committee), based on the principle of "expansion, inclusion and excellence" has proposed a 54% expansion in Central Universities, IIMs, IIT/NIT's and engineering / medical / agricultural institutions in order to provide 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. 3320 crore, Rs. 600 crore, Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 40 crore, respectively for implementing the recommendations of the Oversight Committee.

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 23% to Rs. 13,875 crore. This includes a provision of Rs. 11,010 crore for the 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 27% to Rs. 488 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 GBS for the Department of Drinking Water Supply has been raised by 26% to Rs. 7,560 crore : Rs. 6,500 crore for Rural Drinking Water and Rs.1060 crore for Total Sanitation Campaign respectively.

3.2.9 The plan allocation for Department of Women & Child Development has been raised by 21% to Rs. 5,793 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. 5,293 crore for ICDS includes Rs. 2,000 crore for supplementary nutrition, Rs. 98 crore 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.

3.2.10 The GBS to the Department of Rural Development has been enhanced by 14% to Rs. 27,500 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. Rural roads are critical infrastructure for promoting socio-economic development in rural areas and accordingly an allocation of Rs. 6,500 crore (an increase of 74%) 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 37% to Rs. 4,040 crore.

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 GBS for the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Minority Affairs has been raised to Rs. 2001 crore, Rs. 503 crore and Rs. 500 crore, respectively.

3.2.12 The main constraint in rapid growth is the inadequacy of infrastructure and its quality. Accordingly, the budgetary allocation of Rs. 3,983 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. 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. 628 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 GBS to Department of Road Transport & Highways, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Department of Shipping has been enhanced to Rs. 12,500 crore, Rs. 200 crore and Rs. 759 crore, respectively.

3.2.13 The budgetary allocation for Ministry of Urban Development has been enhanced by 31% to Rs. 2,300 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. 500 crore mainly for making adequate provision for Swarn 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. 5,500 crore)

3.2.14 Research & Development enhances the multiplier for developmental activities and 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. It is expected that spending capacity of S&T sector, which has been low, would improve during 2007-08.

**Table : 3.2.2**

**(Rs crore)**

Ministry /Department	BE 2006-07	BE 2007-08	% increase
Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)	1003.00	1215.00	21.14
Department of Science and Technology	1230.00*	1526.00	24.06
Department of Biotechnology	521.00	675.00	29.56
Department of Space	3220.00	3420.00	6.21
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	975.00	1070.00	9.74
Ministry of Earth Sciences	575.00\$	690.00	20.00
Department of Information Technology	1090.00	1500.00	37.6

- excluding **IMD**, NCMRWF and IITM (Rs. 137 crore)
- \$ including **IMD**, NCMRWF and IITM (Rs. 137 crore)

While finalizing the plan allocations of various scientific departments for the Annual Plan (2007-08), 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. 301 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 interdisciplinary 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.
- (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 undergraduate, 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.
- (f) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has proposed to set up an Translational Research Institute.
- (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.

3.2.15 National Manufacturing Competitive-ness 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 GBS for Ministry of Textiles, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been increased to Rs. 2243 crore, Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 250 crore, respectively. The budgetary allocation for Department of Consumer Affairs has been raised to Rs. 213 crore primarily for

strengthening measures for increasing consumer awareness and for important activities relating to consumer protection. Department of Commerce has been provided Rs. 1475 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 25% to Rs. 459 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. 245 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. 500 crore for projects being implemented by the Ministry in neighboring countries (Punatsangchu in Bhutan, Pule-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. 953 crore.

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

3.2.17 A comprehensive ZBB exercise has been carried out by Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 2007-08 and many of the CSS/CS schemes have been dropped/ merged/ reclassified and establishment cost transferred to Non-Plan w.e.f 1.04.07. 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 2007-08 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 them. Expeditious evaluation of ongoing schemes & programmes, for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, particularly those involving substantial outlays, 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.50,160 crore which includes Rs.47,126.36 crore for State Plans and Rs.3,033.64 crore for UT Plans. Normal Central Assistance (NCA) has been increased from Rs.27,302.10 crore in 2006-07(BE) to Rs.34,135.31 crore. The major ACA schemes, where enhancements is provided, are: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and other Water

Resources Programme with a grant element of Rs.3,580 crore and National Social Assistance Programme of Rs.2,407 crore. Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme has been provided Rs. 876 crore which includes Rs.326 crore for State Plans and Rs.550 crore for Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

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. 400 crore and similarly, Commonwealth Games have been allocated Rs. 400 crores which includes Rs. 350 crores for Commonwealth Games Infrastructure at Delhi.

3.2.22 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been provided Rs.5,500 crore with a State component of Rs.4,987.50 crore and UT component of Rs.512.50 crore. JNNRM is expected to induce much needed reforms in Urban Local Bodies and also rapid development of the 63 Mission Cities.

## Annexure 3.2.1

## Actual Expenditure of Centre, States &amp; Uts for Annual Plan 2005-06

Amount (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States/Uts	Annual Plan 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5701.00	6852.58	12553.58
II	Rural Development	13896.00	11821.17	25717.17
III	Special Area Programmes	0.00	4234.48	4234.48
V	Irrigation & Flood Control	408.00	25923.52	26331.52
V	Energy	4514.00	17529.01	22043.01
VI	Industry & Minerals	4377.00	3520.53	7897.53
VII	Transport	20884.00	17881.85	38765.85
VIII	Communications	472.00	21.87	493.87
IX	Science, Technology & Environment	5886.00	721.92	6607.92
X	General Economic Services	2746.00	3338.37	6084.37
XI	Social Services	45326.00	47024.20	92350.20
XII	General Services	448.00	3649.59	4097.59
XIII	<b>Total (I to XII)</b>	<b>104658.00</b>	<b>142519.09</b>	<b>247177.09</b>

## Annexure 3.2.2

**Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2006-07 for  
Centre, States & UTs**

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Head of Development	Budget Support	Centre IEBR	Outlay	States & UTs Outlay	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	7273.19	112.38	7385.57	8777.21	16162.78
2	Rural Development	15643.95	0.00	15643.95	15066.7	30710.69
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	586.55	0.00	586.55	32602.8	33189.35
4	Energy	8011.96	61582	69593.51	20905.4	90498.86
5	Industry & Minerals	5375.41	9157.9	14533.34	3679.62	18212.96
6	Transport	23756.57	24857	48613.8	23440.9	72054.66
7	Communications	593.05	19291	19883.75	481.96	20365.71
8	Science, Technology & Environment	8061.34	0.00	8061.34	333.39	8394.73
9	General Economic Services	3171.74	0.00	3171.74	6854.39	10026.13
10	Social Services	58180.52	7757.2	65937.68	66050.8	131988.5
11	General Services	630.25	0.00	630.25	3528.94	4159.19
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	5521.89	5521.89
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131284.5</b>	<b>122757</b>	<b>254041.5</b>	<b>187244</b>	<b>441285.46</b>

**Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2006-07 for  
Centre, States, Union Territories**

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Centre			States & UTs	Total
		Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay	Outlay	
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	7279.27	112.38	7391.65	<b>9595.25</b>	16986.9 -3.93
2	Rural Development	15642.75	0	15642.75	<b>14814.9</b>	30457.65 -7.62
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	461.75	0	461.75	<b>31658</b>	32119.77 -7.44
4	Energy	6761.66	62063.63	68825.29	<b>19471</b>	88296.3 -20.47
5	Industry & Minerals	5425.11	7162.66	12587.77	<b>4428.76</b>	17016.53 -3.94
6	Transport	24808.62	25010.19	49818.81	<b>24806.4</b>	74625.21 -17.3
7	Communications	537.71	17313.7	17851.41	<b>269.32</b>	18120.73 -4.2
8	Science, Technology & Environment	6773.95	0	6773.95	<b>484.31</b>	7258.26 -1.68
9	General Economic Services	2565.51	0	2565.51	<b>6125.92</b>	8691.43 -2.01
10	Social Services	55711.18	6056.95	61768.13	<b>65969.6</b>	127737.71 -29.62
11	General Services	542.24	0	542.24	<b>3544.33</b>	4086.57 -0.94
12	Special Area Programmes	0	0	0	<b>5840.15</b>	5840.15 -1.35
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126509.75</b>	<b>117719.51</b>	<b>244229.3</b>	<b>187008</b>	<b>431237.2</b> <b>-100</b>



## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	32377.74	1562.00	8621.00	7113.50
2. Horticulture	0.00	648.00	0.00	0.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	0.00	762.00	22.00	0.00
4. Animal Husbandry	2013.84	720.00	462.00	225.88
5. Dairy Development	0.00	30.00	398.00	5207.00
6. Fisheries	1034.36	240.00	1339.00	152.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	19080.65	3092.50	538.00	3014.00
8. Plantations	0.00	207.50	0.00	0.00
9. Food,Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	60.00	200.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	2010.00	84.00	2385.00	3982.48
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	1500.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
12. Cooperation	1426.84	250.00	6.00	8279.00
<b>13. Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	0.00	54.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (I)</b>	<b>59443.43</b>	<b>7650.00</b>	<b>14181.00</b>	<b>28473.86</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00		220.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00		0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	80.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
(e) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	0.00	60.00	1500.00	3590.00
(f) DRDA Administration	0.00	205.00	405.00	635.25
(g) Others	107056.34	553.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	8535.46	460.00	18127.00	11800.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	500.00	21908.91
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	2300.00	102.00	71.00	1836.00
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	3602.56	70.00	1660.00	8974.00
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	1300.00	302.00	618.00	33500.00
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>122874.36</b>	<b>1854.00</b>	<b>23181.00</b>	<b>82464.16</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>38750.00</b>	<b>9121.00</b>	<b>48917.00</b>	<b>2806.00</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	890731.00	48.00	7096.00	40931.50
2. Minor Irrigation	74100.00	4490.00	1348.00	7600.00
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	1625.00	240.00	100.00	3594.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	33544.00	730.00	6427.00	15851.00
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>1000000.00</b>	<b>5508.00</b>	<b>14971.00</b>	<b>67976.50</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	22468.97	9972.00	42559.00	48540.35
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	196.00	186.00	6.00	386.50
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>22664.97</b>	<b>10158.00</b>	<b>42565.00</b>	<b>48926.85</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	14951.64	633.00	1720.00	2190.50
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	20505.00	20.00	7130.00	52858.48
4. Minerals	381.00	100.00	42.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>35837.64</b>	<b>753.00</b>	<b>8892.00</b>	<b>55048.98</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	5150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Civil Aviation	0.00	232.00	0.00	200.00
3. Roads and Bridges	89379.13	15332.00	43591.00	256023.07
4. Roads Transport	0.00	540.00	300.00	118.91
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	198.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	0.00	51.00	11.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>94529.13</b>	<b>16155.00</b>	<b>44100.00</b>	<b>256341.98</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	71.64	1010.00	166.00	595.00
2. Ecology & Environment	42.00	10.00	19.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>113.64</b>	<b>1020.00</b>	<b>185.00</b>	<b>595.00</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	28663.22	17977.00	16533.00	45.00
2. Tourism	6251.20	980.00	409.00	1825.84
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	550.00	132.00	368.00	193.97
4. Civil Supplies	3545.83	162.00	258.00	0.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
(a) District Planning / District Councils	0.00	1600.00	23835.00	0.00
(b) Weights & Measures	0.00	50.00	18.00	0.00
(c) Others	11.93	3013.00	2032.00	43920.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>39022.18</b>	<b>23914.00</b>	<b>43453.00</b>	<b>45984.81</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	48606.26	13232.00	24993.00	74910.02
2. Technical Education	7575.00	450.00	150.00	2786.00
3. Sports & Youth Services	16204.00	499.00	10191.00	991.00
4. Art & Culture	2542.49	525.00	5164.00	1783.00
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>74927.75</b>	<b>14706.00</b>	<b>40498.00</b>	<b>80470.02</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	53574.24	3850.00	21399.00	13822.00
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	56171.62	3490.00	6376.00	23546.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	119031.00	2170.00	138.00	4343.00
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	0.00	275.00	7550.00	41200.00
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	81310.86	1880.00	6576.00	21002.02
9. Information & Publicity	500.00	145.00	72.00	309.00
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	156153.17	0.00	1500.00	13361.00
11. Labour & Employment	1741.91	150.00	1289.00	36527.00
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	16495.33	998.00	7503.50	1452.00
13. Nutrition	11118.90	300.00	2500.00	32179.85
14. Other Social Services.	0.00	0.00	911.50	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>571024.78</b>	<b>27964.00</b>	<b>96313.00</b>	<b>268211.89</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	0.00	0.00	2.00	710.00
2. Stationery & Printing	0.00	102.00	15.00	1847.00
3. Public Works	3955.89	1338.00	1750.00	1250.00
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00	33.00	25.00	0.00
(b) Others	11783.98	283.00	41250.00	6450.37
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>15739.87</b>	<b>1756.00</b>	<b>43042.00</b>	<b>10257.37</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2000000.00</b>	<b>105853.00</b>	<b>379800.00</b>	<b>867087.40</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana
1.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	1612.10	949.96	16251.00	1400.00
2. Horticulture	949.17	4340.00	96.00	0.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	0.00	325.00	7920.00	400.00
4. Animal Husbandry	7401.56	330.10	4609.00	2200.00
5. Dairy Development	0.00	629.90	266.00	0.00
6. Fisheries	554.85	1185.65	1568.00	600.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	15090.93	684.00	10777.00	9735.00
8. Plantations	0.00	0.00	5367.00	0.00
9. Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	1005.00	0.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	1200.00	11.85	3960.00	800.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	448.00	0.00
12. Cooperation	6180.88	999.85	2500.00	1000.00
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	0.00	0.00	71.00	0.00
(b) Others	1660.64 \1	0.15	0.00	0.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>34650.13</b>	<b>5116.46</b>	<b>59082.00</b>	<b>16231.00</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1483.53	0.00	1600.00	0.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00	0.00	1550.00	400.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	3303.18	50.00	0.00	195.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	0.00	20.00	300.00	50.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	0.00	130.00	1370.00	400.00
(f) DRDA Administration	0.00	130.00	400.00	234.00
(g) Others	0.00	345.00	6725.00	3210.00
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	11371.62	130.00	4750.00	2000.00
(b) Others	10.00 \2	0.00	1400.00	0.00
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	75.00	250.00	2224.00	61.00
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	35698.91	2030.00	21262.00	10181.00
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	1925.51	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>53867.75</b>	<b>3085.00</b>	<b>41581.00</b>	<b>16731.00</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>4975.02 \3</b>	<b>413.54</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1800.00</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	44269.40	12073.29	345254.00	37800.00
2. Minor Irrigation	37564.25	3183.71	43037.00	0.00
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	219.52	350.00	319.00	7000.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	291.00	1208.00	110.00	5000.00
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>82344.17</b>	<b>168115.00</b>	<b>388720.00</b>	<b>49800.00</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	4157.30	11500.00	101170.00	44500.00
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	0.00	80.00	903.00	400.00
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>4157.30</b>	<b>11580.00</b>	<b>102073.00</b>	<b>44900.00</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	9598.38	3149.00	7000.00	3800.00
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	2074.85	400.00	30950.00	1475.00
4. Minerals	1112.27	105.00	800.00	35.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>12785.50</b>	<b>3654.00</b>	<b>38750.00</b>	<b>5310.00</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana
1.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
2. Civil Aviation	39.70	520.00	5352.00	20.00
3. Roads and Bridges	74100.35	10075.00	104300.00	22500.00
4. Roads Transport	0.00	1065.00	12000.00	7800.00
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	530.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	0.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>74140.05</b>	<b>12368.00</b>	<b>121652.00</b>	<b>30320.00</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>11994.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	1151.00	172.80	2086.00	300.00
2. Ecology & Environment	100.00	197.20	300.00	90.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>1251.00</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>2386.00</b>	<b>390.00</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	4553.81	166.00	182.00	465.00
2. Tourism	2715.00	3000.00	10448.00	800.00
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	62.96	53.00	60.00	15.00
4. Civil Supplies	22693.92	1.00	639.00	0.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	0.00	0.00	18885.00	2000.00
b) Weights & Measures	0.00	45.00	111.00	40.00
c) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>30025.69</b>	<b>3265.00</b>	<b>30325.00</b>	<b>3320.00</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	90861.12	5318.25	60439.00	29000.00
2. Technical Education	2110.70	1654.00	10000.00	6000.00
3. Sports & Youth Services	2514.08	1050.00	1306.00	1200.00
4. Art & Culture	879.79	2228.75	2224.00	74.00
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>96365.69</b>	<b>10251.00</b>	<b>73969.00</b>	<b>36274.00</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	25165.69	4495.00	45994.00	11450.00
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	26083.52	16650.00	87368.00	33000.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	4135.73	590.00	74468.00	4250.00
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	0.00	50.00	10410.00	550.00
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	95007.08	10892.00	55809.00	9764.00
9. Information & Publicity	60.00	1250.00	891.00	514.00
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	21985.71	182.45	48705.00	4000.00
11. Labour & Employment	4292.26	740.00	11405.00	3280.00
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	7722.33	7622.55	14145.00	52500.00
13. Nutrition	9481.63	295.00	6716.00	1800.00
14. Other Social Services.	4555.12	0.00	23154.00	
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>294854.76</b>	<b>53018.00</b>	<b>453034.00</b>	<b>157382.00</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	289.54	250.00	0.00	0.00
2. Stationery & Printing	1.00	70.00	0.00	55.00
3. Public Works	2446.06	1475.00	0.00	3500.00
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00	0.00	753.00	60.00
(b) Others	3823.52	7020.00	0.00	201.00
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>6560.12</b>	<b>8815.00</b>	<b>753.00</b>	<b>3816.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>599611.49</b>	<b>120000.00</b>	<b>1250350.00</b>	<b>330000.00</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka
1.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	719.65	6152.46	3102.50	39088.77
2. Horticulture	596.67	1422.68	1547.50	4020.45
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	1531.05	5828.87	1670.00	10577.32
4. Animal Husbandry	1357.90	3377.60	525.00	9179.55
5. Dairy Development	83.00	80.00	2500.00	0.00
6. Fisheries	202.84	700.00	825.00	2971.88
7. Forestry & Wildlife	12210.74	1775.00	11000.00	16164.58
8. Plantations	0.00	400.00	0.00	77.05
9. Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	171.41	0.00	1010.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	5440.00	4704.77	1980.00	6200.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
12. Cooperation	118.13	416.39	11155.00	12719.31
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	923.80	1634.37	0.00	1120.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	825.00 \	0.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>23183.78</b>	<b>26663.55</b>	<b>35130.00</b>	<b>103828.91</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	336.20	399.65	700.00	2772.75
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	189.00	0.00	0.00	1948.15
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	419.25	13.00	0.00	100.26
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	255.90	50.00	0.00	0.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	0.00	413.70	2434.63	1375.46
(f) DRDA Administration	137.73	187.61	97.00	463.66
(g) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	486.25
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoonna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	1043.90	1792.50	1700.00	7782.96
(b) Others	1669.44	0.00	28911.23 \	0.00
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	137.00	1640.00	2400.00	11835.97
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	1273.52	10574.90	4525.90	2321.37
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	0.00	0.00	58175.80 \	51058.43
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>5461.94</b>	<b>15071.36</b>	<b>98944.56</b>	<b>80145.26</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>504.00</b>	<b>32130.40</b>	<b>39212.00 \</b>	<b>9225.00 \</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	2953.74	6190.00	31590.00	403863.93
2. Minor Irrigation	11920.15	5900.00	6300.00	40989.08
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	312.00	1218.57	10.00	7628.52
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	1831.42	1750.00	300.00	1765.63
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>17017.31</b>	<b>15058.57</b>	<b>38200.00</b>	<b>454247.16</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	7701.00	97177.55	38500.00	182102.49
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	0.00	115.00	0.00	611.20
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>7701.00</b>	<b>97292.55</b>	<b>38500.00</b>	<b>182713.69</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	709.61	6548.25	13150.00	20542.48
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	2344.45	2999.79	0.00	10742.06
4. Minerals	13.50	606.78	725.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>3067.56</b>	<b>10154.82</b>	<b>13875.00</b>	<b>31284.54</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka
1.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
2. Civil Aviation	215.10	1406.21	2600.00	0.00
3. Roads and Bridges	18990.37	38038.00	13700.00	178726.91
4. Roads Transport	1743.70	100.00	16500.00	65417.00
5. Inland Water Transport	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	0.60	408.76	0.00	50.12
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>20950.63</b>	<b>39952.97</b>	<b>32800.00</b>	<b>244894.03</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>1145.00</b>	<b>1133.72</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	34.00	97.00	2750.00 \	4444.82\
2. Ecology & Environment	6.00	86.00	0.00	1323.24
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>183.00</b>	<b>2750.00</b>	<b>5768.06</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	276.00	25453.59	1300.00	113.21
2. Tourism	646.10	6025.00	2350.00	4552.04
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	3.00	223.55	0.00	103.75
4. Civil Supplies	9.50	0.00	4303.00	0.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	2083.18	4340.00	0.00	0.00
b) Weights & Measures	1.00	43.66	0.00	0.00
c) Others	3050.00	10000.00	0.00	28744.71
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>6068.78</b>	<b>46085.80</b>	<b>7953.00</b>	<b>33513.71</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	22703.12	27656.22	31500.00	117575.75
2. Technical Education	1716.00	1083.16	6200.00	11407.80
3. Sports & Youth Services	868.47	450.00	13438.00	2042.06
4. Art & Culture	721.02	289.00	362.00	9203.49
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>26008.61</b>	<b>29478.38</b>	<b>51500.00</b>	<b>140229.10</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	19948.92	21864.25	16225.00	48151.64
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	21392.93	19837.59	16250.00	60422.61
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	7589.70	0.00	300.00	59932.78
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	185.00	300.00	2355.44	
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	1033.00	7485.81	15200.00	124060.85
9. Information & Publicity	424.40	311.48	300.00	597.37
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	3613.84	1147.33	13813.00	56660.98
11. Labour & Employment	593.02	3592.32	1175.17	5470.18
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	7174.93	8597.00	24736.00	301.43
13. Nutrition	1050.00	3800.00	464.00	52010.15
14. Other Social Services.			12746.83 \	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>89014.35</b>	<b>96414.16</b>	<b>155065.44</b>	<b>547837.09</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	200.00	0.00	3289.40	0.00
2. Stationery & Printing	100.00	219.39	0.00	101.20
3. Public Works	1963.65	5800.00	7000.00	20345.00
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00		0.00	30.87
(b) Others	3582.00	48606.71	6780.60 \	8860.84 \
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>5845.65</b>	<b>54626.10</b>	<b>17070.00</b>	<b>29337.91</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>180000.00</b>	<b>434767.00</b>	<b>479500.00</b>	<b>1722795.36</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Kerala	Madhya	Maharashtra	Manipur
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	8261.00	8695.58	14086.39	305.00
2. Horticulture	0.00	2726.75	3869.92	305.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	4942.00	995.17	23027.74	880.00
4. Animal Husbandry	6540.00	4163.74	5994.93	272.70
5. Dairy Development	720.00	0.00	654.83	25.00
6. Fisheries	5838.00	1178.33	3659.20	380.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	4665.00	25596.20	3973.78	1310.00
8. Plantations	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00
9. Food,Storage & Warehousing	50.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	2400.00	1907.59	1500.00	12.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	450.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
12. Cooperation	1300.00	8388.94	4618.95	253.00
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	867.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	1309.51 \	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>36033.00</b>	<b>54961.81</b>	<b>61785.74</b>	<b>3749.70</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)		0.00	3965.03	0.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)		0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)		578.42	75.00	95.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects		0.00	605.00	0.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1411.00	0.00	4655.09	123.00
(f) DRDA Administration	180.00	0.00	0.00	162.00
(g) Others	10.00	92867.66 \	50.00	93.00 \
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	1953.00	0.00	26338.16	724.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	58471.87	0.00
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	203.00	2463.89	0.00	80.00
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	22824.00	55815.94	0.00	95.00
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	145510.00	0.00	9430.98	1874.00\
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>172091.00</b>	<b>151725.91</b>	<b>103591.13</b>	<b>3246.00</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>2813.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>60395.00</b>	<b>3558.00\</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	17883.00	121987.39	165288.00	19130.70
2. Minor Irrigation	2950.00	36156.78	22030.37	2390.00
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	710.00	0.00	86500.00	563.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	4615.00	298.48	477.24	1279.86
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>26158.00</b>	<b>158642.65</b>	<b>274295.61</b>	<b>#####</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	90039.00	101776.05	139999.29	9813.49
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	1090.00	693.67	600.00	195.00
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>91129.00</b>	<b>102469.72</b>	<b>140599.29</b>	<b>10008.49</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	7765.00	3291.70	6839.80	8129.93
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	2658.00	6004.80	11856.01	25.50
4. Minerals	40.00	501.58	0.00	5.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>10463.00</b>	<b>9798.08</b>	<b>18695.81</b>	<b>8160.43</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Kerala	Madhya	Maharashtra	Manipur
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	4690.00	0.00	1500.21	0.00
2. Civil Aviation	0.00	4739.99	4000.00	0.00
3. Roads and Bridges	71070.00	109964.52	128909.37	10167.00
4. Roads Transport	720.00	0.00	701.54	0.00
5. Inland Water Transport	6445.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	3105.00	0.00	40600.00	110.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>86030.00</b>	<b>114704.51</b>	<b>175711.12</b>	<b>10277.00</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>3902.00</b>	<b>1060.92</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	5300.00	350.00	1200.00	0.00
2. Ecology & Environment	0.00	1020.58	500.00	200.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>5300.00</b>	<b>1370.58</b>	<b>1700.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	10372.00	0.00	0.00	5983.65
2. Tourism	8157.00	2490.50	16659.06	131.00
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	602.00	21.17	150.00	55.00
4. Civil Supplies	439.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	970.00
b) Weights & Measures	50.00	10.00	0.00	2.00
c) Others	0.00	24117.00	32132.52	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>19620.00</b>	<b>26638.67</b>	<b>48941.58</b>	<b>7146.65</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	9527.00	59627.43	55278.57	8006.59
2. Technical Education	6066.00	5078.25	17071.35	120.00
3. Sports & Youth Services	1250.00	1625.70	3937.21	813.00
4. Art & Culture	2302.00	1434.79	2996.71	1255.40
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>19145.00</b>	<b>67766.17</b>	<b>79283.84</b>	<b>7146.68</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	9650.00	23193.47	88228.54	3215.00
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	75809.00	23737.19	62541.84	9900.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	4988.00	300.00	32937.45	1638.00
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	950.00	0.00	0.00	302.19
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	26153.00	67223.54	160219.67	4070.56
9. Information & Publicity	465.00	57.71	86.90	147.50
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	18447.00	89255.38	120089.89	2196.91
11. Labour & Employment	1278.00	2072.43	15504.11	512.00
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	7596.00	3480.09	16098.68	1885.80
13. Nutrition	10.00	11599.66	9647.80	864.18
14. Other Social Services.	0.00	713.79	426.00	1041.70
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>164491.00</b>	<b>289399.43</b>	<b>585064.72</b>	<b>35968.83</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	0.00	5336.00	500.00	0.00
2. Stationery & Printing	370.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
3. Public Works	2600.00	868.44	11620.00	11705.50
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	0.00	18901.09	0.00	240.74
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>2970.00</b>	<b>25105.53</b>	<b>12120.00</b>	<b>11966.24</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>621000.00</b>	<b>935677.81</b>	<b>1482900.00</b>	<b>177644.90</b>



## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa
1.	18.	19.	20.	21.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	1612.00	3213.00	385.00	3370.89
2. Horticulture	770.00	685.00	320.00	511.35
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	1200.00	301.00	1865.00	400.00
4. Animal Husbandry	900.00	620.00	1111.00	310.00
5. Dairy Development	190.00	40.00	0.00	20.00
6. Fisheries	440.00	234.00	430.00	749.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	2300.00	1335.00	1335.00	3169.36
8. Plantations	0.00	0.00		0.00
9. Food, Storage & Warehousing	15.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	50.00	12.00	90.00	380.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	7.00	0.00		0.00
12. Cooperation	500.00	648.46	345.00	3594.81
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	128.00	205.46	50.00	4.50
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	2707.00\	0.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>8112.00</b>	<b>7293.92</b>	<b>8688.00</b>	<b>12509.91</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	989.40
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	100.00	11.00	90.00	0.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	300.00	0.00	80.00	2301.51
(f) DRDA Administration	0.00	0.00	100.00	649.21
(g) Others	0.00	337.00	0.00	100.00\
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	620.00	261.00	160.00	7173.85
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	5915.65
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	200.00	395.00	310.00	200.00
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	800.00	0.00	3229.00	66.44
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	5433.00	2709.59\	17.00\	0.00
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>7513.00</b>	<b>3713.59</b>	<b>3986.00</b>	<b>17396.06</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>735.00</b>	<b>4401.00\</b>	<b>10309.88\</b>	<b>67613.61\</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	22.00	1.00	0.00	18047.18
2. Minor Irrigation	1000.00	3153.00	3310.00	8642.76
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	29.00	15.00	50.00	49700.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	215.00	0.00	50.00	690.07
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>1266.00</b>	<b>3169.00</b>	<b>3410.00</b>	<b>77080.01</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	22700.00	8735.00	6731.00	11839.00
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	135.00	50.00	12.00	353.82
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>22835.00</b>	<b>8785.00</b>	<b>6743.00</b>	<b>12192.82</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	737.00	2450.00	1298.50	2791.65
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	2540.00	100.00	1683.77	7030.00
4. Minerals	190.00	100.00	711.18	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>3467.00</b>	<b>2650.00</b>	<b>3693.45</b>	<b>9821.65</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa
1.	18.	19.	20.	21.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	1612.00	3213.00	385.00	3370.89
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2. Civil Aviation	0.00	28.70	0.00	70.00
3. Roads and Bridges	11213.00	11276.19	7262.32	35457.44
4. Roads Transport	300.00	495.00	670.00	190.00
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	32.50	0.00	19.50
6. Other Transport Services	50.00	106.00	869.00	436.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>11563.00</b>	<b>11938.39</b>	<b>8801.32</b>	<b>36272.94</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>635.00</b>	<b>579.54</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	110.00	151.00	717.00	2943.03
2. Ecology & Environment	75.00	4.00	7.00	790.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>185.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>724.00</b>	<b>3733.03</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	275.00	313.10	1978.41	99.89
2. Tourism	260.00	308.20	905.00	1150.00
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	150.00	155.00	273.00	13.00
4. Civil Supplies	150.00	410.00	110.00	20.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	537.00	2166.00	0.00	8000.00
b) Weights & Measures	48.00	80.00	133.00	20.00
c) Others	1350.00	80.00	202.00	7758.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>2770.00</b>	<b>3512.30</b>	<b>3601.41</b>	<b>17060.89</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	7000.00	9379.64	5107.36	30101.00
2. Technical Education	300.00	584.00	924.00	333.40
3. Sports & Youth Services	1000.00	1515.74	1538.93	502.00
4. Art & Culture	650.00	409.00	455.00	1761.74
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>8950.00</b>	<b>11888.38</b>	<b>8025.29</b>	<b>32698.14</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	4750.00	4102.06	2578.00	3002.20
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	4200.00	7047.00	986.00	15320.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	800.00	1425.00	5378.74	900.00
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	334.00	105.00	200.00	5693.24
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	4045.00	1873.61	3965.00	3104.36
9. Information & Publicity	300.00	240.63	403.30	420.00
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	12.00	0.00	0.00	13225.18
11. Labour & Employment	275.00	156.40	248.00	589.30
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	993.00	752.95	2322.70	14310.54
13. Nutrition	3000.00	763.00	610.00	9871.45
14. Other Social Services.	0.00	0.00	685.00	188.00
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>27659.00</b>	<b>28354.03</b>	<b>25402.03</b>	<b>99322.41</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	160.00	288.00	0.00	202.17
2. Stationery & Printing	150.00	180.00	119.84	0.00
3. Public Works	2500.00	1246.53	1494.77	1721.50
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	50.00	96.00	110.00	5.00
(b) Others	400.00	4.00	2107.00	5068.00
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>3260.00</b>	<b>1814.53</b>	<b>3831.61</b>	<b>6996.67</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>90000.00</b>	<b>76366.30</b>	<b>79190.70</b>	<b>3600010.00</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu
1.	22.	23.	24.	25.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	5056.70	8895.79	560.00	11314.63
2. Horticulture	0.00	365.00	745.00	0.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	370.00	1210.31	130.00	8576.76
4. Animal Husbandry	911.89	1648.36	596.00	2104.66
5. Dairy Development	10.00	0.01	65.00	322.94
6. Fisheries	171.00	63.39	60.00	4113.53
7. Forestry & Wildlife	7050.10	8976.79	933.00	16702.97
8. Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	611.43	5.00	493.30
10. Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	824.40	14.00	10439.71
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	650.02	0.00	0.00
12. Cooperation	0.00	2157.00	280.00	58588.12
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>13569.69</b>	<b>25402.50</b>	<b>3408.00</b>	<b>112656.62</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	800.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00	5109.70	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	175.00	0.01	100.00	0.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	0.00	335.94	0.00	0.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	0.00	1202.50	140.00	3012.88
(f) DRDA Administration	0.00	571.18	0.00	535.71
(g) Others	150.00	4125.04	0.00	0.00
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	0.00	4500.00	200.00	14707.88
(b) Others	631.00	9000.00	0.00	90362.58
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	0.00	494.14	39.50	0.00
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	0.00	41070.34	3122.00	11900.86
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	19779.00	0.00	2654.00	30318.96
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>20735.00</b>	<b>67208.85</b>	<b>6255.50</b>	<b>150838.87</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>9914.05</b>	<b>2908.00</b>	<b>5254.00</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	17381.30	53981.48	0.00	19017.29
2. Minor Irrigation	7070.20	16770.89	770.00	10976.05
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	2300.00	4758.88	5.00	2099.83
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	2472.70	407.02	741.00	6595.96
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>29224.20</b>	<b>75918.27</b>	<b>1516.00</b>	<b>38689.13</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	91926.00	218500.00	2883.00	169664.40
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	336.30	758.45	43.00	20.60
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>92262.30</b>	<b>219258.45</b>	<b>2926.00</b>	<b>169685.00</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	33.00	2677.50	583.00	33362.24
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	0.00	4171.77	380.00	34678.01
4. Minerals	0.00	14276.33	100.00	69.40
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>21125.60</b>	<b>1063.00</b>	<b>68109.65</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu
1.	22.	23.	24.	25.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.02
2. Civil Aviation	88.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Roads and Bridges	36775.00	74322.31	3395.00	130591.18
4. Roads Transport	1486.38	8527.00	2500.00	20375.44
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	33700.00	14000.00	310.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>72050.34</b>	<b>96849.31</b>	<b>6205.00</b>	<b>153466.64</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>3040.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1155.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	378.20	214.06	190.00	2827.29
2. Ecology & Environment	2.10	12.02	38.84	355.73
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>380.30</b>	<b>226.08</b>	<b>228.84</b>	<b>3183.02</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	102486.49	9486.32	2194.82	8791.08
2. Tourism	505.35	4706.74	1731.00	3151.22
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	115.60	69.55	299.50	78.24
4. Civil Supplies	22.00	724.51	251.00	342.26
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Weights & Measures	0.00	99.50	10.00	25.01
c) Others	0.00	3545.02	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>103129.44</b>	<b>18631.64</b>	<b>4486.32</b>	<b>12387.81</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	24095.92	47313.35	7073.93	48184.71
2. Technical Education	457.33	2767.01	2860.00	4481.14
3. Sports & Youth Services	801.93	1696.19	595.00	2010.47
4. Art & Culture	725.95	1449.05	548.00	757.19
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>26081.13</b>	<b>53225.60</b>	<b>11076.93</b>	<b>55433.51</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	5019.10	21822.16	1790.00	38074.55
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	19055.70	47626.23	2045.50	51353.46
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	776.98	13894.95	2391.00	10139.53
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	0.00	3116.42	87.00	
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	7628.10	98865.38	2822.00	85259.76
9. Information & Publicity	243.60	20.40	400.00	278.15
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	725.00	17574.75	653.12	47872.41
11. Labour & Employment	38.10	1727.06	99.20	13188.26
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	567.52	12118.81	966.44	97565.17
13. Nutrition	0.00	13220.01	450.00	78055.48
14. Other Social Services.	845.10	0.01	0.00	50216.76
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>60980.33</b>	<b>283211.78</b>	<b>22781.19</b>	<b>527437.04</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	422.00	644.75	0.00	0.00
2. Stationery & Printing	26.10	0.01	90.00	203.17
3. Public Works	3192.10	6508.44	970.00	8089.05
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00	98.27	300.00	0.00
(b) Others	205.10	2.00	939.33	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>3845.30</b>	<b>7253.47</b>	<b>2299.33</b>	<b>8292.22</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>40000.00</b>	<b>825000.00</b>	<b>55232.18</b>	<b>1250000.00</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
1.	26.	27.	28.	29.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	1578.59	25030.00	2238.00	5155.00
2. Horticulture	575.40	3500.00	2470.00	536.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	68.21	18281.00	3970.00	97.00
4. Animal Husbandry	967.48	8500.00	2757.00	675.00
5. Dairy Development	14.24	950.00	865.00	642.00
6. Fisheries	770.39	704.00	580.00	3917.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	1207.78	16870.00	24943.00	2192.60
8. Plantations	105.05	0.00	0.00	287.00
9. Food,Storage & Warehousing	81.91	0.00	0.00	43.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	28.14	6000.00	3159.00	1860.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	3.28	6200.00	0.00	200.00
12. Cooperation	372.36	2220.00	1282.00	1552.00
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	81.98	22500.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	445.00	357.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>5854.81</b>	<b>110755.00</b>	<b>42709.00</b>	<b>17513.60</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	917.00	631.00	0.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	105.39	316.00	0.00	66.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	0.00	391.00	140.00	115.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	328.74	5179.00	1228.00	2900.00
(f) DRDA Administration	61.54	1584.00	243.00	0.00
(g) Others	0.00	0.00	8365.00	3405.00
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	1413.23	20238.00	2000.00	8200.00
(b) Others	2.98	4830.00	7411.00	3620.00
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	68.61	10.00	0.00	2785.00
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	3247.59	21991.00	3941.00	0.00
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	784.23	50542.00	50.00	50063.00
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>6012.31</b>	<b>105998.00</b>	<b>24009.00</b>	<b>71154.00</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>6658.92</b>	<b>164483.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>55367.62</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	1596.43	185000.00	8091.00	6422.00
2. Minor Irrigation	2905.71	27329.00	3720.00	6015.00
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	6.16	4992.00	250.00	4142.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	455.28	30000.00	2073.00	12560.00
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>4963.58</b>	<b>247321.00</b>	<b>14134.00</b>	<b>29139.00</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	4879.80	170000.00	43674.00	188722.00
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	80.42	211.00	1241.00	747.00
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>4960.22</b>	<b>170211.00</b>	<b>44915.00</b>	<b>189469.00</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	1628.03	3400.00	5655.00	7184.00
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	1549.42	2685.00	0.00	30281.00
4. Minerals	0.00	37.00	82.00	440.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>3177.45</b>	<b>6122.00</b>	<b>5737.00</b>	<b>37905.00</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
1.	26.	27.	28.	29.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Civil Aviation	0.00	3851.00	3400.00	30.00
3. Roads and Bridges	10982.60	370141.00	55197.00	41135.80
4. Roads Transport	357.02	17000.00	0.00	10896.00
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	744.00
6. Other Transport Services	20.09	0.00	1655.00	3.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>11359.71</b>	<b>390992.00</b>	<b>60252.00</b>	<b>52808.80</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	36.87	450.00	9490.00	3130.00
2. Ecology & Environment	202.04	196.00	1500.00	15.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>238.91</b>	<b>646.00</b>	<b>10990.00</b>	<b>3145.00</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	636.98	151.00	5900.00	187.00
2. Tourism	210.53	3500.00	7660.00	780.00
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	16.97	122.00	89.00	20.00
4. Civil Supplies	21.85	0.00	527.00	650.30
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	0.90	0.00	0.00	1457.00
b) Weights & Measures	24.58	0.00	0.00	58.20
c) Others	173.45	0.00	0.00	550.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>1085.26</b>	<b>3773.00</b>	<b>14176.00</b>	<b>3702.50</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	8958.40	172695.00	45271.00	64160.05
2. Technical Education	332.96	7500.00	6869.00	15684.20
3. Sports & Youth Services	146.85	8200.00	2140.00	1980.00
4. Art & Culture	26.14	2000.00	1668.00	2415.03
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>9464.35</b>	<b>190395.00</b>	<b>55948.00</b>	<b>84239.28</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	8376.42	189570.00	18600.00	38482.68
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	5200.83	60000.00	32070.00	15970.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	3086.90	3399.00	1143.00	10116.33
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	739.95	8875.00	1200.00	0.00
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	2365.24	30396.00	27071.00	71776.00
9. Information & Publicity	727.43	1855.00	335.00	439.50
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	5168.80	101962.00	23035.00	11814.00
11. Labour & Employment	174.64	32388.00	4161.00	1533.51
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	3854.12	43946.00	6471.00	29432.86
13. Nutrition	995.78	28858.00	3870.00	15853.00
14. Other Social Services.	20.41	0.00	0.00	8521.48
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>40174.87</b>	<b>691644.00</b>	<b>173904.00</b>	<b>23378.64</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	324.51	0.00	0.00	650.00
2. Stationery & Printing	18.04	8055.00	0.00	47.00
3. Public Works	738.58	0.00	0.00	6589.20
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	1792.49	0.00	9900.00	1683.50
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>2873.62</b>	<b>8055.00</b>	<b>9900.00</b>	<b>8969.70</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>87362.94</b>	<b>1900000.00</b>	<b>401726.00</b>	<b>757352.86</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Total (States)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
1.	30.	31.	32.	33.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	218708.25	550.00	5.00	127.00
2. Horticulture	30999.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	0.00	260.00	0.00	170.00
4. Animal Husbandry	70475.19	1468.00	29.00	50.00
5. Dairy Development	13712.92	0.00	-	1.00
6. Fisheries	34661.42	2400.00	32.00	1.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	225722.98	1400.00	474.00	411.00
8. Plantations	6843.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Food, Storage & Warehousing	3800.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	61434.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	10461.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Cooperation	131152.04	300.00	11.00	2.00
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	27660.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	7654.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>938637.42</b>	<b>6378.00</b>	<b>551.00</b>	<b>762.00</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	14814.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	9196.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	5974.51	38.00	6.00	3.30
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	2622.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	34135.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
(f) DRDA Administration	6981.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
(g) Others	227878.29	0.00	0.00	5.70
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	157982.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	234644.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	<b>30181.11</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	270277.33	3655.00	239.00	116.00
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	466045.50	106.00	0.00	21.00
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>1460735.61</b>	<b>3909.00</b>	<b>245.00</b>	<b>153.00</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>584015.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	2456649.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Minor Irrigation	391621.95	222.00	205.00	86.00
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	178737.48	0.00	0.00	30.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	131738.66	298.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>3158747.72</b>	<b>520.00</b>	<b>205.00</b>	<b>116.00</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	1892230.69	7500.00	1916.00	1042.00
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	9450.96	200.00	23.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>1901681.65</b>	<b>7700.00</b>	<b>1939.00</b>	<b>1042.00</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	171819.21	845.00	0.00	40.00
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	237142.91	0.00	69.00	0.00
4. Minerals	20473.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>429435.16</b>	<b>845.00</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Total (States)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
1.	30.	31.	32.	33.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	14710.23	4993.00	0.00	0.00
2. Civil Aviation	6793.66	1213.00	0.00	0.00
3. Roads and Bridges	1972615.56	10627.00	357.00	1686.00
4. Roads Transport	169802.99	600.00	262.00	0.00
5. Inland Water Transport	7969.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	95593.57	10500.00	20.00	5.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>2287485.87</b>	<b>27933.00</b>	<b>639.00</b>	<b>1691.00</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>26148.56</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>436.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	0365.71	32.00	50.00	12.00
2. Ecology & Environment	7091.75	10.00	85.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>47457.46</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	244583.57	185.00	1.00	1.00
2. Tourism	92307.78	2880.00	60.00	238.00
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	3995.26	75.00	1.00	2.00
4. Civil Supplies	35285.17	300.00	65.00	2.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	65874.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Weights & Measures	68.95	0.00	9.00	1.00
c) Others	160679.63	0.00	0.00	2.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>603594.44</b>	<b>3440.00</b>	<b>136.00</b>	<b>246.00</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	1148574.69	4141.00	1929.00	1002.00
2. Technical Education	122561.30	990.00	627.00	200.00
3. Sports & Youth Services	80506.63	219.00	357.00	12.00
4. Art & Culture	46850.54	150.00	353.00	12.00
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>1398493.16</b>	<b>5500.00</b>	<b>3266.00</b>	<b>1226.00</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	746393.92	3657.00	3587.00	470.00
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	803451.02	3973.00	1458.00	406.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	370263.09	38407.00	740.00	198.00
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	84478.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	1026858.84	2455.00	7166.00	170.00
9. Information & Publicity	11794.37	320.00	18.00	8.00
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	773153.92	428.00	86.00	37.00
11. Labour & Employment	144200.87	230.00	72.00	0.00
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	391609.75	415.02	410.00	9.00
13. Nutrition	299383.89	380.00	221.00	113.00
14. Other Social Services.	104025.70	633.00	12.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>6154106.77</b>	<b>56398.02</b>	<b>17036.00</b>	<b>2637.00</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	13268.37	170.00	0.00	0.00
2. Stationery & Printing	11789.75	95.00	0.00	15.00
3. Public Works	110667.71	1375.00	10.00	132.00
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	1561.14	0.00	14.00	0.00
(b) Others	179885.27	2948.00	251.00	196.00
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>317172.24</b>	<b>4588.00</b>	<b>275.00</b>	<b>343.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17909217.94</b>	<b>111953.02</b>	<b>21666.00</b>	<b>7042.00</b>



## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Laksha-dweep	Puducherry
1.	34.	35.	36.	37.
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
1. Crop Husbandry	58.00	28.50	228.00	650.00
2. Horticulture	0.00	74.00	0.00	300.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	6.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
4. Animal Husbandry	59.00	644.50	230.00	1620.00
5. Dairy Development	0.00	800.00	0.00	425.00
6. Fisheries	118.50	2.00	431.00	2471.00
7. Forestry & Wildlife	49.00	360.00	8.00	142.00
8. Plantations	0.00	470.00	0.00	0.00
9. Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	945.00
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Cooperation	12.00	17.15	328.00	1845.00
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>				
(a) Agriculture marketing	0.00	80.00	0.00	755.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>302.50</b>	<b>2516.15</b>	<b>1225.00</b>	<b>9153.00</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0.00	170.00	0.00	76.00
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
(f) DRDA Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(g) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>				
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	25.00	0.00	0.00	46.75
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>				
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	0.00	13035.00	0.00	2778.00
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	136.50	0.00	100.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>161.50</b>	<b>13205.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2980.75</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Minor Irrigation	15.00	10.00	0.00	2101.00
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	38.00	1616.00	125.00	2302.00
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>59.00</b>	<b>1626.00</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>4403.00</b>
<b>Energy</b>				
1. Power	1325.00	25854.00	2800.00	4491.50
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	4.00	40.00	200.00	23.50
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>1329.00</b>	<b>25894.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>4515.00</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>				
1. Village & Small Industries	35.00	2002.97	74.00	1819.52
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	10.00	0.00	0.00	8544.98
4. Minerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>2002.97</b>	<b>74.00</b>	<b>10364.50</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Daman & Diu	Delhi	Laksha- dweep	Puducherry
1.	34.	35.	36.	37.
<b>Transport</b>				
1. Ports & Light Houses	62.00	0.00	270.00	414.00
2. Civil Aviation	90.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
3. Roads and Bridges	1222.00	93622.00	100.00	8913.00
4. Roads Transport	0.00	6164.65	0.00	300.00
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Other Transport Services	13.00	41615.37	10000.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>1487.00</b>	<b>141402.02</b>	<b>10375.00</b>	<b>9627.00</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>147.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
1. Scientific Research	30.00	20.00	106.00	191.00
2. Ecology & Environment	5.00	350.00	28.00	55.00
<b>TOTAL - (IX)</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>134.00</b>	<b>246.00</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	1.00	281.00	4.00	30.32
2. Tourism	352.00	640.00	150.00	2153.00
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	21.00	360.00	3.00	19.00
4. Civil Supplies	6.00	296.00	0.00	800.00
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>				
a) District Planning / District Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Weights & Measures	4.00	50.00	0.00	5.00
c) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>384.00</b>	<b>1627.00</b>	<b>157.00</b>	<b>3007.32</b>
<b>Social Services</b>				
1. General Education	591.00	39637.00	527.00	8753.66
2. Technical Education	187.90	7001.00	0.00	1687.76
3. Sports & Youth Services	17.50	1594.00	70.00	523.75
4. Art & Culture	31.00	1477.55	48.00	450.00
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>827.40</b>	<b>49709.55</b>	<b>645.00</b>	<b>11415.17</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	424.50	76160.30	178.00	12681.40
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	320.00	83351.00	3040.00	4570.00
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	172.50	5660.00	209.00	3730.25
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	136.00	71092.00	206.00	4738.00
9. Information & Publicity	15.00	0.00	51.00	200.00
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	35.50	3130.00	0.00	2248.85
11. Labour & Employment	64.00	1358.74	3.00	590.00
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	26.00	8845.00	9.60	2520.15
13. Nutrition	150.00	0.00	30.00	2232.67
14. Other Social Services.	0.00	8615.00	0.00	7390.00
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>2170.90</b>	<b>207921.99</b>	<b>4371.60</b>	<b>52316.49</b>
<b>General Services</b>				
1. Jails	0.00	2318.00	0.00	0.00
2. Stationery & Printing	52.10	0.00	86.00	169.00
3. Public Works	320.00	10680.00	60.00	3407.76
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>				
(a) Training	0.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	65.00	10330.27	304.00	4155.18
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>437.10</b>	<b>23435.27</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>7731.94</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6411.00</b>	<b>520000.00</b>	<b>20158.60</b>	<b>104345.00</b>

## Annexure 3.2.4

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Total (UTs)	Total (States & Uts)	% age to Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>38.</b>	<b>39.</b>	<b>40.</b>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>			
1. Crop Husbandry	1646.50	220354.75	1.18
2. Horticulture	374.00	31373.89	0.17
3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Animal Husbandry	4100.50	74575.69	0.40
5. Dairy Development	1226.00	14938.92	0.08
6. Fisheries	5455.50	40116.92	0.21
7. Forestry & Wildlife	2844.00	228566.98	1.22
8. Plantations	470.00	7313.60	0.04
9. Food,Storage & Warehousing	0.00	3800.05	0.02
10. Agricultural Research & Education	945.00	62379.94	0.33
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	10461.30	0.06
12. Cooperation	2515.15	133667.19	0.71
13. <b>Other Agricultural Programmes :</b>			
(a) Agriculture marketing	835.00	28495.11	0.15
(b) Others	0.00	7654.30	0.04
<b>Total - (I)</b>	<b>20887.65</b>	<b>959525.07</b>	<b>5.13</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>			
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development :</b>			
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	14814.56	0.08
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	0.00	9196.85	0.05
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	293.30	6267.81	0.03
(d) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects	0.00	2622.84	0.01
(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	50.00	34185.51	0.18
(f) DRDA Administration	0.00	6981.89	0.04
(g) Others	25.70	227903.99	1.22
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>			
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	10.00	157992.56	0.84
(b) Others	0.00	234644.66	1.25
<b>3. Land Reforms</b>	<b>188.75</b>	<b>30369.86</b>	<b>0.16</b>
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programmes</b>			
(a) Community Development & Panchayats	19823.00	290100.33	1.55
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	363.50	466409.00	2.49
<b>TOTAL - II</b>	<b>20754.25</b>	<b>1481489.86</b>	<b>7.92</b>
<b>Special Areas Programmes</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>584015.04</b>	<b>3.12</b>
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>			
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	6.00	2456655.63	13.14
2. Minor Irrigation	2639.00	394260.95	2.11
3. Command Area Development (Including AIBP)	30.00	178767.48	0.96
4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	4379.00	136117.66	0.73
<b>TOTAL - IV</b>	<b>7054.00</b>	<b>3165801.72</b>	<b>16.93</b>
<b>Energy</b>			
1. Power	44928.50	1937159.19	10.36
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	490.50	9941.46	0.05
<b>TOTAL - V</b>	<b>45419.00</b>	<b>1947100.65</b>	<b>10.41</b>
<b>Industry &amp; Minerals</b>			
1. Village & Small Industries	4816.49	176635.70	0.94
2. Other Industries (Other than VSI)	8623.98	245766.89	1.31
4. Minerals	0.00	20473.04	0.11
<b>TOTAL - (VI)</b>	<b>13440.47</b>	<b>442875.63</b>	<b>2.37</b>

## Annual Plan 2006-07- Revised Approved Outlay States / Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Total (UTs)	Total (States & Uts)	% age to Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>38.</b>	<b>39.</b>	<b>40.</b>
<b>Transport</b>			
1. Ports & Light Houses	5739.00	20449.23	0.11
2. Civil Aviation	1408.00	28201.66	0.15
3. Roads and Bridges	116527.00	2089142.56	11.17
4. Roads Transport	7326.65	177129.64	0.95
5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	7969.86	0.04
6. Other Transport Services	62153.37	157746.94	0.84
<b>TOTAL - (VII)</b>	<b>193154.02</b>	<b>2480639.89</b>	<b>13.26</b>
<b>Communications</b>	<b>783.00</b>	<b>26931.56</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>			
1. Scientific Research	441.00	40806.71	0.22
2. Ecology & Environment	533.00	7624.75	0.04
<b>TOTAL-(IX)</b>	<b>974.00</b>	<b>48431.46</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>General Economic Services</b>			
1. Secretariat Economic Services	503.32	245086.89	1.31
2. Tourism	6473.00	98780.78	0.53
3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	481.00	4476.26	0.02
4. Civil Supplies	1469.00	36754.17	0.20
5. <b>Other General Economic Services :</b>			
a) District Planning / District Councils	0.00	65874.08	0.35
b) Weights & Measures	69.00	937.95	0.01
c) Others	2.00	160681.63	0.86
<b>TOTAL - (X)</b>	<b>8997.32</b>	<b>612591.76</b>	<b>3.28</b>
<b>Social Services</b>			
1. General Education	56580.66	1205155.35	6.44
2. Technical Education	10693.66	133254.96	0.71
3. Sports & Youth Services	2793.25	83299.88	0.45
4. Art & Culture	2521.55	49372.09	0.26
<b>Sub-Total (Education)</b>	<b>72589.12</b>	<b>1471082.28</b>	<b>7.87</b>
5. Medical & Public Health	97158.20	843552.12	4.51
6. Water Supply & Sanitation	97118.00	900569.02	4.82
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	49116.75	419379.84	2.24
(I) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	0.00	84478.24	0.45
8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	85963.00	1112821.84	5.95
9. Information & Publicity	612.00	12406.37	0.07
10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	5965.35	779119.27	4.17
11. Labour & Employment	2317.74	146518.61	0.78
12. Social Security & Social Welfare	12234.77	403844.52	2.16
13. Nutrition	3126.67	302510.56	1.62
14. Other Social Services.	16650.00	120675.70	0.65
<b>TOTAL - (XI)</b>	<b>442851.60</b>	<b>6596958.37</b>	<b>35.28</b>
<b>General Services</b>			
1. Jails	2488.00	15756.37	0.08
2. Stationery & Printing	417.10	12206.85	0.07
3. Public Works	15984.76	126652.47	0.68
4. <b>Other Administrative Services :</b>			
(a) Training	121.00	1682.14	0.01
(b) Others	18249.45	198134.72	1.06
<b>TOTAL - (XII)</b>	<b>37260.31</b>	<b>354432.55</b>	<b>1.90</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>791575.62</b>	<b>18700793.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure 3.2.5

## Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2007-08)

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
<b>I.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>8050.00</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>8050.00</b>
	A Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	5520.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5520.00
	B Department of Agricultural Research & Education	1620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1620.00
	C Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	910.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	910.00
<b>II.</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY</b>	<b>4596.00</b>	<b>1266.29</b>	<b>606.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>705.00</b>	<b>1971.29</b>	<b>6567.29</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>	<b>254.00</b>	<b>1028.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1028.36</b>	<b>1282.36</b>
	A Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	209.00	35.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.40	244.40
	B Department of Fertilizers	45.00	992.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	992.96	1037.96
<b>IV.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>2470.14</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9435.46</b>	<b>241.49</b>	<b>9676.95</b>	<b>12147.09</b>	<b>12347.09</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COAL</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>3358.29</b>	<b>1151.85</b>	<b>203.55</b>	<b>336.00</b>	<b>1691.40</b>	<b>5049.69</b>	<b>5299.69</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY</b>	<b>1975.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1977.00</b>
	A Department of Commerce	1475.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1477.00
	B Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
<b>VII.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>2155.00</b>	<b>19760.76</b>	<b>5621.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>89.00</b>	<b>5710.00</b>	<b>25470.76</b>	<b>27625.76</b>
	A Department of Posts	315.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	315.00
	B Department of Telecommunications	340.00	19600.97	5621.00	0.00	0.00	5621.00	25221.97	25561.97
	C Department of Information Technology	1500.00	159.79	0.00	0.00	89.00	89.00	248.79	1748.79

## Annexure 3.2.5

## Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2007-08)

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	8050.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8050.00
VIII.	MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	298.00	166.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.71	464.71
	A Department of Consumer Affairs	213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.00
	B Department of Food and Public Distribution	85.00	166.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.71	251.71
IX.	MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS	47.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00
X.	MINISTRY OF CULTURE	557.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	557.00
XI.	MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00
XII.	MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES	690.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	690.00
XIII.	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	1351.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1351.00
XIV.	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
XV.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	825.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	825.69
	A Department of Economic Affairs	824.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	824.69
	B Department of Expenditure	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
XVI.	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00
XVII.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	14363.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14363
	A Department of Health and Family Welfare Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and	13875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13875.00
	B Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	488.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	488.00
	C Department of Health Research	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

## Annexure 3.2.5

## Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2007-08)

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
XXVIII.	MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	460.00	1240.85	0.00	0.00	794.37	794.37	2035.22	2495.22
	A Department of Heavy Industry	450.00	1240.85	0.00	0.00	794.37	794.37	2035.22	2485.22
	B Department of Public Enterprises	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
XXIX.	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	459.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	459.00
XX.	MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	500.00	376.59	2200.00	0.00	3811.96	6011.96	6388.55	6888.55
XXI.	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	28674.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28674.00
	A Department of School Education and Literacy	22191.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22191.00
	B Department of Higher Education	6483.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6483.00
XXII.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND	475.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	475.00
XXIII.	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	345.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	345.00
XXIV.	MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE	245.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.00
XXV.	MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES	1642.00	23.25	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	48.25	1690.25
XXVI.	MINISTRY OF MINES	160.00	1219.62	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67	1220.29	1380.29
XXVII.	MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
XXVIII.	MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	628.00	46.27	0.00	69.00	268.89	337.89	384.16	1012.16
XXIX.	MINISTRY OF PANCHAYAT RAJ	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
XXX.	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00

## Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2007-08)

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
XXXI.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	0.00	28552.32	205.62	1185.12	8959.00	10349.74	38902.06	38902.06
XXXII.	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
XXXIII.	MINISTRY OF POWER	5483.00	8813.89	11311.61	4140.70	3404.06	18856.37	27670.26	33153.26
XXXIV.	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	36560.00	0.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	4500.00	41060.00
	A Department of Rural Development	27500.00	0.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	4500.00	32000.00
	B Department of Land Resources	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
	C Department of Drinking Water Supply	7560.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7560.00
XXXV.	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	3271.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3271.00
	A Department of Science and Technology	1526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1526.00
	B Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1070.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1070.00
	C Department of Biotechnology	675.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	675.00
XXXVI.	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	13258.32	3014.37	2090.00	426.80	71.10	2587.90	5602.27	18860.59
	A Department of Shipping	759.00	3014.37	0.00	426.80	71.10	497.90	3512.27	4271.27
	B Department of Road Transport and Highways	12499.32	0.00	2090.00	0.00	0.00	2090.00	2090.00	14589.32
XXXVII.	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	2001.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2001.00
XXXVIII.	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	3420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3420.00
XXXIX.	MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	92.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.00



## Annexure 3.2.5

## Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2007-08)

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
XL.	MINISTRY OF STEEL	66.00	6137.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6137.70	6203.70
XXI.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	2243.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2243.00
XXII.	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	953.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.35	73.35	73.35	1026.35
XXIII.	MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	503.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	503.00
XXIV.	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2300.00	748.22	400.00	0.00	1717.53	2117.53	2865.75	5165.75
XXV.	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
XXVI.	MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	5793.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5793.00
XXVII.	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
XXVIII.	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	6886.31	17649.00	0.00	0.00	5740.00	5740.00	23389.00	30275.31
	GRAND TOTAL	154939.32	95874.63	28086.08	15460.63	25631.42	69178.13	165052.76	319992.08

**Budget Estimates by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 2007-08 for Centre,  
States & Uts**

S. No.	Head of Development	Centre			States & UTs	Total
		Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay	Outlay	
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8389.36	168.71	8558.07	10812	19370.06 -3.46
2	Rural Development	16705.8	0	16705.8	15803	32508.82 -5.81
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	507	0	507	38051	38558.11 -6.89
4	Energy	8014.78	71143.7	79158.5	27117	106275.4 -19
5	Industry & Minerals	6817.02	13617.4	20434.4	4568.4	25002.77 -4.47
6	Transport	26015.7	45573.4	71589	30308	101897.4 -18.21
7	Communications	589.66	25221.9	25812		25812 -4.61
8	Science, Technology & Environment	8816.01	0	8816	1562	10378.03 -1.85
9	General Economic Services	3558.81	73.35	3632	8119	11751.03 -2.1
10	Social Services	74696.4	9254.3	83950.7	89011	172961.5 -30.92
11	General Services	828.88	0	829	6238.2	7067.22 -1.26
12	Special Area Programmes	0	0	0	7732.4	7732.39 -1.38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154939</b>	<b>165053</b>	<b>319992</b>	<b>239322</b>	<b>559314.36</b>

## CHAPTER - 4

# Employment Perspective and Labour Policy

### Employment

4.1 Estimates of Employment and Unemployment are available from the quinquennial rounds of National Sample Surveys (NSS) on employment and unemployment. The latest quinquennial round of NSS on employment and unemployment is 61<sup>st</sup> round carried out in July 2004 to June 2005. Table 4.1 presents estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment from the last three rounds of NSSO on employment and unemployment.

4.2 There was a slight decline in population growth between the periods 1983-1993/94 and 1993/94-

1999/2000 from 2.11 per cent per annum to 1.98 per cent. Growth of employment which had slowed down during 1993-94 to 1999-2000 as compared to the period 1983 to 1993-94, has geared up in the later period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 as per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) surveys. It may however be noted that the decline in the employment growth observed during nineties was associated with a sharp fall during this period in growth of labour force. The growth of labour force significantly decelerated from 2.28 per cent to 1.47 per cent per annum between the periods 1983-1993/94 and 1993/94-1999/2000 (Table 4.1)

**Table 4.1: Past and Present Macro Scenario on Employment & Unemployment**

(CDS basis)

	(Million)				Growth per annum (%)		
	1983	1993 - 94	1999 - 2000	2004 - 05	1983 to 1993 - 94	1993 - 94 to 1999 - 2000	1999 - 2000 to 2004 - 05
Population	718.10	893.68	1005.05	1092.83	2.11	1.98	1.69
Labour Force	263.82	334.20	364.88	419.65	2.28	1.47	2.84
Workforce	239.49	313.93	338.19	384.91	2.61	1.25	2.62
Unemployment rate (%)	9.22	6.06	7.31	8.28			
No. of unemployed	24.33	20.27	26.68	34.74			

4.3 It may also be seen from the Table 4.1 that employment opportunities have increased at a faster rate in the recent past. Net annual addition to employment during 1993-94 to 1999-2000 was estimated at 4.04 million and annual addition to employment during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 has been estimated at 9.34 million. During 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the growth on labour force was also faster as compared to earlier period. The growth of labour force was higher than the growth of workforce. As a result, incidence of unemployment increased from 7.31 percent in 1999-2000 to 8.28 percent in 2004-05.

4.4 The decline in the overall growth rate of employment during 1994-2000 was largely

attributable to a near stagnation of employment in agriculture. As a result the share of Agriculture in total employment dropped substantially, from 61.03% in 1993-94 to 56.64% in 1999-2000. It further declined to 52.06% in 2004-05. On the other hand, employment growth in all the sub sectors within services, except, Community, Social & Personal Services, has exceeded 5% per annum. During 1999-2000 to 2004-05 employment grew at the rate of 2.62 per cent per annum. The major employment contributing sectors during this period were services, construction, transport storage & communication and manufacturing sector. Table 4.2 presents sector wise annual employment growth in past two decades.

**Table 4.2: Rate of Growth of Employment During 1983 to 1993-94, 1993-94 to 1999-2000 and 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (CDS basis)**

(Per cent per annum)

S. No.	Sectors	1983 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2004-2005
1.	Agriculture	1.93	0.00	0.91
2.	Mining & quarrying	4.20	-1.16	1.44
3.	Manufacturing	2.46	2.76	3.90
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	4.59	-2.03	2.96
5.	Construction	6.08	4.70	7.40
6.	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4.26	6.53	5.10
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	3.71	5.21	5.29
8.	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.82	5.14	10.91
9.	Community, social & personal services	4.02	-1.02	2.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.62</b>

### Labour Force and Work Force Participation Rates

4.5 It is evident from Table 4.3, that male participation both in labour force and work force remained all time high than the female participation. Also that male participation remained higher both in

rural and urban areas whereas female participation remained higher in rural areas as compared to female participation in urban areas. It is also evident from the table that female participation has been about 24.0% in the rural areas, whereas in urban areas it remained only about 15.0%.

**Table-4.3: Labour Force and Work Force Participation Rates on CDS basis**

(Percent per annum)

	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05
<b>Labour force participation rates</b>	<b>LFPRs per 1000 persons</b>			
Rural male	521	534	515	531
Rural female	218	232	220	237
Urban male	521	532	528	561
Urban female	120	132	123	150
<b>Work force persons participation rates</b>	<b>WFPRs per 1000</b>			
Rural male	482	504	478	488
Rural female	198	219	204	216
Urban male	473	496	490	519
Urban female	106	120	111	133

Source: NSS rounds.

4.6 As regard to share of women in work force, trends show that women share in total work force has remained around 26% in past two decades. It may be seen from the above table that in rural areas work force participation rates remained around 20% and in urban areas it remained around 10-12%. This suggests that a large part of labour force is still under utilized. The other reason for low participation rate could be that the activities performed by the women are not covered under the economic activity. It is a fact that large numbers of women in India do household activities but their contribution is not counted as economic activity due to non-reporting reasons or otherwise.

### Category of Employment

4.7 Table-4.4 below presents distribution of usually employed persons according to category of employment. It may be seen that proportion of self-employed had fallen from 59.5 percent in 1983 to

57.6 per cent in 2004-05. For females there has been sharp increase in self employed from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. Compared to fall in proportion of self employed for rural male, there has been increase in proportion of self-employment in urban areas both for male and females. The proportion of regular employees for female has gone up both in rural and urban areas whereas in rural areas it had fallen for males in 2004-05 as compared to 1983. On the other hand, casual labour proportion for both male and female had fallen from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 both in rural and urban areas.

**Table-4.4: Per 1000 Distribution of Usually Employed by Category of Employment (UPS)**

	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05
<b>Self-employed</b>				
Rural male	595	567	544	576
Rural female	541	513	500	564
Urban male	402	411	412	446
Urban female	373	372	384	404
<b>Regular employees</b>				
Rural male	106	87	90	91
Rural female	37	34	39	48
Urban male	445	427	419	408
Urban female	318	355	385	422
<b>Casual Labour</b>				
Rural male	299	346	366	333
Rural female	422	453	461	389
Urban male	153	162	169	146
Urban female	309	273	231	174

Source: 61st round NSS Report on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2004-05.

4.8 It is evident from Table 5 that employment in the organized sector has been declining in the recent past. The share of organized sector employment in total employment is only about 7 percent. This shows that employment opportunities have increased in the informal sector during recent past.

### **Employment generation in future**

4.9 The employment has been one of the prime concerns of economic planning in India. The Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages creation of new work opportunities. Additional employment opportunities in the future will be generated mainly in services and manufacturing sectors and policy initiatives

need to support this. Measures would need to be taken in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to boost, in particular, labour intensive manufacturing sectors such as food processing, leather products, footwear and textiles, and service sector such as tourism and construction.

4.10 Government has been implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG), Act in 200 most backward districts in the country. The NREG Act guarantees 100 days employment at least to one able-bodied person in every rural household, who volunteers for manual unskilled work. In the budget 2007-08 speech the Finance Minister announced that NREG will be expanded in 130 more districts of the country.

## CHAPTER - 5

# Skill Development and Training

### Vocational Training Programmes

5.1 The Central Government and State Government share responsibilities for vocational training being concurrent subject. At the national level, DGE&T under the Ministry of Labour is the nodal department for formulating policies, laying down standards, curriculum development, trade testing and certification. At the State level, the State Governments are responsible for implementation of Vocational Training programmes and also for day to day administration of training institutes. Two tripartite bodies, viz. 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 govt. at State level.

5.2 Vocational training under DGE & T is one of the most comprehensive training systems in the country. Under the system, the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) are two important schemes.

### Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)

5.3 CTS provides institutional training through 5114 ITIs/ITCs (1896 in Government sector and 3218 in Private sector), spread all over the country with a total seating capacity of about 7.42 lakh (4.0 lakh in Government sector and 3.42 lakh in Private sector).

Training is provided to youth within the age group of 14 to 40 years in 107 engineering and non-Engineering trades covering both manufacturing & service sectors. Training courses vary in duration from 6 months to 3 years with an objective to prepare semi-skilled workers for the industry. A Statement showing number of ITIs/ITCs with seating capacity in various States/UTs as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2005 is at **Annexure 5.1**.

5.4 To increase employment prospects of trained manpower, industry-institute interaction have been initiated in Industrial Training Institute and Institutes Managing Committees (IMCs) set up under the leadership of a local employer/industrialist. As many as 480 ITIs in 28 States have already constituted IMCs granting partial autonomy, which have given encouraging results.

### Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)

5.5 As per the Apprentice Act, 1961, it is 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 20800 establishments engage apprentices. On-the-job training is provided with varying duration of 6 months to 4 years depending on the trade. As on 30.06.2006, 1,72,747 training seats for the trade apprentices in 153 trades have been utilized against 2,30,413 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

5.6 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). The present training capacity of these institutes is 5160. In the state sector, skill training are continued to be provided through a net work of 263 govt. ITIs for women, 93 pvt. ITIs for women and special waes for women in 527 ITIs with a seating capacity of 48,014.

## Advanced Vocational Training Centers

5.7 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, 2006, over 1,14,200 industrial workers/technicians had made use of 6 Advanced Training Institutes and Central Training Institutes.

## Supervisory Training Programmes

5.8 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 2006-07, 898(till September) persons have been trained at these institutes which have conducted 2774 courses and trained 38592 foremen/supervisors in short tem and long term courses.

## Staff Training and Research

5.9 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. Upto September 2006, the Institute has trained 16961 participants. Since its inception, the Institute has developed and revised 352 cirricula and completed 161 projects covering various aspects of vocational training.

## Instructional Media Development

5.10 The institute is engaged in development, production and dissemination of Instructional Media Packages (IMPs), development of test items in selected trades and conducting awareness training programmes for instructors for effective training. So far, the institute has developed 150 titles/books in 20 trades and published 153 books covering 19 trades in English. In addition, the institute has also completed translation of books into other regional language viz. Tamil (48), Bengali (12), Kanada (18), Marathi (24), Oriya (3) and Telegu (18) have been completed.

## Upgradation of ITIs into Centers of Excellence

5.11 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 (list of these ITIs and the selected trades is at **Annexure 5.2**). Salient feature of the scheme is broad based multiskilling 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 gap between demand and supply. Curricula on 13 Broad Based Training courses advanced modules have already been finalized. The implementation of the scheme is being continuously followed up by holding regional and zonal review meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary (L&E), Govt. of India with State Secretaries/Directors. Representatives of Industry Associations, Principals



of ITIs and IMCs Chairmen. As a result, training courses in 96 ITIs, as against a target of 100 ITIs have already commenced. Proposal for upgradation of the remaining 400 ITIs through World Bank funding is under process.

### **Skill Development Initiative**

5.12 To provide vocational training to school leavers, existing worker especially in the informal sector's ITI graduates and to build capacity in the area of development of competency standards, curricula, learning material, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Skill Development Initiative" in PPP mode has been approved by the Cabinet in May 2007. The scheme will be implemented in the form of active participation of the industry/private sector in every stage of designing and implementation of the scheme. One million out of school youth/school dropouts, existing workers, ITI pass student would be trained or their existing skills tested and certified over a period of 5 years. The total cost of the scheme is Rs.550 crores for the Eleventh Plan period.

### **Establishment & Strengthening of ITIs in North Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir**

5.13 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, 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).

5.14 The Budget Outlay for the scheme during 2007-08 is Rs.30.00 crore of which outlay earmarked for North-East is Rs.25.00 crore.

### **Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs into Centres of Excellence through Public Private Partnership**

5.15 Consequent to the Finance Minister's announcement made in Budget Speech 2007-08, Ministry of Labour & employment has prepared a proposal for a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for upgradation of the 1396 ITIs by way of infrastructural development in form of civil construction, procurement of equipment & machinery and other activities related to improving the quality of training with an expected cost of Rs. 3665 crores. The scheme has been given 'in-principle' approval of the Planning Commission.

### **Financial Outlay for Skill Development and Vocational Training**

5.16 The Financial outlays for scheme relating to Vocational Training and Skill Development are given in Section on Labour Welfare and Social Security of Chapter 17 : Nutrition and Social Safety Net.

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

S. 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	81	13,477	25	1428	106	14905
2	Himachal Pradesh	55	5649	8	980	63	6629
3	Jammu and Kashmir	38	4332	0	0	38	4332
4	Punjab	110	14351	71	4716	181	19067
5	Rajasthan	91	9472	45	3868	136	13340
6	Uttar Pradesh	185	38644	128	13284	313	51928
7	Chandigarh	2	1048	0	0	2	1048
8	Delhi	14	9364	48	2548	62	11912
9	Uttaranchal	57	6088	16	1592	73	7680
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>633</b>	<b>102425</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>28416</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>130841</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	92	24239	476	87346	568	111585
2	Karnataka	131	21340	610	38576	741	59916
3	Kerala	82	16176	467	43945	549	60121
4	Tamil Nadu	71	24812	605	62191	676	87003
5	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
6	Pondicherry	7	1336	8	664	15	2000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>87999</b>	<b>2166</b>	<b>232722</b>	<b>2550</b>	<b>320721</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2	368	0	0	2	368
2	Assam	24	4536	3	84	27	4620
3	Bihar	29	10496	29	4472	58	14968
4	Jharkhand	14	2564	22	3124	36	5688
5	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
6	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
7	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294

## 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
8	Nagaland	3	404	0	0	3	404
9	Orissa	27	7328	147	16660	174	23988
10	Sikkim	1	140	0	0	1	140
11	Tripura	4	416	0	0	4	416
12	West Bengal	49	11956	18	964	67	12920
13	A& N Islands	1	220	0	0	1	220
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>39884</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>25624</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>65508</b>
	<b>Western Region</b>						
14	Gujarat	135	70500	129	16626	264	87126
15	Madhya Pradesh	136	19538	33	2860	169	22398
16	Chhattisgarh	80	8984	57	5880	137	14864
17	Maharashtra	347	67390	267	29794	614	97184
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
19	Daman & Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>169680</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>55580</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>225260</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>399988</b>	<b>3218</b>	<b>342342</b>	<b>5114</b>	<b>742330</b>

**100 ITIs Upgraded into Centers of Excellence under the CSS 'Upgradation of 100 ITIs with Domestic Resources'- State-wise details (2005-06)**

S. No.	Name of Participating State and number of it is being upgraded	ITI-wise relevant details	
		Name of ITI	Sector Selected
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (5 ITIs)	Mallepally – Hyd ITI (New) Visakhapatnam Kadapa Patancheru, Medak Malugu Road Warangal	Production & Manufacturing Production & Manufacturing Electrical Production & Fabrication Electrical
2.	Bihar (2 ITIs)	Dighaghat Nawada	Automobile
3.	Chhattisgarh (4 ITIs)	Bhilai Distt Durg Raigarh Mana – Distt. Raipur Korba	Fabrication Electrical Automobile Electrical
4.	Delhi (1 ITI)	Pusa	Automobile
5.	Goa(2 ITIs)	Panaji Peddem Mapusa	Hospitality P & M
6.	Gujarat (8 ITIs)	Kubernagar (Ahmedabad) Saraspur (Ahmedabad) Tarsali Vadodara Ankleswar Bilimora Rajkot Surat Gandhinagar	Production & Manufacturing Apparel Automobile Chemical Chemical Production & Manufacturing Apparel Information Technology
7.	Haryana (5 ITIs)	Gurgaon Faridabad Karnal Ambala Yamuna Nagar	Automobile Production & Manufacturing Leather goods and Footwear Instrumentation Production & Manufacturing
8.	Himachal Pradesh (3 ITIs)	Rampur Una Solun	Automobile Automobile Electronics

## Annexure-5.2

**100 ITIs Upgraded into Centers of Excellence under the CSS 'Upgradation of 100 ITIs with Domestic Resources'- State-wise details (2005-06)**

S. No.	Name of Participating State and number of it is being upgraded	ITI-wise relevant details	
		Name of ITI	Sector Selected
1	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand (1 ITI)	Ranchi	Production & Manufacturing
10.	Karnataka ( 6 ITIs)	Peenya, Bangalore-22 Hosur Road, Bangalore Mysore – 07 Hassan Hubli Gulbarga	Production & Manufacturing Electrical Automobile Production & Manufacturing Automobile Electrical
11.	Kerala(5 ITIs)	Kalamassery (Ernakulam Dist) Chackai (Trivendrum Dist) Chalakydy (Thrissur Dist) Kollam (Kollam Dist) Ettumanoor (Kottayam Dist)	Automobile Automobile Production & Manufacturing Automobile Production & Manufacturing
12.	Madhya Pradesh (8 ITIs)	Indore Bhopal Jabalpur Dewas Gwalior Rewa Chhindwara Reghogarh	Automobile IT Apparel Production & Manufacturing Electronics Construction Food Processing Agriculture machinery mechanic
13.	Maharashtra(12 ITIs)	Mumbai Thane, Mumbai Muland – Mumbai – 88 Ambernath, Distt. Thane Mahad Dadar (Girls), Mumbai – 28 Aundh, Pune Pimpri Chinchwad Nashik Amravati Aurangabad Nagpur	Electronics IT Electrical Ref & A/c Chemical Apparel Automobile Production & Manufacturing Production & Manufacturing Automobile Production & Manufacturing Automobile

**100 ITIs Upgraded into Centers of Excellence under the CSS 'Upgradation of 100 ITIs with Domestic Resources'- State-wise details (2005-06)**

S. No.	Name of Participating State and number of it is being upgraded	ITI-wise relevant details	
		Name of ITI	Sector Selected
1	2	3	4
14.	Orissa(2 ITIs)	Cuttack Rourkela	Production & Manufacturing Production & Manufacturing
15.	Punjab (8 ITIs)	Patiala Ludhiana Mohali (w) Hoshiarpur Ropar Bassi Pathana Rajpura Gurdaspur	Ref. & A/c Production & Manufacturing Information Technology Automobile Electrical Production & Manufacturing Fabrication (Fitting & Welding) Electronics
16.	Rajasthan (5 ITIs)	Jodhpur Jaipur Kota Udaipur Alwar	Production & Manufacturing IT Electrical Electronics Automobile
17.	Tamil Nadu (5 ITIs)	Ambattur Hosur Coimbatore Tirchy Salem	Automobile Production & Manufacturing Production & Manufacturing Production & Manufacturing Fabrication
18.	Uttaranchal(3 ITIs)	Dehradun Kashipur Haldwani	Electrical Process Plant Maintenance Automobile
19.	Uttar Pradesh(10 ITIs)	Noida Kanpur Bareilly Allahabad Gorakhpur Baharaich Agra Lucknow Meerut Ghaziipur	Information Technology Electronics Electrical Production & Manufacturing Automobile Automobile Electronics Automobile Electrical Electrical

## Annexure-5.2

**100 ITIs Upgraded into Centers of Excellence under the CSS 'Upgradation of 100 ITIs with Domestic Resources'- State-wise details (2005-06)**

S. No.	Name of Participating State and number of it is being upgraded	ITI-wise relevant details	
		Name of ITI	Sector Selected
1	2	3	4
20.	West Bengal	Gariahat Tollygunge Durgapur	Automobile Production & Manufacturing Instrumentation
21.	Chandigarh(1 ITI)	Chandigarh	Automobile
22.	Pondicherry	Mettupalayam	Plastic Processing





## CHAPTER - 6

# Social Justice : Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Others Backward Classes, Minorities and other Vulnerable Groups

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

### Review of the Annual Plan 2006-07

6.2 The process of empowering the social disadvantaged groups of SCs, OBCs and Minorities, socially and economically with social justice continue to get the priority attention of the Government. With the creation of a new Ministry of Minority Affairs on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2006, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment continued with the responsibility of dealing with Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, welfare of persons with disabilities and social defence groups. In the Annual Plan 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 development and empowerment of SCs, OBCs, persons with disability and social defence areas (Original allocation for 2006-07 was Rs.1,750 crore. During the year schemes with allocations relating to Minorities and child welfare were transferred to

Ministry of Minority Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Development. Thus, the review of those schemes have been dealt 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, Rs. 243.00 crore for the Welfare of Persons with Disability. Against the Annual Plan 2006-07 outlays, amount of Rs 1671.45 crore expenditure was made indicating 99.12 per cent utilization of funds during the year.

### Scheduled Castes (SC)

6.3 The Scheduled Castes constitute 16.23% of the Indian population. In the past, they have been socially ostracized, economically exploited and denied human dignity and a sense of self-worth. The socioeconomic development and protection of SCs from discrimination and exploitation has been a high priority from the very start of the planning process. The people belonging to Scheduled Caste communities are spread all over the country; 80% of them live in rural areas.

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 actional expenditure incurred during 2006-07 is given in the following Table 6.1.

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

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Items	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	272.50
	(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>1699.20</b>

## 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.

## Educational Development

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 their education beyond matric including 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, this component is part of the PMS for SCs.

6.7 Educational development of the children of scavengers is utmost concern of the government. Scavengers are encouraged to send their children for taking education as well as preventing them from involving in obnoxious traditional occupation of inhuman practice of head loading night soil by way of providing scholarship scheme upto pre-matric level. Pre-matric scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation is implemented through State Governments / UT Administrations. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable the children of the parents traditionally engaged in unclean occupations like scavengers of dry latrine, tanners, flayers and sweepers having traditional links with 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 the Annual Plan 2006-07.

Rs. 16 crore was allocated to benefit 6 lakh SC students. The allocation for the year 2007-08 under the scheme is Rs. 25 crore.

6.8 To reduce the high dropout rates and increase the retention rates amongst SC students a major support service is provided in the form of hostel facilities for their boys and girls in middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges & 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. 62 crore for SC Boys and Girls Hostels was allocated for construction of 174 hostels for SC Boys and girls accommodating 2954 inmates.

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 basis with the Central Government bearing 90% of the expenditure and the concerned State/UT/NGO/University bearing 10% of the expenditure. The ultimate aim of extending coaching services is to improve the representation of SC, OBC and minorities candidates in various Central, State Governments and the Public Sector Undertakings. The approved outlay for the Scheme for 2006-07 was Rs. 6.40 crore for the benefit of 10,000 students.

6.10 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SCs, introduced in 2005, was continued to be implemented through University Grants Commission for award of 1333 Fellowships 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.

## Economic Empowerment

6.11 Economic empowerment of the weaker sections of SCs and Safai Karamcharis has been accorded equal priority especially focusing poverty alleviation through promoting employment and income-generating activities. To this effect, various employment-cum- income generation activities are being implemented through both governmental and non-governmental agencies with the ultimate objective of making these disadvantaged groups economically independent and self-reliant. Towards promoting economic development amongst SCs, 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 strategies 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 an objective to enhance their productivity and income. During 2006-07, a budgetary provision of Rs. 450.15 crore to benefit 5.69 lakh SC beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 470 crore is made for the year 2007-08 to benefit 5.7 lakh families during the year.

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. The Corporations also provide skill and entrepreneurial training to unemployed youth through reputed training institutions. NSFDC's performance has gained momentum over the years. During 2006-07 the Corporation 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 target 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. The Objective of the scheme is to assist the remaining scavengers for rehabilitation, which are yet to be assisted, in a time bound manner by March 2009. Scavengers and their dependents, irrespective of their income, which are yet to be provided assistance for rehabilitation, under any scheme of Government of India/State Governments will be eligible for assistance. The identified scavengers will be provided training, loan, and subsidy. Credit will be provided by the banks, which will charge interest from the beneficiaries at the rates prescribed under the scheme. NSKFDC or any other identified agency at the apex level will provide interest subsidy to the banks through its State Channelling Agencies (SCAs) or any other identified agency at the State level, for the difference between

the interest chargeable by bank and the interest to be charged from the beneficiaries under the scheme. 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. For training of the beneficiaries, it is envisaged to involve reputed specialised training institutions, in addition to government institutions.

## **Social Justice**

6.14 Towards ensuring social justice to those 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 speedy trials and 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). Allocation 2006-07 was Rs. 37.91 crore, out of which Rs. 35.49 crore has been released under the scheme.

### **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 ensuring quantification and earmarking of population proportionate funds from the concerned developmental sectors, will be further strengthened both in terms of their formulation and effective/meaningful implementation. To this effect, 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) Special Educational Development Programme for Girls belonging to SC low-literacy area (100 per cent) weeded out in the Tenth Plan
- 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)
- 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 to the achievable/monitorable targets- as laid down in the Tenth Plan 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. especially focusing 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 (ST)**

6.18 The system of planned development pursued by the Government has special concern and commitment for the welfare, development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) who not only continue to persist in socio-economic backwardness but also in relative isolation. According to 2001 census, STs account for 84.4 millions representing 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 a focused attention in improving the lot of the tribals, an exclusive Ministry of Tribal Affairs prepares and co-ordinates 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 accord focused development effort especially in deficient areas, through implementation of various programmes involving State Government, autonomous bodies and Non-Governmental 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 states assistance to fill the critical gaps in their TSP focusing various 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 welfare and 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)
1.	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. The schemes that are implemented towards educational development amongst the tribals are the 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. 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, anticipated 10.00 lakh ST students pursuing post-matric studies across 28 states/UTs anticipated to have received PMSs. 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. Being the flag-ship programme, the restructured umbrella Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students would continue receive added thrust towards promoting educational development among the ST students during 2006-07 for which an allocation of Rs.202.99 crore has been made.

6.23 Towards providing educational development especially focusing literacy rate among the ST girls, especially by encouraging enrolment and retention on the raise in one hand, and preventing drop out rates the scheme of Hostels for ST boys and girls was launched in 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 32.00 crore was released to the states for construction of hostels for ST boys and girls creating capacity to 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.

6.26 The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships is to provide fellowships to 667 ST students every year for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D

## **Economic Empowerment**

6.27 Economic development especially amongst those living below the poverty line being crucial for empowering the Scheduled Tribes, high priority was accorded through supporting 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.

6.28 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, up-gradation 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.

6.29 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.

6.30 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 financial year 2005-06. TRIFED had undertaken the following activities to help tribals to improve their livelihood opportunities;

- i) Income generation
- ii) Skill up gradation
- iii) Training for scientific cultivation and collection and harvesting of wild honey, scientific tapping of gum karaya, cultivation of safed musli and stevia.

6.31 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 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.



6.32 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

6.33 There are 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 15 States/UTs with an estimated population of 1.32 million in 1991. PTGs essentially have four characteristics viz.

- (i) stagnant and declining population
- (ii) backwardness and isolation
- (iii) pre-agricultural level technology
- (iv) lowest literacy. 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, towards their protection, survival and development, a number of specific projects are being implemented under the Central Sector scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups. An amount of Rs.25.00 crore was provided and the Rs. 31.31 crore were utilized through 16 State Government and 13 Voluntary Organizations.

6.34 In order to fulfill the commitment made under the Constitution of India and for ensuring justice to the Tribals, a central share is provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to the States/UTs for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act., 1955 (PCR Act) and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act). These are the two important legal instruments to protect the SCs and STs from social discrimination and atrocities.

6.35 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 is also provided for the Annual Plan 2006-07. The scheme-wise distribution (Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes) 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 (Rs. in crore)
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1719.71</b>

## Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

6.36 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 to constitute 41% of the population. State-wise OBC-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.

6.37 The Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment continued to implement programmes for development of OBCs through scholarship schemes at both pre and post-matric level, construction of hostel for OBC boys and girls. These schemes are being implemented through State Governments/ UT Administrations. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) is only financial institution through which goal of economic empowerment of OBCs is achieved. Review of Annual Plan 2006-07 relating to OBCs have been covered in the beginning of the Chapter and financial outlays etc given under Table 6.1.

6.38 In order to give focused attention to the educational development amongst OBCs through an effective rationalized approach, the Schemes of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, and Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, 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 the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBCs.

6.39 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 hostel facilities for their boys and girls in middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges & 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 accommodating 4520 OBC boys and girls.

6.40 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**

6.41 The Ministry of Minority Affairs continued ongoing scheme for well-being of the minorities. During 2006-07, the new Ministry of Minority Affairs was allocated Rs.130.89 crore. Out of the allocation Rs.119.49 crore were spent during the year (Annexure 6.4).

6.42 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. As per the provisions under the National Commission of Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992, five religious communities including Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as Minorities. Among the Minorities, Muslims,, especially Muslim women need special attention since relative to other communities, they have remained socially, educationally and economically backward.

6.43 According to 2001 Census, 18.4 per cent of our 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.

6.44 Towards promoting education among educationally backward minorities, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), set up in 1989, formulates, implements various education 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 also 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. Foundation has sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.94 crore to 52 NGO/Local Body. Besides, Coaching Scheme, separated from SCs and OBCs, was continued to provide coaching facilities to aspiring minority students for appearing in various competitive examinations. 1310 minority students availed the benefit under the scheme.

6.45 Economic development of minorities was priority agenda of the Government. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) continued to extend concessional financial assistance to backward sections of the minorities for setting up and promotion of self-employment ventures and up-gradation of entrepreneurship and technical skills. The Corporation has 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 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 for 48,783 beneficiaries.

## Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme

6.46 The Prime Minister's New 15-Point programme was launched in 2006 aimed at ensuring the well-being, protection and development of Minorities. While the 1983 15-Point Programme centered on communal riots, representation of Minorities in services and ensuring flow of benefits to individual beneficiaries, the focus of the new Programme is to make certain that benefits of various schemes/programmes flow equitably to the Minorities. For this, it quantifies 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. The key elements of the monitoring will be - focus on meeting financial targets; target oriented monitoring based on a plan of achievable outcomes under each programme and Ministry; outcome targets to be staggered and time bound, and monitored accordingly; regular evaluation studies conducted by both Ministry of Minority Affairs and by external expert evaluators; space for concurrent evaluation through existing identified institutions in key target states; focus on regular and accurate information flow from district to State to Centre; focus on smooth fiscal flow and regular identification of bottlenecks; flexibility for review and revision of programme designs.

## **Sachar Committee Report**

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

## **Other Special Groups**

6.48 The other Vulnerable Groups under Social Welfare Sector include mainly three major categories – person with disabilities, the Social Deviants and other Disadvantaged Groups. The first category of persons with disabilities includes the persons with loco-motors, visuals, hearing, speech and mental disabilities; the social deviants and the other disadvantaged category mainly include older persons and along addition substance abusers. Except for the disabled and aged who are head counted in the population, Census 2001 has no data with regard to the magnitude of the size of the other groups. 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. The aged person (60+) accounts for nearly 7 per cent of the country's population as per 2001 Census.

6.49 The Government is committed to the empowerment, care, welfare and development of the other social groups through various welfare, rehabilitative and developmental programmes with the objective of empowering the persons with disabilities; reforming the social deviants; and caring for other disadvantaged, along with the strength and support of the most progressive legislations and policies enacted for the benefit of these groups. The Persons with Disability Act, 1995 (PWD Act) came into force in 1996, as an instrument of special provisions aims to empower persons with disabilities through enabling their access to equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation in developmental activities.

## **Review of Annual Plan 2006-07**

6.50 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 and policies enacted 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, with an emphasis for protection and early detection of disabilities, cure and rehabilitation, health, education, vocational training, rehabilitation etc. especially through making these services available to the unreached in rural areas.

6.51 In the Social defence sector, there were 4 central sector schemes. Scheme for Welfare of Working Children and Children in Need of Care and Protection has been transferred to Ministry of Women & Child Development during 2006-07. The new

scheme of Assistance to PRIs/VAs/SHGs for construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centres for older persons has been introduced lately. 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.

## **Welfare and Development of persons with Disabilities**

6.52 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. The proposal to secure employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector, financial incentive at the rate of 20 per cent of the emoluments paid to disabled employees may be reimbursed to an employer is pending for the approval of the Cabinet. 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. 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 are functioning in the country. An amount of Rs. 17 crore was provided for 2007-08 as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 14.20 crore in 2006-07.

6.53 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, the Ministry set up seven National Institutes (NIs). 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.

6.54 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.

6.55 The Indian Spinal Injury Centre, New Delhi provides comprehensive rehabilitation services to patients with spinal cord injuries and related ailments. These include intervention in the form of reconstructive surgery, stabilization operations, physical rehabilitation, psycho-social rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation services. 4 Regional Rehabilitation Centres for persons with spinal injury has been set up at Jabalpur, Mohali, Cuttack, and Bareilly. Over 2.50 lakh persons with disabilities have benefitted from various services of DDRCs during the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 3.5 crore was made for the year 2006-07.

6.56 The scheme of "Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchasing/Fitting of Aids and Appliances" popularly known as ADIP has a direct visible impact on the lives of indignant disabled persons through supply of durables, standard sophisticated aids and appliances. Voluntary Organizations, Red Cross Societies, NIs and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporations (ALIMCO) are provided grant-in-aid for purchase, fabrication and distribution of aids and appliances. The allocations for 2006-07 were Rs. 71.20 crore and 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.

6.57 The National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) was set up in 1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act with the objective of promoting economic empowerment of the person with disability 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. Under its micro-financing scheme, the Corporation has also assisted individual beneficiaries as well as the Self Help Groups. The NHFDC operates through the State Channeling Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Government and there are 46 SCAs in operation at present. During the current financial year, loans of Rs. 1.76 crore have been disbursed covering 411 men and Rs. 0.64 crore covering 184 women.

### **Reforming the social deviants**

6.58 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, as the nodal Ministry for drug demand reduction programmes in the country, has been implementing the scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention since the year 1985-86. Implementation of programmes for Deaddiction and rehabilitation of drug addicts require a State 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**

6.59 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 scheme - An Integrated Programme for Older Persons' - proposes to meet diverse needs of the aged including reinforcement and strengthening of the family and awareness generation on issues related to the Aged. Financial assistance of Rs.28 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.

6.60 Government has announced a National Policy for Older Persons in January 1999 envisaging financial security; healthcare and nutrition; shelter / housing; education, training and information; protection for life and property; provision of appropriate concessions, rebates and discounts to Older Persons; a Welfare Fund and a National Council for Older Persons was set up. There is now an imperative need to translate the Policy into action especially to ensure equitable coverage, cost effective operation and better convergence of programmes through utilizing available institutions such as Government/Semi-government machinery, Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies.

6.61 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill, 2007 has now 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 it Ministries and State Governments would be activated to provide proper attention to the Senior Citizens

## Financial Outlay

6.62 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 was for social defence and other disadvantaged. The following table summarizes the expenditure incurred and the approved outlays for the Annual Plan 2006-07.

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2005-06		2006-07	
	Outlay	Actual Exp.	Outlay	Actual Exp.
Social Justice & Empowerment	362.60	281.69	323.00	228.45
States/UTs	2934.05	3105.95*	4094.56	N.A
Total 1 + 2	3296.65	3387.67	4432.56	N.A

**Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Backward Classes Sector (scs and bbcs)**  
**Scheme-wise Financial Outlays and Expenditure**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	ANNUAL PLANS		
		2006-07		2007-08
		B.E.	Actual Exptr.	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>NEWSHEME</b>			
8	National Overseas Scholarships Schemes for SCs.	-	-	4.00
9	Babu Jagjivan Ram Foundation	-	-	-
	Total - I	676.78	673.42	767.00
<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>

## Ministry of Tribal 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 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>NEWSCHEMES</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
	Total - I	154.61	122.12	231.01
<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>NEWSHEME</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>NEWSHEME</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

#### Introduction

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.

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 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 CSSs 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 Swaranjayanti 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 Although planning and development is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, certain States/ areas face developmental problems arising out of their distinct geo-physical structure and location and concomitant socio-economic development. A core element of the Planning Commission's strategy in this regard has been to supplement the efforts of the State Governments by targeting such disadvantaged areas with funds for capital investments.

7.2.2 The North Eastern Region comprises eight states, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Development of North Eastern Region have been affected due to the factors like difficult geographical location, transport bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc. Special focus being given on the economic development of the north eastern 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.

### **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. Further, a number of special arrangements and initiatives have 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.

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 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2007-08 allocations are indicated below:

7.2.5 Programmes under NLCPR and NEC are being sanctioned by DoNER and implemented by the State Governments and funds under these programmes are classified as Central Assistance for State Plans.

The Central Schemes of DoNER include four schemes viz., Advocacy, Capacity Building, NEDFi and Sikkim Mining Corporation. Two new schemes viz. Dev. of cities/roads and Development of Inland Waterways in NE were proposed to be taken up during 2007-08. Token provisions were made in the budget for these programmes during the year.

(Rs.crore)

	Plan Schemes	2002-07		2007-08
		Budget	Exp.	Budget
<b>A.</b>	<b>State Plan Schemes</b>			
	NLCPR	3129.17	3129.17	700.00
	NEC	2511.50	2499.06	600.00
	<i>Sub- total (StatePlan)</i>	<b>5640.67</b>	<b>5628.23</b>	<b>1300.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Central Plan Schemes</b>			
	NEDFi	109.11	109.11	60.00
	Advocacy	20.00	16.74	6.50
	Capacity Building	27.00	23.70	12.00
	SMC	4.01	4.01	-
	Dev. of cities/roads	-	-	0.01
	Development of Inland Waterways in NE			1.49
	NERAMAC	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-total (Central Scheme)</i>	<b>160.13</b>	<b>153.56</b>	<b>80.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5800.80</b>	<b>5781.79</b>	<b>1380.00</b>

## CHAPTER - 8

# Innovation and Technology

8.1 Innovation & Technology is recognized as strategic variable for development which also acts as a driving force for socio-economic development of the country. Being the first year of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the approach, focus and thrust of science & technology sector during 2007-08 would be towards development of innovative technologies which are globally competitive; preserve, protect and add value to indigenous resources; strengthening basic research in the area of frontline science and attain the leadership in some high technology areas; develop and nurture human resources; ensure the proper linkages between research laboratories and the industries and integrate science & technology with other developmental sectors. Science & Technology has made a significant progress in various disciplines of basic science and high technology areas such as nuclear science, space science, ocean science, biotechnology and scientific & industrial research. Some of the major achievements of Central Scientific Departments viz. Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector), Ministry of Earth Sciences, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (including CSIR) and Department of Space during 2006-07 and programmes proposed for the year 2007-08 of these Ministries/Departments are briefly outlined below:

### **Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)**

#### **Review of Achievements in 2006-07**

8.2 The major achievements during 2006-07 under Nuclear Power Programme – STAGE-1

included: Completion of equipment erection and piping for Hot Facility of P-4 Experimental Reactor and Commission of containment Studies Facility, setting up of 15 Emergency Response Centres (ERCs), demonstration and commission of facility for cold crucible induction melting technology, three Piece Master Slave Manipulator (TPM) development, extraction of <sup>137</sup>Cs from high-level waste, etc. Under Nuclear Power Programme, Stage 2, the programmes relating to setting up of facility for measurement of thermo-physical and thermo-mechanical properties of different fuels (including Pu based), Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) on mixed carbide fuel, Reprocessing of FBTR mixed carbide fuel, steam generator test facility, a pilot plant of cover gas purification system for PFBR, a compact, innovative embedded system for Real Time dosimetry for measuring cumulative doses of workers in the radioactive area were taken up. The major activities under Nuclear Power Programme – STAGE- 3 included: Uranium Metallic Fuel Assemblies and Thoria fuel required for the entire reference core of AHWR critical facility, erection of a new glove box line for manufacture of (Th-Pu) MOX fuel for Critical Facility, a pilot plant for the production of beryllia bricks for High Temperature Reactor applications, setting up of Hot fluidized bed for TRISO coating etc.

8.3 In addition, 10Mev RF LINAC was commissioned by BARC and was made operational. A 10 MeV / 10 kW LINAC for food irradiation was installed and commissioned by RRCAT. High purity electronic grade tri-methyl gallium, required for the preparation of gallium based semiconductor materials by the MOCVD technique has been developed by

BARC. At RRCAT, a solid state lasers viz. diode-pumped CW Nd: YAG laser generating 375 W output power and green laser beam of more than 100 W power were developed. High power fiber-coupled Nd: YAG laser systems developed at RRCAT were extensively used for cutting and welding applications in Nuclear Power Plants. A compact nitrogen laser based system was developed for use at ACTREC, Mumbai for optical diagnosis of the abnormalities of human oral cavity. A real time optical coherence tomography set up was developed for imaging of biological samples. Fiber temperature monitor was developed in IGCAR for continuous monitoring of temperature of sodium coolant channel of research reactors. Vapour Compression (MED-VC) desalination plant, Low temperature evaporation (LTE) desalination plant were commissioned and Barge mounted reverse osmosis (RO) plant, and Centrifugal RO plant were in progress. Under the Nuclear Diagnostics and Radiation Therapy project at VECC, a dual head gamma camera with whole body CT facility has been commissioned. The Extended X-Ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS) Beam Line of INDUS II Synchrotron has been designed, manufactured and installed. The 2.5 GeV synchrotron radiation source Indus-2, set up at RRCAT. The first indigenously built front end installed on bending magnet beam line 12 (BL12) of Indus-2 was commissioned.

8.4 BARC has developed 1.7 Teraflops Supercomputer based on 512 nodes parallel system, which is largest & fastest computer in the country. SHIVA - a problem tracking system, Grid-View - a grid operations and monitoring system, fabric monitoring etc were developed and deployed in LCG grid at CERN, Geneva. At VECC, under the Radioactive Ion Beam Project- Phase II, 3.4 m long second and larger Radio Frequency Quadru pole (RFQ), has been tested and is being installed. Basic Research at ACTREC has moved from genes to genomics and functional genomics and proteins to proteomics and clinical presentation. Biomarkers have also been identified for risk assessment in oral cancer.

During 2006-07, 1141 patients have utilized the services of various diagnostic or therapeutic facilities at CRC for the treatment of head & neck cancers, breast cancer, cervical cancer, pediatric cancers and brain tumors etc. At SINP, 12 Tesla high magnetic field system has been installed and experiments using this facility are in progress. 80,000 MANAS chips have been fabricated and delivered to CERN. Research Education Linkage have been established to strengthen the human resources. A Training school at IGCAR in core engineering disciplines and academic programme at Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI) have been started.

### **Major Programmes for the year 2007-08**

8.5 The major programmes planned during 2007-08 under Nuclear Power Programme – STAGE-1 include: Development of Mark-II Servo Manipulator, Texture Diffractometer and remotely operated decommissioning system and under water manipulator and Power Reactor Thorium Reprocessing Facility (PRTRF) etc. Under Nuclear Power Programme – STAGE-2, a facility for measurement of thermo physical and thermo mechanical properties of different fuels (including Pu based), augmentation of facilities for evaluation of mechanical and fracture properties, metal joining, development of materials for fuel reprocessing of metallic fuels, intensify the ongoing R&D programmes on fuel reprocessing materials, design optimize for future FBRs, Development of Hardware & Computer Based Systems for Fast Reactor Instrumentation and develop and improve the measurement techniques for radiation protection purposes would be taken up.

8.6 The major activities under Nuclear Power Programme – STAGE- 3 relating to demonstration of isotopic clean-up separator with natural U, commencement of production of Th-Pu MOX pins, Installation and commissioning of Supercritical water loop, Liquid metal loop and Passive regulation system, setting up Carbon laboratory facility at Vashi and

Thorium laboratory facility will be taken up during 2007-08. Besides this, under Advanced Technologies and Radiation Technologies and their Applications various programmes will be taken up which include: commissioning of compaction and sintering facilities for cobalt and the TCS distillation facility and Lithium Metal Facility, Si strip Mirror Prototype manufacturing and MEMS functional testing and characterization facility. For the Superconducting Cyclotron at VECC, assembly of the RF Cavities, Cryo-panels within the cavity, and electrostatic deflectors, magnetic Channels etc are in advanced stage. A low temperature sealed-off copper bromide laser of 25 W average power, Development of 30 kW (peak power) Nd: YAG laser for cutting of thick steel plates and a 800 W CW Nd: YAG laser for laser peening and rapid laser prototyping applications will be developed. R & D efforts will also be launched to make a 1 W (cw operation) semiconductor laser diodes.

8.7 Main activities under Basic Research include :Enhancement of Anupam Ameya Super Computer to 1024 nodes and high end graphic and design of Large Telescope and preparatory work at the high altitude site at Hanle, At RRCAT, it is planned to accelerate electrons in Indus-2 storage ring to 2.5 GeV and increase the beam current to 50 mA. Vacuum chambers and dipole magnets for TL 2 of CTF 3 project will be developed, tested and supplied to CERN. An all solid state bouncer klystron modulator prototype for LINAC 4 project at CERN would also be developed. Further, RRCAT in collaboration with Jefferson Lab, USA, planned to study niobium materials subjected to various chemical and thermal treatments for their superconducting and thermal properties for applications to SC-RF cavity development. Collaboration work has also been taken up by RRCAT with Fermi Lab, USA towards the development of cryomodule for potential use in high energy accelerators. RRCAT in collaboration with KEK, Japan planned to work on chemical treatment of SC-RF niobium cavities also. Science based technology development in nanomaterials and nanotechnology in the area of gas sensors, Micro

Electro Mechanical Systems (MEMS) and hard coatings will be pursued at IGCAR. In the area of nanometric hard coatings, the emphasis will be on developing an understanding of the influence of length scales, microchemistry, interfaces and layer architecture on the mechanical properties of nano-structured coatings. Helium Pilot Plant under “Technology Demonstration Project” has already been installed with DAE (VECC), DST, and ONGC for separation of very low concentration (~0.05% v/v) helium gas from the natural gas from the oil field and its enrichment to Grade “A” (99.995% v/v). Grade “A” Helium is expected to meet our countries’ requirement when fully exploited. Modeling and validation based on pilot data and optimization of various parameters for ‘Centre for Knowledge Engineering’ will be completed. National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER) will start functioning from Institute of Physics (IP), Bhubaneshwar campus from the academic year beginning August 2007.

## Ministry of Earth Sciences

### Review of Achievements in 2006-07

8.8 The activities of Ministry of Earth Sciences are broadly classified into three major areas:

- (i) Ocean Science & Technology
- (ii) Atmospheric Research and Meteorological Services and
- (iii) Seismic Monitoring and Earthquake Research. The Ocean Science & Technology programmes are implemented by Centre for Marine Living Resource & Ecology (CMLRE), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), National Centre for Antarctic Research (NCAOR) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS). The Atmospheric Science & Meteorological Services are being rendered by dedicated three institutes viz. India Meteorological Department (IMD),

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM). For Seismic Monitoring and Earthquake Research, an Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre has been established at Delhi for seismic microzonation.

8.9 During the Annual Plan 2006-07, NCAOR has undertaken planning, coordination and execution of XXVI Indian Scientific Expeditions to Antarctica and strengthen the Maitri Station which provided better facility to conduct research at Antarctica. Work relating to establishment of third firm base in Antarctica and analysis of ice core samples from Antarctica have been taken up. The first batch of XXVI Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica left from Cape Town and initiated ice core region drilling in Antarctica. Two days National seminar on Antarctic Science was organized during May, 2006. Geographic map of Orwin Mountain and Geo-morphological map of the Schrimacher region were also released.

8.10 Under the polymetallic nodule programme, study on monitoring and assessment of environmental impact of mining has been completed. Design of collector and crush system have been finalized and testing of crawler up to 451 m depth, ROSUB up to depth 205m and soil tester up to the depth of 5100m were completed. 57 potential fishing zone advisories were generated and developed electronic display board for dissemination of PFZ information under the programme Ocean Observations and Information Services (OOIS). Besides this, 11 argo float were deployed and configured high resolution Indian Ocean Model for data assimilation. Modeling of coastal processing in Ennore and Munnabum to Kayakulam and field work of Chilka lake have been completed. Progress has also been made in completion of hydro dynamic, water quality and biological models for Kochi backwaters and Chilka lake. GIS based database for three locations on marine pollution and land base resources have been developed. Clinical trials of anti-diabetes compound and anti-hyperlipidemic compound have also been carried out. Collection, identification and biological screening of new organism

for drug development was under progress. Scientific facilities of FORV "Sagar Sampada" were upgraded through installation of new deep sea echo sounder and integrated fish finding system.

8.11 NIOT has demonstrated 1 MLD desalination plant and completed design of 10 MLD plants. Installation of Acoustics tide gauge for Hugli and Chennai has also been completed. Design and development of portable, very low frequency sub-bottom profiler projector deep penetration in sea bed have been completed and installed 17 tide gauges also. Sagar Purvi & Sagar Paschimi have completed 24 cruises and 11 cruises respectively to undertake pollution monitoring across the eastern and western coast of India. Comprehensive study of delineation of outer limit of Myanmar continental shelf was carried out at NCAOR and training workshop on introduction to ArcGIS was organized by ESRI, Bangalore at NCAOR. Creation of Geo-database was under progress. Comprehensive swath bathymetric survey of Indian EEZ continued at shallow water and the water at depth 500m using coastal and charters vessels respectively. Study was carried out on exploring and assessing the potential gas hydrate and develop technology for sampling gas hydrate continued and progressing well.

8.12 Under the programme Tsunami early warning system, order was placed for procurement of 6 bottom pressure recorders out of which 4 have been installed in Bay of Bengal. 17 no. of tide gauges with real time connection have been installed and are operational. Action has been initiated for procurement of 25 acoustic tide gauges, 5 coastal radars and 2 current meter mooring. Tsunami N-2 model have been standardized and installed at INCOIS. Buoy tendering vessel (Sagar Manjusha) acquired in June 2006 and put in operation for deployment Buoys. INCOIS and NIOT VSAT communication link has been established and real time data from tide gauges, data buoys and Tsunami buoys are being transmitted through VSA. IMD has established ground segment for reception and processing met data from INSAT-3D. Further,

order has been placed for installation of 40 digital met data dissemination along with equipment. 2 indigenous S-band DWR installed at Bhuj and Kochi and procurement of 2 imported DWR for Mumbai and Paradeep was under progress. Initiative have also been taken to establish VSAT based seismic telemetric network in North-Eastern India. Work on creation of national database for seismic hazard and microzonation of 5 cities was initiated. NCMRWF was implemented model with 3 DVAR assimilation system on PARAM PADMA Super computer. Forecast and guidance have been disseminated to 104 AAS units twice a week 4 days in advance. Ocean state wind forecast also provided daily to NODPAC and INCOIS. Training course on familiarization of NWP products has also been organized. Research in IITM on atmospheric physical and dynamic processes improved the weather and climate prediction technique. Nearly 30 papers have been published in journals and 26 in proceedings and 74 papers presented in seminars, symposia and produced Ph.Ds. and M. Techs.

### **Major Programmes for the year 2007-08**

8.13 The activities such as Antarctic/Polar Research on various aspects of ocean science, XXVII Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica, structural strengthening of Maitri and establishment of third permanent base in Antarctica would be continued during 2007-08. Polymetallic nodule programme would be aimed at study and analysis of newly generated mine sites and determine grade and abundance from all new sites by chemical analysis. Proposed activities also include environmental impact assessment of these mine sites at deep sea bed. In addition, improved technology for extracting metallurgy and mining would be developed. Under the Ocean Observation and Information Service, the proposed programme include technology improvement in potential fishing zone (PFZ) mission, integrate PFZ information with sea state forecast and disaster warning, ocean information services through INCOIS website and ocean portal, ocean modeling and data

assimilation for providing description of past, present and future state of ocean at appropriate spatial and temporal resolutions, analysis of Argo data for cyclone, monsoon and long term climate changes and integrated study of biochemical processes in northern Indian Ocean.

8.14 The activities pertaining to clinical trials for anti-cancer and anti-malaria, identification of novel molecules for developing potential drugs, monitoring marine pollution along the coastal line of the country, monitoring pesticide residue and TBT in bivalves, preliminary assessment vulnerability of Indian coastal line and coastal erosion based on past information and satellite imagery, preparation of model coastal risk atlas for four locations (two locations each along west and east coast), echo system modeling study at Sunderbans, Chilka and Kochi backwaters would be taken up under the scheme Marine Research and Technology Development.

8.15 NIOT would develop technology to mine manganese nodules from the depth of 6000m. The next phase would be development of collector and crusher system for mining polymetallic nodules from the sea. It is also proposed to develop manned submersible. Further, the activities such as design and development of marine instruments and accessories required for observation, survey, communication and deep water applications would be taken up. Coastal research vessels "Sagar Purvi" and "Sagar Paschimi" will undertake cruises for pollution monitoring across eastern and western coasts of Indian and also support Swathe Multi-beam survey for EEZ in the east coast. India's claim for extended legal continental shelf, full documentation has been prepared as per the UNCLOS provisions and would be processed for claim. Bathymetric survey in the shallow water and beyond the 500m water depth would also be continued.

8.16 Technology would be developed to identify favorable sites for gas hydrate occurrence. Ecological aspect of gas hydrates would also be studied. Under the scheme "Tsunami Early Warning System", the

major activities would be operationalization of radar based coastal observation system, upper ocean and surface met observation and development of Indian Ocean Tsunami Model. NIOT would take up the work to design large scale desalination plants with industry partnership. Scientific programmes in the Antarctic would be initiated under the scheme Expedition of Antarctica. National Oceanarium will promote ocean science among the children to motivate them to opt for an ocean career. In order to protect the shore, the project on identifying socio-economic implication of erosion and monitoring process responsible for erosion/siltation such as waves, tides, current, sediments, characteristics with profiles and morphology would be implemented. The activities like establishment of new permanent Indian base in Larsemann hills and undertake multi-disciplinary scientific programme in the southern ocean would be initiated.

8.17 The programmes of India Meteorological Department would be relating to establishment of ground segment for reception and processing Met data from INSAT 3-D, replacement of old cyclonic warning dissemination system (CWDS) by digital CWDS, installation of 40 digital met data dissemination along with associated up-linking equipment, procurement of imported DWRs and installation of indigenous S-band DWR, establishment of 20 Nos. of new seismo observatories for strengthening seismic monitoring, procurement of high performance computing system for global data processing and numerical weather prediction, procurement of digital CWIS for installation at two airports, establishment of VSAT based seismic telemetry network in north eastern India, microzonation of 5 cities and creation of national database for seismic hazard and regional risk appraisal etc. India Institute of Tropical Meteorology would undertake programmes which include atmospheric research, atmospheric prediction system, acquisition of high performance computer system and develop the infrastructure for in-house training for institute's scientists. NCMRWF would develop multi model ensemble seasonal prediction system, modeling the

inter-annual variability of Indian monsoon and develop well calibrated probabilistic prediction system and initiate work on direct assimilation of satellite radiances and implement the global ocean model.

## **Department of Science & Technology**

### **Review of Achievements in 2006-07**

8.18 Department of Science & Technology is a nodal scientific department to promote basic sciences in the country. Through Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC), research projects in various discipline of science have been supported. During 2006-07, J.C. Bose National Fellowship Awards to 69 scientists for their outstanding performance, Ramanujam Fellowship Award to 9 brilliant scientists and engineers from all over the world for taking scientific positions in India and 24 Ramanna Fellowships to researchers for their excellent performance in the research project have been awarded. In addition, 75 BOYSCAST fellows were selected to study abroad in the emerging area of science and 175 scholarships were awarded to young students under Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana. Further, 75 projects were supported specially for women scientists in the age group of 35-45 years. Under the Drugs & Pharmaceutical research programme, various research projects on drugs development for the disease like leprosy, malaria and tuberculosis etc. were supported.

8.19 During the year 2006-07, 5 new technology business incubators were established at Thanjavur, Chennai, Ghaziabad, Delhi and Thiruvanthapuram and 3 public private partnership centres, 2 at Chennai and one at Bangalore were established for skill and knowledge development to improve livelihood and living standard under the scheme Technology Management project. Under the State Science & Technology programme, special emphasis was given to generate S&T manpower in new and emerging areas relevant for the State development. National facility at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have been establishment to coordinate STAC/IS-STAC



with other ministries for joint technology projects. Several new agreements were made for cooperation in S&T with countries like Colombia, Norway, Iceland and also with other countries like UK, US for industrial R&D programme. Research management and development programme have also been taken up to empower SC and ST population with the application of S&T. DST also supported Central R&D Institutions and Autonomous institutions for carrying out research in the different areas of S&T.

### **Major Programmes for the year 2007-08**

8.20 DST would continue to support various fellowship programmes to outstanding scientists and engineers. SERC will support research in the new emerging and frontier areas of science. Some more departments will be brought under funds for improvement of S&T infrastructure. Under IRHPA programme, new centres are likely to be sanctioned during 2007-08 which include Centre of Excellence for Molecular Oncology at Cancer Institute, Chennai, Centre for Sleep Studies at JNU, New Delhi and Surface Analysis Facility in Chemical Science at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Focus of Nano Science & Technology Initiative programme is to attract young researchers to continue research activities in the area like computational material science, molecular electronics, sophisticated instrumentation etc. DST will also support seismicity programme, drug development programme and S&T communication programme. In order to generate techno entrepreneurs, department will establish 5-10 new technology business incubators in the country. International S&T cooperation programme would be extended to 10 more countries. Department will continue to support S&T programmes for upliftment of SCs/STs and also to improve living condition of women. DST would continue to support autonomous institutions and professional bodies situated at different locations of the country to achieve their mandates. In addition,

department is planning for 5 S&T autonomous institutes in some critical areas such as Glaciology, Molecular material, textile, cancer and computer science etc

8.21 Some of the new programmes for the year 2007-08 are relating to: establish Science and Engineering Research Board, grant 10,000 fellowship per year for bright students pursuing their BSc./M.Sc courses in order to tap and retain bright student in science stream, Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) to attract and foster youngsters in scientific research, built mega facilities in universities and academic sector in the areas of high energy and nuclear physics, India based Neutrino Observatory, National Radio Active Ion beam facility, facility for anti-proton and ion research with DAE partnership. In order to become globally competitive, Department proposes to establish 3 innovation clusters in PPP mode to link knowledge products to generation of wealth. It is also planned a knowledge network to initiate the programme on science of human cognition to establish link between traditional Indian system and modern scientific methods. To safeguard our national security, a programme on technology development for security will be initiated. Under the water technology initiative programme, efforts would be made to develop low cost and simple household system to provide safe drinking water.

### **Department of Bio-Technology**

#### **Review of Achievements in 2006-07**

8.22 Department of Biotechnology supported several Research & Development: projects across disciplines. Some of the important achievements during 2006-07 include: development of insect resistance brinjal varieties, support to five agriculture universities for capacity building in agriculture biotechnology, develop complete micropropagation protocols for rootstock of Apple and Citrus, standardize protocol for development of transgenics of tomato, grapes and bell pepper with delayed ripening, National Certification system for Tissue Culture raised plants,

establishment of the butterfly park at Bannerghatta Biological Park near Bangalore, establishment of Rural bioresource center in five states, initiate programmes on nano-science and nano-biotechnology, transfer several technologies for vaccines development for vi-conjugate typhoid and JAU vaccines to industries and support Phase II and III clinical trials of rota-viral vaccines etc.

8.23 Besides granting fellowships and placements of students in the industries, human resource has been developed in the field of biotechnology. Under the scheme “Biotech facilities and centre of excellence”, support has been provided to three new facilities for automated DNA sequencing and BL3 containment facility for anthrax vaccine development, tuberculosis research, 2 centres of excellence for genetics and genomics of silk worm and a virtual research centre for tuberculosis and breeding and hybrid rice development. Four new bioinformatics centre at IBSD, Imphal and NCPGR, New Delhi and 2 sub-DICs have been setup. Over 80 short-term training programmes and 15 R&D projects for software development were supported. An Indo-ASEAN Bioinformatics Network conference was also organized. Under the International cooperation programme, two MOUs were signed with Agriculture and Agri-food, Canada and National Research Council, Canada and another MOU also signed between DBT and international Vaccine Institute, South Korea. 20 new proposals on societal programme for the benefit of people have also been supported.

### **Major Programmes for the year 2007-08**

8.24 The major programmes on Human Resource Development would include: creation of a National Biotechnology Council to formulate curricula in life sciences and in translational science keeping in view, future needs, initiate new PG teaching programmes in the areas of food and nutrition biology, clinical pharmacology, bioenterprise management, biofinancing

besides supporting M.D/Ph.D programmes and scale up fellowships & awards etc. Programme on promotion of innovation in biotechnology, few translational centers for technology development in Health, Agriculture and Food sectors, creation of pool of contract jobs for scientists and establish Technology Management System in the field of biotechnology for technology transfer, licensing and IPR management would be taken up. Under the biotech facilities, new animal house facilities, stem cell banking facilities, testing and validation for drugs and pharmaceuticals will be created. In addition, initiative will be taken to develop Human resource in bioinformatics and establish institute of bioinformatics.

8.25 During 2007-08, the major areas of research & development include: crop biotechnology, setting up interdisciplinary translational research centres, cost effective technology for production of ethanol from cellulosus, programmes on bar coding of selected species, programmes on bioprospecting of bioresources for gene and molecules and 4-5 centres of bioprospecting for screening characterization and validation, new chemical/genetic profiling of selected medicinal and aromatic plant etc. The programmes in nano- science and nano-biotechnology for potential application in agriculture, medicine and environment, drug development for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, development of novel platform technologies for vaccines delivery systems would be taken up. In addition, programme on genetic counseling, new facilities for genomics of diseases, pathogens, stem cell and clinical proteomics, participate in international initiative on human cancer genome project, establish multi-institutional network R&D programmes for understanding the role of nutrition in chronic diseases like cardiovascular diseases would be taken up.

8.26 Grand Challenge Programmes will be aimed at knowledge creation (research & development), knowledge diffusion (education and training) and knowledge application (product development, validation and commercialization) will be taken up in the mission mode during 2007-08. Under the

international collaboration programme, new projects will be undertaken with Canada, Germany, Norway and other developing countries. The programmes will be chosen on priority matching national needs of biotechnology development. The major social sector priorities would be relating to establishment of centre of appropriate technology and delivery, programmes on an employment generation, Nutritional programmes with the partnerships' with other developmental agencies in India and Abroad and Science education in special reference to life sciences for school children in urban and rural poor. Agri-food institute and central bioprocessing unit in Punjab, Centre for translational research in public health and UNESCO centre for education and research would be started.

8.27 Support to autonomous institutions would be continued to achieve their mandate. National Institute Immunology, New Delhi will support an innovation foundation through public private partnerships. National Centre for Cell Science, Pune would be engaged in establishment of centres for cell and tissue engineering and immuno-therapeutics and network programmes on system biology, and diabetes. Major programme of Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad include: National Facility for Training in DNA Profiling (NFTDP), Disaster Victim Identification Cell (DVIC), Secretariat for DNA Profiling Advisory Board and Creation of National DNA Database, Quality control and accreditation, and Other DNA profiling services. National Centre for Plant Genomic Research would be continuing the research programmes on transgenics, genomics, genome diversity. In addition, transgenic testing and evaluation facility will be established. The priorities of National Brain Research Centre, Manesar would be Clinical Research Centre for Brain Disorders and Brain Machine Interface, and network programme on genetics and pathogenesis of neurological and psychiatric disorders. Support to Institute of Bioresource and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal and Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar would be continued for undertaking research activities as per their mandate. IBSD would

establish genome club for regular interaction between bio-entrepreneurs, graduate students and researchers in bio-diversity conservation and bio-research management. ILS would undertake vertical translational activities such as development of DNA chips based diagnosis, nano-medicine and model genome for all fundamental biological studies.

8.28 The existing biotechnology parks would be made operational with collaboration with the state governments and support will also be provided to establish agri-food park in the agri-food cluster in Punjab. Regional Biotech Innovation Clusters in different areas likes stem cell biology, bioengineering, vaccines & diagnostics, agribiotechnology will be promoted with active participation of industry. Under the public private partnership the Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) programme will be expanded and efforts will be made to establish Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Centre (BIRAC). A new programme on product and process development will be taken up with the partnerships with large industries.

## **Department of Scientific & Industrial Research Including CSIR**

### **Review of Achievements in 2006-07**

8.29 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) is implementing the plan scheme relating to technology promotion, development and utilization (TPDU) which aims at promotion of R&D in industry; establish linkages with R&D system and industry; technology development, demonstration and absorption of imported technology; commercialization of indigenous technology; effective transfer and management of technology; export of technology and strengthening consultancy capability for domestic use and export requirements etc. DSIR also has two PSUs under its aegis viz. Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) and National Research & Development Corporation (NRDC). Main responsibility of CEL to manufacture solar photo-voltaic cells, electronic system for railways and also engaged in strategic electronics. NRDC is

dedicated to promotion, demonstration and commercialization of new technologies. Basic aim of NRDC is to convert idea, invention into product in market.

8.30 During the Annual Plan 2006-07, 20th National Conference on in-house R&D in industry was organized and 7 National Awards for outstanding in-house R&D achievements were presented. 100 new in-house R&D Units and 40 new Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations (SIROS) were recognized for the purpose of granting customs duty exemption on imports made for R&D and other tax deductions/exemptions. 10 companies have been recognized as commercial R&D companies. CEL has enhanced and up-scaled the production facilities of SPV cells and standardized the process for 6" wafer to produce 200/210 watt modules. CEL manufactured strategic electronic components with the increase of about 46.57% in production corresponding to previous year. Scientific magazine 'Avishkar' and 'Invention Intelligence' had been published by NRDC and granted awards to 5 inventors and organized more than 50 awareness programmes on IPR. It also promoted rural and house-hold technologies and strengthening of existing RTDT centres. The corporation also participated in the exhibition and knowledge management system for technology promotion and organized training programmes on human resource development.

8.31 CSIR through its chain of 38 National Laboratories continued to undertake R&D in diverse area of S&T and exploit the research results for development of industry. CSIR focused on developing competencies in alignment with the socio-economic objectives of the country focusing sharply on area where investment can yield maximum return. On the Industrial front, CSIR provided important technological inputs to the Indian industry enabling it to face global competition, particularly, Leather industry, Steel, Petro-chemicals, Drugs & Pharma etc.

Significant achievements included: Flight scheduled decision support system 'Drishti-kuha' with high resolution, worldwide licensing rights to M/s Nostrum Pharmaceuticals for clinical development, commercialization of Clot Specific Streptokinase, transfer Bio-diesel Process technology for commercial production and develop variety of quick cooking germinated and dehydrated pulse, etc. National Laboratories had some mission mode programmes which include design, development & manufacture of small civilian aircraft HANSA, drug development, pollution monitoring mitigation systems and device, environmental friendly leather processing technology, developing capabilities and facilities for emerging MEMS and micro sensors, setting up a world class drug research institute.

8.32 The major core programmes of CSIR were relating to Development of Medicinal plants, infectious disease handling, developing technology packages for disaster prevention and management in underground coalfields, and discovery, development and commercialization of new bioactive and traditional preparations, etc. Result of which 63 patents in India and 436 in abroad have been filed during first half of 2006-07 and 164 patents granted in India and 115 in abroad. Under the National S&T Human resource Development scheme, Research fellowship have been granted in various disciplines, sponsored extramural research projects, provided grants for foreign travels and granted young scientists awards and Bhatnagar awards for 2006. CSIR also supported 20 training programmes on skill up-gradation and specialized need based programmes in the area such as management and research methodologies.

Under NMITLI programme, the major achievement during Annual Plan (2006-07) included: clinical trails of herbal formulations for the treatment of diabetes, arthritis and hepatic disorders, clinical trial for Anti-TB molecules and Antipsoriatic formulations, semi-commercial plants for biodegradable polymers, pilot plant for bio-processing of leather, etc.

## Major programmes for the year 2007-08

8.33 The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) would continue to support a larger cross section of organizations like industries, Research and Academic Institutions, National laboratories for technology development, technology innovations, international R&D collaboration, etc. through scheme 'Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization' (TPDU) programme.

8.34 CSIR would continue its various R&D projects and categorize it into sector specific Supra-institutional, network, interagency and facilities creation projects with the objectives to develop technology based on high science, promoting excellence in science, developing technological solutions of local relevance. The proposed programmes for 2007-08 would be aimed at strengthening R&D core competence, supporting technology development and enhancing the long term knowledge base besides strengthening basic and applied research. CSIR would provide fellowships in trans-disciplinary areas to support researchers and also inculcates spirit of entrepreneurs to establish their own R&D enterprise through appropriate motivation, skills development and venture financing. Further to attract bright school leaving children to pursue science, the scope of CSIR Programme for Youth Leadership in Science (CPYLS) and the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee awards would be enlarged. Under the Intellectual Property & Technology Management, focus will be on selection of patent portfolios which are commercially and strategically important inventions. Issues such as "Traditional knowledge, genomic sequences, copyright on the Net would be resolved and advise the policymakers on the new development and changes proposed in International IPR arena. R&D Management support scheme would facilitates the laboratories by establishing, equipping and realizing excellence in R&D, promoting brand equity, financial self sufficiency, global competitiveness and disseminating organizational learning. This would be

possible with new initiatives taken such as Start-up Venture Capital, CSIR Chair of Excellence, CSIR Centre for Sustainable Growth, National Innovation Foundation and New Idea Fund, etc.

8.35 NMILTI would be act as a vehicle to attain a global leadership in selected niche areas. The activity relating to Pre and post NMITLI, funding with Industry, Co-financing and Venture Capital funds, long tern sustained efforts in selected areas and acquisition of early stage relevant knowledge/IP for portfolio building would be taken up. A new Scheme 'Institute of Translational Research would be initiated during 2007-08. The proposed scheme would be aimed at application of knowledge of modern biology into clinical care, systematic collection and analysis of large amounts of clinical data, development of specific stem cell to treat variety of illnesses, development of new diagnostic markers for genetic counseling and provide training to generate adequate manpower to excel in this field.

## Department of Space

### Review of Achievements during 2006-07

8.36 The important milestones/achievements of Space programme during 2006-07 were related to: Launch of CARTOSAT-2 and Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE) on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2007 on board India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C7); successful de-orbiting and recovery of SRE-1 on January 22, 2007; Launch of INSAT-4B on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2007 to augment the DTH services in the country. Under the programme Advanced Technology Development Initiatives, the important activities included: initiation of testing programme on indigenously developed Cryogenic Stage, realization of Synthetic Aperture Radar Modules for Radar Imaging Satellite, enhancing the capability of PSLV with development & testing of improved version of PSLV strapon motors crucial for Chandrayaan-1 Mission, realization of large size antennas for Deep Space Network required for Chandrayaan,

establishing ground systems for GAGAN and setting up of production & test facilities for advanced GSLV MK-III project.

8.37 During 2006-07, the thrust was given to the applications oriented activities viz. expansion of EDUSAT utilization network, Telemedicine network, setting up of Village Resource Centres and use of IRS imageries for natural resource management. Two prestigious contracts were bagged from Europe for making Communication Satellites. PSLV-C7 successfully placed four satellites into the orbit viz. Cartosat-2 and SRE-1 of India, LAPAN-TUBSAT of Indonesia and Pehuensat of Argentina. This was made feasible with the development of a Dual Launch Adopter, used for the first time in PSLV. Being the ninth consecutive successful flight, PSLV-C7 has further enhanced the reliability of the vehicle. SRE-1, which was orbiting the earth at a height of 637 km, was successfully recovered on January 22, 2007 after being maneuvered to reenter the earth's atmosphere and descend over the Bay of Bengal about 140 km east of Sriharikota. INSAT-4B was successfully launched on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2007 on board Ariane launch vehicle from Kourou, French Guiana carrying 12 C-band and 12 Ku-band high power transponders to enable DTH services and augment the INSAT communication infrastructure of the country significantly. The INSAT system, with a capacity of about 200 Transponders 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. Significant progress was achieved in development of advanced space technologies of rocket systems for the launching of satellites. An improved version of the Strap-on motor of PSLV was developed and tested to enhance the payload capability of PSLV required for Chandrayaan Mission and a 32-meter dia Antenna was realized.

## Major programmes for the year 2007-08

8.38 The major programmatic targets for the year 2007-08 would include: Launch and operationalization of INSAT-4CR onboard GSLV, launch of OCEANSAT-2 satellite onboard PSLV besides continuing efforts on thrust areas of Space Applications. Commercial launches of PSLV would also be taken up. The advanced meteorological payloads viz., 6 channels imager and 19 channels sounder for INSAT-3D would be realized and spacecraft integration activities would be initiated. The satellite would be conceived to be an advanced meteorological satellite to derive profiles of atmospheric water vapour, temperature, cloud and winds. Ka band payloads and GAGAN payload would be flown on GSAT-4 and activities related to spacecraft integration and checkout of GSAT-4 spacecraft would be initiated. Oceansat-2 onboard PSLV would be launched carrying Ocean Colour Monitor and a Ku band scatterometer, radio occultation sounder for atmospheric studies, and would be used for identification of potential fishing zones, sea state forecasting, coastal zone studies and would also provide inputs for weather forecasting and climatic studies. Synthetic Aperture Radar Payload for Radar Imaging Satellite would be developed. Completion of qualification tests on indigenous cryogenic stage would be an important target for the year. After stage qualification tests, the indigenous cryo stage for the upper stages of GSLV would be incorporated. The commissioning of most of the fabrication, production and test facilities for GSLV MK III would be completed during 2007-08. The work on development of Semi-cryogenic stage and Manned Mission pre-project activities would be initiated.

8.39 In the area of Space Sciences, the focus would be on realization and testing of all the scientific payloads of Chandrayaan-1. The assembly, integration and testing of Chandrayaan spacecraft would be carried out during this period. The realization of

scientific instruments for ASTROSAT, the multi-wavelength Astronomy satellite would also be taken up. The first dedicated commercial launch, PSLV-C8 carrying Italian Satellite – Agile would be launched on. As a human resource development of Space programme, an Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology would be set up to attract the young talents from +2 level and impart quality education and training oriented towards Space Science and technology. Expansion of EDUSAT application programme to more than 10,000 schools will be the thrust area. Besides the expansion of Tele-medicine and VRC networks, the focus would be on development of new technologies required for National Tele-health grid and

Healthsat satellite. The Virtual Private Network connecting Ministry of Home Affairs with State / District Emergency Operations Centres for Disaster Management Support would be realized. Activities related to National drinking water mission, NR Census, Large Scale mapping, drought / flood monitoring, Natural Resource Data base, Biodiversity characterization, crop acreage estimation, etc., would be continued.

8.40 The details of plan outlays/expenditure for various S&T departments and State-wise S&T outlays/expenditure are given in Annexure 8.1 and 8.2 respectively.

## Central Scientific Departments Progress of Plan Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	S&T Deptt./Agencies	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual 2007-08
		Actuals	BE	RE	BE
1	Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)	770.80	1003.00	1032.00	1215.00
2	Ministry of Earth Sciences	294.61*	553.00*	400.00*	690.00*
3	Deptt. of Science & Tech.	941.51#	1225.00#	954.00#	1526.00#
4	Deptt. of Biotechnology	386.36	521.00	496.00	675.00
5	Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research Inclu. CSIR	730.33	975.00	775.00	1070.00
6	Deptt. of Space	2294.30	3220.00	2600.00	3420.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5417.91</b>	<b>7497.00</b>	<b>6257.00</b>	<b>8596.00</b>

\* Including IMD, NCMRWF, IITM

# excluding IMD, NCMRWF, IITM



**Department of Space**  
**Scheme-wise breakup of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
1	GSLV	14.77	11.30	7.10	9.00
2	GSLV Operational	189.47	200.60	208.00	265.00
3	Cryogenic Upper Stage Project (CUSP)	1.56	2.00	1.95	1.30
4	GSLV MK III	299.99	417.44	325.00	335.00
5	PSLV-C	104.95	100.00	100.00	160.00
6	Second Launch Pad (SLP)	4.50	Completed		
7	Space Capsule Recovery Expt. - SRE 1&2	9.59	11.48	11.48	9.45
8	INSAT-3 satellite	60.69	69.00	81.10	42.10
	<b>INSAT-4/GSAT &amp; Navigational Satellites</b>				
9	INSAT-4 (A&B) Spacecraft Project	53.00	31.00	31.00	8.50
10	INSAT-4 (A&B) Launch Services	181.89	60.00	160.00	1.00
11	INSAT-4CR Spacecraft Project	45.00	6.75	9.77	40.00
12	INSAT-4D/GSAT-5 Spacecraft Project	32.70	56.00	52.00	33.00
13	INSAT-4E/GSAT-6 & Follow on satellites & leasing of Transponder	19.63	125.10	89.53	231.50
14	Satellite Navigation		440.00	0.20	101.00
15	GSAT-4	22.80	10.00	15.00	8.00
16	GSAT-3 (EDUSAT)	6.62	Completed		
17	IRS P-5 Cartosat	1.47	Completed		
18	IRS 2 Cartosat-2	7.57	1.49	1.38	0.15
19	Oceansat 2	24.99	54.12	54.12	30.00
20	Radar Imaging Satellite	88.73	93.85	50.00	56.00
21	Chandrayan 1	56.62	142.75	115.60	96.00
22	Megha Tropiquee	7.94	28.50	15.00	20.00
23	Astrosat	21.51	56.45	35.80	40.00
24	Resourcesat 2		30.00	20.00	50.00

**Department of Space**  
**Scheme-wise breakup of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
25	Advance Communication Satellite		25.00		12.00
26	EO Follow-on Mission				30.00
	<b>Pre-project R &amp; D</b>				
27	Advance Communication Technology Initiative	9.60	15.00	26.00	6.40
28	MMIC based Receiver Development	4.00	1.30	0.70	0.60
	Sub-total 27 & 28	11.00	16.30	26.70	7.00
	<b>MAJOR APPLICATION &amp; SPACE SCIENCE PROGRAMME</b>				
29	Remote Sensing Applications (inc. NNRMS, NR CENSUS, RSAM, NRSA, NESAC)	75.01	78.23	73.43	100.00
30	Disaster Management Support	90.76	24.35	26.47	70.00
31	SATCOM Application Programme	10.06	22.84	16.37	20.00
32	Space Science & Environment (inc. PRL, NARL)	57.09	69.58	78.37	105.00
33	Information Technology				
	(a) National Natural Resource Information System	3.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
	(b) GRAMSAT Developmental Network	1.03	35.00	23.00	40.00
	(c) EDUSAT IT Network	35.86	100.00	80.00	25.00
	(d) Telemedicine Network	4.82	10.00	4.00	5.00
	Sub-total (29-33)	277.63	355.00	316.64	375.00
34	<b>R&amp;D/Technology/Process Development</b>				
	(a) Technology Development Programme/ R&D/Small Satellites/Development of Semiconductor Technology	68.44	118.90	120.99	202.00
	(b) Development of Space Material & Component & Advance Actions	88.99	110.00	124.86	239.00
	Sub-Total 34	157.43	228.90	245.85	441.00
	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE/AUXILIARY FACILITIES/CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SPACE PROGRAMME</b>				

**Department of Space**  
**Scheme-wise breakup of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
35	Technical Facilities Replacement/Augmentation	189.29	196.59	196.67	280.00
36	Industry Interface and Productionization	114.45	22.14	12.45	13.00
37	Technical & Auxiliary Facilities Support	220.35	318.57	303.82	356.00
38	General Civil Works & Housing	54.04	86.24	96.41	121.00
	Sub-total (35-38)	578.13	623.54	609.35	770.00
39	Sponsored Research	8.77	15.00	14.00	13.00
40	International Cooperation Programme	2.73	3.43	3.43	3.00
	<b>NEWSCHEMES</b>				
41	GSAT-9 & Follow on Satellites				82.00
42	Semi Cryogenic Engine/Stage Development				25.00
43	Manned Mission Initiative				50.00
44	Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology				75.00
45	MESAT 2 & 3		5.00		
	<b>TOTAL-PLAN</b>	<b>2294.28</b>	<b>3220.00</b>	<b>2600.00</b>	<b>3420.00</b>

**Department of Science and Technology**  
**Scheme-wise break up of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlays**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
1	Research & Development Support	329.14	340.00	357.00	344.00
2	Technology Development Programme	36.75	38.00	30.00	40.00
3	S & T programme for socio-economic Development	41.90	72.50	68.85	95.00
4	International Cooperation	22.96	21.00	20.00	40.00
5	State Science & Technology Programme	10.55	11.00	11.00	14.00
6	Modernisation of Mapping Organisations (SOI & NATMO)	29.22	23.00	22.00	30.00
7	Autonomous institutions & Professional Bodies	337.72	345.00	333.15	421.00
8	Vocational Training for Employment Generation	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.00
9	Technology for Bamboo Products (Mission Mode Project)	17.17	35.00	30.00	0.00
10	Synergy Projects (O/o Pr. Scientific Adviser)	8.64	20.00	12.00	10.00
11	Information Technology	2.48	4.00	1.50	4.00
12	National Training Programme for Scientists/ Technologists working with Govt. of India	2.78	2.50	2.50	2.00
13	Drugs & Pharmaceutical Research*	109.27	130.00	60.00	118.00
14	National Mission on Nano Science & Nano Tech.	0.00	180.00	0.00	150.00
	<b>New Schemes</b>				
19	Science & Engineering Research Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
20	Scholarships for science in higher Education (Oversight Committee Recommendations)	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
21	Water Technology Initiative	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
22	Innovations in science pursuit for inspired Research (INSPIRE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
23	Innovation Clusters	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
24	Security Technology Initiative	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
25	Mega Facilities for Basic Research	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>951.08</b>	<b>1224.00</b>	<b>950.00</b>	<b>1526.00</b>

**Department of Biotechnology**  
**Scheme-wise break up of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
1	Human Resource Development	16.75	28.00	28.00	34.00
2	Biotech Facilities	42.18	82.00	79.00	25.00
3	Bioinformatics	16.67	22.00	22.00	25.00
4	Research & Development	152.58	193.00	193.00	240.00
5	International Cooperation	4.61	6.00	10.00	15.00
6	Biotechnology for Societal Development	10.91	12.00	12.00	15.00
7	Autonomous R&D Institutions	118.00	133.00	126.00	148.00
8	Grand Challenge Programme				50.00
9	Programme for Promotion of Excellence and Innovation				53.00
10	<b>I&amp;M Sector</b>				
10.1	Assistance for Tech. Incubators, Pilot projects, Biotechnology Parks, and Biotech Dev. Fund	8.09	15.00	10.00	10.00
10.2	Public-Private Partnership	16.57	30.00	16.00	60.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>386.36</b>	<b>521.00</b>	<b>496.00</b>	<b>675.00</b>

**Department of Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)**  
**Scheme-wise break up of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
1	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	323.72	370.00	417.00	400.00
2	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)	75.47	66.83	91.00	67.33
3	Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT)	57.90	69.80	73.90	67.37
4	Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC)	53.96	87.15	55.12	70.08
5	Atomic Mineral Directorate (AMD)	13.24	34.80	17.61	39.00
6	Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)	33.00	84.84	76.74	75.60
7	Grant-in-aid support to Research & Education	158.98	172.20	203.94	290.29
8	Institute of Plasma Research (IPR)	40.55	79.81	80.41	171.64
9	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)	4.05	4.55	8.69	3.00
10	DAE Projects	1.30	3.25	4.38	1.59
11	Directorate of Construction, Services & Estate Management (DCS&EM)	8.63	29.77	23.33	24.83
	<b>Grand Total: DAE (R&amp;D)</b>	<b>770.80</b>	<b>1003.00</b>	<b>1032.72</b>	<b>1215.00</b>

**Ministry of Earth Sciences**  
**Scheme-wise break up of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
1	Polar Science	37.14	41.00	41.00	35.00
2	Polymetallic Nodules Programme	19.65	19.00	14.85	15.00
3	Ocean Observation and Information System	14.98	25.00	19.00	15.00
4	Marine Research & Technology Development	89.96	29.00	26.40	25.00
5	Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
6	Coastal Research Vessel (CRV) & other Research Vessels	4.21	5.00	5.00	5.00
7	National Institute of Ocean Technology	40.00	87.00	47.00	20.00
8	Information Technology	6.58	3.00	1.75	1.00
9	Comprehensive Topographic Survey	0	9.00	4.00	5.00
10	Gas-hydrate	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00
11	Acquisition of Research Vessel	30.00	70.00	55.00	100.00
12	Data buoy Prog./Integrated Sustainable Ocean Observation	22.09	25.00	18.00	15.00
13	Tsunami and Storm Surges warning Systems	20.00	95.00	56.00	35.00
14	National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR)	@	@	@	@
15	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service	\$	\$	\$	35.00
16	Sea Front Facility	#	#	#	10.00
17	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF)	15.33	23.00	25.00	11.00
18	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)	5.22	9.00	9.00	13.00
19	India Meteorological Deptt. (IMD)	49.00	83.00	66.00	301.00
	<b>New Schemes</b>				
20	Dev. Of Manned Submersible		0.00	0.00	5.00
21	Installation of MCS System		0.00	0.00	5.00
22	Expedition to Arctic		0.00	0.00	1.00
23	Desalination Project		0.00	0.00	10.00
24	MLR: Vessel Requirement & Dedicated Berthing & Associated Facilities		0.00	0.00	0.05
25	National Oceanarium		0.00	0.00	0.95
26	Demo. Of Shore Protection Measures through Pilot Project		0.00	0.00	1.00
27	Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP)		0.00	0.00	4.00
28	Ice Class Research Vessel		0.00	0.00	1.00
29	Headquarter Building		0.00	0.00	10.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>294.61</b>	<b>553.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>690.00</b>

(\*) Projects transferred from Deptt. of Science &amp; Technology

@ Included in the Polar Science at Sl.No. 1

\$ Included in OOIS at Sl.No. 3

# Included in NIOT at Sl.No. 7

**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and  
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)  
Scheme-wise break up of the Annual Plan (2007-08) outlay**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
	<b>I DSIR</b>				
1	Technology Promotion, Development & Utilization Programmes	21.18	24.40	11.70	22.00
2	National Research Development Corporation	4.00	5.00	5.00	8.00
3	CDC	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.00
4	Central Electronics Ltd.	18.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
	<b>Total -I</b>	<b>43.78</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>22.30</b>	<b>35.00</b>
	<b>II CSIR</b>				
1	National Laboratories	584.01	735.00	620.20	864.00
2	National S&T Human Resource Mgt.	5.00	10.00	25.00	60.00
3	Intellectual Property & Technology Mgt.	30.00	40.00	30.50	30.00
4	R&D Management Support	15.00	15.00	15.00	25.00
5	New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative	43.54	90.00	40.00	55.00
6	Infrastructure Renovation & Refurbishing Modernization	9.00	50.00	22.00	Merged with National labs
7	Institute of Translational Research		—	—	1.00
	<b>Total -II</b>	<b>686.55</b>	<b>940.00</b>	<b>752.70</b>	<b>1035.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total A (I+II)</b>	<b>730.33</b>	<b>975.00</b>	<b>775.00</b>	<b>1070.00</b>



## Annexure 8.2

## State Plan outlays under S&amp;T Sector

Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Annual Plan 2005-06 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (BE)	Annual Plan 2006-07 (RE)	Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE)
1	A.P.	71.64	71.64	71.64	271.64
2	Arun. Prad	942.07	1010.00	1010.00	400.00
3	Assam	191.39	115.00	166.00	216.00
4	Bihar	2104.00	0.00	595.00	70.00
5	Chhattisgarh	379.46	641.00	1151.00	695.00
6	Goa	627.29	172.80	172.80	136.00
7	Gujarat	13869.00	2086.00	2086.00	3689.00
8	Haryana	2024.93	300.00	300.00	225.50
9	H.P.	36.02	34.00	34.00	37.00
10	J & K	538.24	97.00	97.00	450.00
11	Jharkand	10415.44	150.00	2750.00#	145.00
12	Karnataka	6370.46	3805.50	4444.82	1849.00
13	Kerala	9220.37	5300.00	5300.00	5203.00
14	M.P.	3685.12	350.00	350.00	1888.00
15	Maharashtra	318.79	1200.00	1200.00	1350.00
16	Manipur	580.05	0.00	0.00	104.00
17	Maghalaya	625.03	110.00	110.00	125.00
18	Mizoram	174.06	140.00	151.00	220.00
19	Nagaland	123.71	77.00	717.00#	136.00
20	Orissa	2840.53	503.00	2943.03#	287.00
21	Punjab	1999.10	378.20	378.20	6.00
22	Rajasthan	3342.22	240.00	214.06	178.77
23	Sikkim	1352.70	75.00	190.00#	350.00
24	Tamil Nadu	226.00	229.35	2827.29#	235.00
25	Tripura	505.70	70.35	36.87	558.81
26	U.P.	550.00	900.00	450.00	1689.95
27	Uttaranchal	77.50	1885.00	9490.00#	3336.00
28	West Bengal	2591.25	885.00	3130.00#	483.00
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>65782.07</b>	<b>20825.04</b>	<b>40365.71</b>	<b>24334.67</b>
1	A&N Islands	24.84	32.00	32.00	40.00
2	Chandigarh	286.23	50.00	50.00	40.00
3	D & N Haveli	10.65	12.00	12.00	12.00
4	Daman & Diu	16.32	30.00	30.00	25.00
5	Delhi	151.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
6	Lakshadweep	229.72	106.00	106.00	353.00
7.	Pondicherry	357.84	45.00	191.00	45.00
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>1076.60</b>	<b>295.00</b>	<b>441.00</b>	<b>535.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66858.67</b>	<b>21120.84</b>	<b>40806.71</b>	<b>24869.67</b>

# Including Information Technology



## CHAPTER – 9

# Environment & Climate Change

### 9.1 Environment

9.1.1 A healthy and clean environment is essential for well-being of every living being on this earth. With increasing population, rapid economic growth and pace of development, the environmental load also increases. Imperatives of sustainability of development would require that rapid economic growth is 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 harbour habitats of immense ecological and biodiversity value. However, low productivity and

multiple pressures on these resources render these vulnerable. Inclusive conservation measures for forest and wildlife have been favoured. However, linkage of forest management with the forest dwellers needs to be strengthened for creating gainful livelihood opportunities as suggested in the Convention on Biodiversity on combating deforestation. For this, the benefits can be only generated by augmenting productivity of these resources. 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 populations in the Sanctuaries and National Parks have been observed to have 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 Tenth 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 In view of the fact that the process of formulation of Eleventh Plan is expected to be over by the end of 2007, programmes for 2007-08 have been delinked from the Eleventh Plan. In the circumstances, no specific alteration has been done in the structure of the Annual Plan 2007-08. 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 Education information research Training and Awareness
4. International Co-operation Activities & other projects
5. National River Conservation Plan
6. Forestry and Wild life Education, Research and Training
7. Wild Life Conservation
8. National Afforestation and Forest Protection

## Environment

### Performance Review of Outcome Budget 2006-07

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 2006-07 were WQM stations at 870 locations, ambient air quality monitoring stations at 313 locations and setting up of 24 automatic AQM in 8 cities as well as 16 real time AQM systems. All the deliverables targeted for 2006-07 in respect of ambient AQM and WQM are reported to have been achieved.

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 deliverables of finalisation of the study on system requirement

specifications, office procedure automation in 5 Divisions and 6 offices of the MOEF and training to 300 employees expected for 2005-06, the MOEF reported that 75 officials of BSI and ZSI have been trained in the operation of computers, 650 Nos. of Desk Top Computers hardware and other peripherals for 5 Divisions in the MOEF are at advanced stage and 11 number of Plasma Screens have been installed for various Committee Rooms.

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 2006-07, against targeted capacity addition of 252.77 mld, only 165.45 mld is reported to have been added taking the total STP capacity in the country to 521.39 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 2006-07, it has been reported that the target is yet to be achieved. 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 Other major achievement in 2006-07 is that till February, 2007, 156 out of 493 projects registered

by Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board at Geneva were from India, so for the highest by any country. The national CDM Authority has accorded Host Country Approval to 513 projects facilitating an investment of Rs. 42,115 Cr in sectors of energy efficiency, fuel switching, municipal solid waste and renewable energy.

## **Programmes and Schemes for 2007-2008**

9.1.13 The existing schemes of the Environment Sector have been put under 5 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 also monitors pollution through survey and monitoring, laboratory management, training, information (data base) management, and development of emission standards for about 17 categories of industries including cement, thermal power, refineries, iron & steel etc. etc. By 2007-08, it is proposed to have new water quality monitoring at 300 locations, new ambient air quality monitoring at 110 stations (50 manual and 60 continuous). In addition, 10 demonstration projects and 5 new projects on solid waste management will be completed.

9.1.15 Under Hazardous Substances Management, 5 Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF) for hazardous wastes will be funded. One new model Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Plant will be set up. National Implementation Plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Convention will be prepared and 2 Emergency Responses Centres to be set up.

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 under construction to treat chemical effluents. Implementation will be done through public private partnership

### **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. A National Committee on Mangroves and Coral Reef was constituted in 1986 and on the advice of this Committee, 30 Mangroves and 4 Coral Reefs areas in the country have been identified for intensive conservation and management. During 2007-08, Management Action Plans for 40 existing wetlands and 25 new wetlands are targeted to be prepared. In addition, an area of 3000 ha. will be replanted with mangrove vegetation on annual basis and 5000-6000 ha of degraded Coastal areas will be annually covered with Mangrove plantation.

9.1.18 Under the scheme of Biosphere Reserves, it is targeted to provide financial assistance to 14 existing Biosphere Reserves and adding 2 new Biosphere Reserves to the list.

9.1.19 Under Botanical Survey of India (BSI), surveys and explorations for collection and identification of 10,000 specimens will be completed in 2007-08. Digitization of 20,000 herbarium specimens and Ex-situ conservation of 100 RET species will also be completed.

9.1.20 Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) targets collection of 10,000 species, identification of 800 species. In addition 35 publications and 130 surveys will be completed.

9.1.21 Financial Assistance will be given to 77 ongoing projects under Taxonomy Capacity Building Project.

9.1.22 Two new Regional Museums of National History will be set up under the scheme of National Museum of Natural History. Support will be provided to 20 Botanical Gardens and 5 Lead Botanical Gardens.

9.1.23 National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) deals with similar activities for the polluted and degraded urban lakes of the country. So far works on 37 lakes have been taken up till 2006-07 including Dal Lake in Jammu & Kashmir. Physical completion of works in 10 lakes is expected during 2007-08.

### **National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)**

9.1.24 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 is proposed to create 577.85 million litres per day (mld) of Sewage Treatment Capacity through commissioning of 12 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). Rejuvenation works of 10 STPs will also be completed.

### **Environmental Education, Information, Research, Training & Awareness**

9.1.25 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 2007-08, support will be provided to 78 ENVIS centres and 3 new centres will be set up.

9.1.26 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 2007-08, it is proposed to provide funds for 7 new projects, servicing and funding 30 ongoing projects. One meeting of NNRMS (SC-B) will also be conducted.

## International Cooperation Activities & Other Projects

9.1.27 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. So far, the Authority has given host country approval to 404 CDM projects from India facilitating investment of more than Rs 22,000 crores **out of which already 93 projects have been approved by the CDM Executive Board.**

9.1.28 Activities for 2007-08 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)

9.1.29 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.

9.1.30 Under the NRCP, projects are funded in the ratio 70:30 with 70% assistance from the Centre with the balance being met by the state governments for river cleaning projects. The CSS - Biosphere Reserve is meant for protection of biodiversity through habitat

management and peoples' participation. NAP provides project-based assistance for afforestation of degraded forests to community institutions. A new CSS has been 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. Thus, there are 14 CSSs in the sector.

## 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.

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.

9.2.4 Ministry of E & F is the National Focal Point for UNFCCC. However, an action plan for co-ordinated effort of the development sectors and related scientific agencies will be worked out for development of technologies and policies for adoption of practices favourable to mitigation, suitable programmes for adaptation and strategies favouring sustainable development.

9.2.5 Scheme-wise Plan Outlays and Expenditure, Physical Targets and Achievements, and State-wise sectoral outlays are at **Annexures 9.1.1 to 9.1.4** respectively.



## Annexure 9.1.1

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>				
1	Central Pollution Control Board	40.96	42.90	42.90	45.00
2	Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies	0.12	1.00	1.00	0.98
3	Common Effluent Treatment Plants	4.37	4.40	4.40	3.95
4	Environmental Management in Heritage Pilgrimage and Tourism Centres Including Taj Protection	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
5	Establishment of Environment Protection Authorities and Tribunal Environment Commission &	2.22	3.30	3.30	2.00
6	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution and Environment Policy and Law	4.99	4.00	6.50	4.27
7	Environmental Health				
8	Clean Technologies	0.59	1.50	1.50	1.40
9	Environmental Impact Assessment	2.20	2.50	2.69	1.30
10	Industrial Pollution Prevention Project EAP				
11	Hazardous Substances Management	5.50	6.00	8.70	7.53
12	Botanical Survey of India	8.15	11.00	10.00	3.36
13	Zoological Survey of India	9.70	9.81	11.99	5.63
14	G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	7.30	7.50	8.64	8.50
15	Biosphere Reserves	7.18	8.20	9.10	10.60
16	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	10.89	12.00	16.40	16.99

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Assistance of Botanic Garden and Centres for Conservation and Propagation of Endemic, Rare and Endangered Plants	1.44	2.00	1.75	2.00
18	Biodiversity Conservation	3.48	3.00	5.50	3.70
19	Taxonomy Capacity Building Project	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.50
20	Institute of Bio-diversity				
21	Research & Development	4.22	4.20	4.70	4.15
22	Environment Education, Training & Awareness	32.81	35.00	40.00	32.23
23	National Museum of Natural History	4.73	6.00	5.76	5.04
24	Centres of Excellence	5.80	7.50	7.88	7.50
25	Environmental Information System(ENVIS)	4.97	5.00	5.00	4.27
26	National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS)	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
27	Environment Management Capacity Building Project (EMCB) EAP				
28	Indo-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) EAP	0.00	0.01	0.00	
29	GoI-UNDP- CCF Programme EAP	0.38	4.00	4.00	5.00
30	Global Environment Facility EAP	0.00	0.00		
31	International Co-operation Activities	2.20	3.00	2.50	0.79
32	Canada Assisted Centre for Excellence in Environmental Science, Technology & Policy EAP				
33	Indo-German Technical Co-operation Project EAP				
34	State of Environment Project	1.37	0.90	1.56	0.50
35	Information Technology (IT)	5.53	6.23	6.23	26.27
36	Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change (ACPCC)	5.67	4.32	2.65	2.02
37	Strengthening of Plan Coordination		0.00		

## Annexure 9.1.1

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
38	Civil Construction Unit (CCU)	1.78	2.02	1.94	0.01
	<b>NEWSCHEMES</b>				
39	Organizational Strengthening and Repositioning of Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO) - Madhya Pradesh and Strengthening Natural Resource Management & Farmers Livelihood in Nagaland	0.00	1.59	0.94	2.00
40	Strengthening of Environment Information Centre	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
41	National Coastal Management Programme	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
42	Capacity building EIA and Revised Environmental Clearance Process	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
	<b>TOTAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>186.23</b>	<b>212.54</b>	<b>231.20</b>	<b>220.43</b>
43	National River Conservation Directorate	4.93	5.00	5.00	1.68
44	National River Conservation Plan	280.36	290.00	282.41	269.00
45	National River Conservation Plan EAP		80.00		
46	National Lake Conservation Plan	56.22	60.00	58.41	100.00
	<b>TOTAL NRCDC</b>	<b>341.51</b>	<b>435.00</b>	<b>345.82</b>	<b>370.68</b>
	<b>FORESTRY</b>				
47	Indian Council for Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE)	53.35	56.00	60.03	59.00
48	Grant-In-Aid to Indian Plywood Industries Research and Institute (IPIRTI)	2.90	3.05	4.25	4.00
49	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)	4.79	5.00	6.77	6.00
50	Training to IFS Officers	1.36	1.50	1.50	1.35
51	Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)	3.63	4.75	4.82	1.65
52	Directorate of Forestry Education (DFE)	3.75	3.65	3.86	2.70
53	Gregarious Flowering of Bamboo in NE	17.82	25.00	25.00	27.00

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
54	Forest Survey of India (FSI)	4.82	5.00	5.50	0.66
55	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	33.31	71.65	49.37	71.13
56	Strengthening of Forestry Divisions	6.34	5.50	7.40	1.65
57	Afforestation through PRIs (NCMP - related Scheme)	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
58	Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions	2.31	3.00	2.60	4.58
59	Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries	52.36	53.50	56.00	62.00
60	Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	8.90	10.00	12.00	11.00
61	Project Tiger	36.38	32.00	35.54	65.00
62	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement project CSS (EAP)	0.29	3.00	3.00	3.00
63	Eco Development around Protected Areas				
64	Project Elephant	11.83	15.59	15.59	16.68
65	Central Zoo Authority (CZA)	16.36	17.00	20.63	17.00
66	National Zoological Parks	1.25	1.00	1.55	1.00
67	Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas	0.00	0.10		
	<b>Total – Forestry &amp; Wildlife</b>	<b>261.75</b>	<b>316.39</b>	<b>315.42</b>	<b>355.50</b>
68	<b>ANIMAL WELFARE NATIONAL AFFORESTATION &amp; ECO DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.00</b>
69	National Afforestation & Eco-development Board (NAEB)	15.74	23.00	16.32	18.24
70	National Afforestation Programme	252.71	325.00	285.65	355.55
71	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification				9.60
72	Greening India				
73	Eco-Development Forces	7.83	8.00	9.50	
	<b>TOTAL NAEB</b>	<b>276.28</b>	<b>356.00</b>	<b>311.47</b>	<b>383.39</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1081.74</b>	<b>1338.93</b>	<b>1225.00</b>	<b>1351.00</b>

## Annexure – 9.1.2

**Physical Targets and Achievements – E & F Sector**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>10th Plan Target</b>	<b>2006-07 Anticipated</b>
1	Forest and Tree Cover in the country	25% of geographic area	23.68% till 2002*
2	No. of villages covered under Joint Forestry Management (JFM)	1.70 lakh	1,06,479 Committees

for 2005 is yet to be released

## 9.3 Disaster Management

### Introduction/ Overview

9.3.1 There has been an increase in the number of natural disasters over the past few years, and with increased urbanization and population growth, their impact is felt to a larger extent. Thus, Disaster Management has emerged as a high priority for the country. Going beyond the historic focus on relief and rehabilitation after the event, the emphasis is to look ahead and plan for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

9.3.2 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Prime Minister has been set up as provided by the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for establishing requisite institutional and coordination mechanism and outlining an integrated approach for undertaking prevention and mitigation measures at the Centre, State and District levels.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

9.3.3 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) was the only Project included in the Annual Plan 2006-07. It was transferred from the Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) to NDMA in September, 2006. An amount of Rs. 10.10 crore provided for NCRMP in 2006-07, could not be utilized as the Project had been stalled. The components which were originally planned as part of this Project under Component-A, relating to upgradation of cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning system, were subsequently included by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) under their own modernization plan to be implemented out of their own budgetary resources. In addition, the Project could not be launched due to non-receipt of Investment Proposals from participating States, as per stipulated Guidelines. However, all these issues were sorted out by NDMA after having continuous interactions with MHA, IMD and participating State Governments.

## Schemes/Projects in Annual Plan (2007-08)

9.3.4 A Budget provision of Rs. 50 crore was made in Annual Plan 2007-08 for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the Mitigation Projects of NDMA shown in table 9.1.

**Table 9.1**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Programme	Budget estimate 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 (NDMCN)	4.00
5.	National Floods Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)	5.00
6.	Other Disaster Management Projects	14.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.00</b>

## Schemes/ Projects with scope, objectives, target group implemented during 2007-08

9.3.5 NDMA had taken up the following projects during Annual Plan 2007-08:

- (a) **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)** - The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project was drawn up with a view to address cyclone hazard risks in the country with the World Bank assistance. The aims and objectives of the Project are to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation

measures and reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the coastal districts prone to cyclone risks and thereby minimize the loss of lives and properties. Under this project, 13 States and Union Territories prone to cyclone are assisted in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation and management. These States/UTs will build capabilities to effectively deal with cyclones so that loss of life and properties in these States/UTs are minimized and community at large is benefitted.

- (b) **National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP)** – The objective of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and reduce the earthquake risk and vulnerability in the high risk districts, prone to earthquakes and reduce risks arising out of 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 for 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 & Control as also for execution & EW/ 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 Hqrs.

- (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 the following:
  - (i) **Microzonation** – Important objectives include “Source characterization” for all the cities/towns in seismic zones IV and V by considering all the surrounding point, line as well as area sources of earthquake around each of the city/ town. It critically review the various microzonation studies in different parts of the country by various organizations

- carried out so far and preparation of a technical document for the geo-technical studies to be undertaken on the basis of “Soil Zones” derived from the Geological Map that has been prepared for microzonation work.
- (ii) **Cartography** - Its objective is to develop a cartographic base at 1:10,000 scale with one meter contour interval in a phased manner giving priority to the areas of 241 multi-hazard prone districts in the country and prepare detailed maps at 1:2000 scale with 0.5 meter contour interval for the cities/towns and other priority areas that are of concern from DM angle.
  - (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.

### Externally Aided Project(s)

9.3.6 **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)** – The project is being undertaken with World Bank assistance. It was developed through a consultative process, by taking on board all stake holders concerned. The Project was initially handled

by MHA and in September 2006 it was transferred to NDMA. An important task that was completed during 2006-07 was the formulation of Guidelines for preparation of Investment Proposals.

9.3.7 NCRMP could not be launched in 2007-08 mainly due to delay in decision on participation of India Meteorological Department (IMD) on the implementation of Component-(A) related to improvement of Early Warning and non-receipt of Investment Proposals from participating States as per stipulated Guidelines

9.3.8 NDMA engaged Consultancy Development Centre (CDC) for the selection of a Project Management Consultant to manage the NCRMP. CDC, after following necessary procedures, has selected M/s Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for managing the project and getting the project appraised from the World Bank.

### National Guidelines on Natural Disasters

9.3.9 During 2007-08, NDMA has prepared and released the National Guidelines on

- (i) Earthquakes
- (ii) Chemical (Industrial) Disaster
- (iii) Medical Preparedness and Mass Management and
- (iv) Floods. It has also formulated State Disaster Management Plans.



## CHAPTER - 10

# Governance

10.1 The Tenth Five Year Plan had 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:

- 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 focussed 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 organisations 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 have 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
- (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 in 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 2007-08 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 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 attributers of good governance are transparency, efficiency, responsiveness cost effectiveness and accountability, e-Governance is the means to attain these attributers 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 mentation
- (ii) 27 Mission Mode Projects spread across Centre, State & local Govt. 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)
- (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 crores. The SWAN Scheme is at an advanced stage of implementation and it is expected that the SWAN networks would be ready in most States by end 2008. 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. The CSCs are also expected to be operational in most States by end 2008.

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 (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 includes, 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 needs to be addressed.

### Regulatory Structure

10.39 The growth of independent Regulators who now perform some of the functions earlier performed by Governments and therefore have 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 protection and welfare impact directly on the quality of life and have been now accepted as a true indicator of progress of a country and its civil society. Globalization of Indian economy and exposure of domestic manufacturing sector in the arena of international trade have redefined the relationship between manufacturer/ traders as well as providers of services and consumers, placing the principle of consumer sovereignty as a prime factor.

11.2 As a consequence to the above, a Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was enacted separately in addition to various provisions available under existing laws/Acts like Indian Contract Act, Sale of Goods

Act, BIS Act, Standards of Weights & Measures Act etc. It seeks to provide better and holistic protection of consumer interest and for the said purpose, to make provisions for competent/accredited authorities such as Consumer Councils and other authorities for settlement of consumers' disputes etc. Under the Act, a three-tier quasi-judicial consumer dispute redressal machinery was established at the National, State and District levels known as Consumer Fora or consumer courts. These fora are mandated to provide simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal of the consumers' grievances. The structure and jurisdiction are depicted in the table 11.1 below.

**Table 11.1**

No.	Authority	Composition	Jurisdiction
1.	National Commission Apex National level court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President-Supreme Court Judge 4 Members (one Woman) (9 members as per Amendment in 2005)</li> <li>• More Benches can be formed with additional members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original- Above Rs. 1.00 crore.</li> <li>• Appeals from State Commission</li> <li>• Reversionary</li> </ul>
2.	State Commission (35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President-High Court Judge</li> <li>• More Benches may be added subsequently</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original Above Rs.20 lakhs to Rs.1 crore</li> <li>• Appeal from District Forum</li> </ul>
3.	District Forum (571)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President-District Judge</li> <li>• Additional Forum where required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upto Rs.20 lakhs</li> </ul>

### 11 National Action Plan

11.3 The National Development Council in its meeting held on 21.12.2004 identified consumer protection as a thrust area and accordingly, the Department of Consumer Affairs was assigned with the responsibility of preparation of an Action Plan. The Department has already prepared the said action plan. As a part of the National Action Plan, the Department

has been implementing major schemes/ activities in the areas of e-Governance, computerization of consumer fora, raising consumer awareness, strengthening of weights & measures infrastructure, setting up of gold assaying and hallmarking facilities etc and intensifying enforcement mechanism. Steps are being taken to formulate a comprehensive National Consumer Policy, which would ensure putting in place an efficient mechanism comparable with international

best practices. In order to ensure effective implementation of the schemes under the action plan, significant outlays of Rs.107.94 crore and Rs.163 crore for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively were provided for the Department of Consumer Affairs.

11.4 In the areas of e-Governance and computerization, two pronged approach comprising automation/ computerization of activities within the Department as well as a scheme for computerization and networking of consumer fora has been taken up so as to have a comprehensive facility of speedy disposal of cases and time bound delivery of justice in a transparent manner. The scheme of

Computerization and Computer networking of Consumer Fora launched in 2004-05 would enable on-line filing of complaints and information/ data dissemination apart from establishment of network. As many as 35 State Commissions and 607 District Fora would be provided with requisite hardware to establish linkage and computerization in three years. Side by side, a National Consumer Helpline a Consumer Online Research Centre (CORE) have already become functional for extending facilities of telephonic counseling, online registration of complaints etc to aggrieved consumers. Besides, as a result of intensified follow up mechanism and periodical review, pendency level of consumer complaints have

**Table 11.2**

Sl. No	Consumer Forum	Cases filed	Disposed	Pending	% disposal
1.	National Commission	45907	33743	8564	81.34
2	State Commissions	386778	277636	109142	71.78
3	District Forums	2288814	2066372	222442	90.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2721499</b>	<b>2360366</b>	<b>340148</b>	<b>87.50</b>

significantly reduced. A summarized picture of performance at consumer commissions of various level as on December, 2007 is given at table 11.2.

11.5 With a view to create consumer awareness and to make consumer movement strong, vibrant, proactive and responsive, a scheme of intensive publicity campaign is already under implementation since 2005-06. As per interim evaluation undertaken, 'Jago Grahak Jago' programme launched under Publicity Campaign Scheme has evoked good response as evident from rising number of cases with various authorities including consumer fora. Table 11.3 depicts the details of activities under the scheme. Based on the outcome of the evaluation and recommendation of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan working Group on Consumer Protection, it is contemplated to continue the scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. A significant outlay of Rs. 67 crore has been proposed for consumer protection/ publicity campaign alone.

11.6 As a part of measures for consumer protection, the Department has been implementing a

number of major schemes/ activities. The extant Integrated Project on Consumer protection has been extending support for strengthening of infrastructure and in the district-level and state-level forums imparting training to the official in the States. The other major activities include strengthening of Reference Standard Laboratories and supplying mobile kits to States for monitoring accuracy of weighbridges, up-gradation of facilities of various centres of National Test House, providing assistance for setting up of Gold Hallmarking/ Assaying Centres etc. All these activities/ schemes would be continued in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to have a comprehensive framework of consumer protection.

11.7 Specific initiative has been taken in the Annual Plan (2007-08) for strengthening and upgrading facilities of Forward Market Commission (FMC). The FMC was set up in 1953 under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act 1952 {FC(R) Act 1952} to regulate futures trading. As per the Act, FMC has functions to act as regulator of forward trading and functioning of commodities exchanges. It also advises the Central Government in the matter relating to

Table 11.3

2005-06		2006-07	
Jago Grahak Jago – Weekly Radio Programme in 81 Stations	52 Programmes	Broadcast of audio spots 30 second duration	20 Audio spots
Gyanvani Channel	Regular	News Paper Advertisement	91 Nos.
Video Programmes – Jago Grahak Jago – weekly 30 mts duration in DD-I & Kisan Channel	39 Programmes	Telecast of Video Spots 30 second duration	4 Video spots in leading channels & 6 in DD
Video Spots – 30 second duration (18 private channels)	4 Video spots in private Channels and 6 video spots in DD	Participation in Trade fair Sports Events	1 2
News Paper Advertisements & repeated news paper advertisements	308 Insertions	Release of Grants to States @ Rs.1.25 lakh/ District.	600 District.
Release of Stamps on Consumer Protection Day	One Spl. Stamp on 15.3.2006	Consumer Helpline, CORE Centre	In operation.
Meghdoot Post Card	195,000	Meghdoot Post Card	15015000
Printed literature – folder on Consumer Awareness Mission, Consumer Resource Kit, Wall Calendar	10,000 Folder 5,000 Kits 15,000 Desk Calendar	Printed literature – folder on Consumer Awareness Mission, Consumer Resource Kit, Wall Calendar	10,000 Folder 5,000 Kits
Musical Concerts, Song & Drama Cinema Slides	19 Events in NE 1900 Programmes In 9186 Halls	Musical Concerts, Nukkad Natak Song & Drama	19 Events in NE 12 Natak 1900 Programmes

forward trading. There are **three tiers of regulations** of forward trading, viz., The Central Government, Forward Markets Commission and the Recognized Commodity Exchanges/ Associations.

11.8 The National Agriculture Policy announced in July 2000 underscored the need for commodity futures trading in agricultural commodities for price risk management. Subsequently, prohibition on futures trading was withdrawn on April 2003 and three National Exchanges, i.e., Multi Commodity Exchange, (MCX) Mumbai, National Commodity and Derivative Exchange (NCDEX) Mumbai and National Multi Commodity Exchange, (NMCE) Ahmedabad were set up. The ongoing reform process has led to

phenomenal rise in activities of the FMC. As per indications available FMC is regulating a market, which has grown exponentially by more than 100 times {from Rs. 23,000 crores (1999-2000) over 36, 00,000 crores (2006-07) with the same number of people as in 1999 -2000. Keeping in view the above development, specific steps has been taken to upgrade and strengthen facilities and networking of FMC and commodity exchanges to facilitate smooth and efficient functioning during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. An outlay of Rs. 20 crore has been earmarked on this account to cater to the need for 2007-08. An outlay of Rs. 213 crore has been provisioned for supporting activities and programmes of Department of Consumer Affairs during 2007-08.



## CHAPTER - 12

# Development of Infrastructure

12.1 There is a clear consensus that the on-going growth in the economy would be constrained unless the development of infrastructure assets and services is stepped up. In fact, the accelerated growth of the economy in the recent past has placed an increasing stress on physical infrastructure, all of which are already carrying a substantial deficit from the past in terms of capacities as well as efficiencies in delivery of critical infrastructure services. Physical infrastructure is defined in this chapter to include electricity (including non-conventional energy), telecommunications, roads and bridges, railways (including MRTS), ports, airports, irrigation (including watershed development), water supply and sanitation, storage and gas distribution sectors.

12.2 To develop capacity that rises up to world-class performance standards, policy-induced constraints and excessive transactions costs would have to be removed. Infrastructure development also requires huge resources. Not all this investment can come from public resources. The strategy for infrastructure development in the Eleventh Plan reflects the dominant role of the state in building infrastructure. However, it also recognises that the total resources required to meet the deficit in infrastructure exceed the capacity of the public sector. It is, therefore, necessary to attract private investment through appropriate forms of public private partnerships (PPPs) to meet the overall investment requirements, wherever feasible. PPPs not only bring in private capital for the creation of public infrastructure, but also increase efficiency in the provision of services to users. In some sectors such as irrigation and water resources management, and capital dredging at ports, as well as in certain economically or situational disadvantaged

regions, the bulk of the investment would have to come from the public sector. While PPPs may not be feasible in all sectors, they 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 transportation, and urban development. The approach to PPPs must remain grounded in principles which ensure that PPPs are formulated and executed in public interest with a view to achieving additional capacity and delivery of public services at reasonable cost. In doing so, these partnerships must ensure the supplementing of scarce public resources for investment in infrastructure sector.

12.3 A beginning has been made with outcome-based targets for various infrastructure sectors to address the gaps, in quantity and quality in the Tenth Plan. Going into the Eleventh Plan, the strategy would entail strengthening and consolidating these infrastructure-related initiatives, such as the Bharat Nirman for building rural infrastructure, as well as sectoral initiatives, such as the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP), the Airport Financing Plan, National Maritime Development Programme, and the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

12.4 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. Reports

published in 2007-08 are listed below:

- (i) Expert Committee on Road Safety and Traffic Management, January 2008.
- (ii) Task Force on Tariff Setting and Bidding Parameters for PPPs in Major Ports, August 2007.
- (iii) Inter-Ministerial Group on Restructuring of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), July 2007.
- (iv) Task Force on Financing Plan for Ports, June 2007
- (v) Inter-Ministerial Group on Simplification of Custom Procedures in Air Cargo and Airports, January 2007.

12.5 These reports supplement those published in earlier years, as listed below:

- (i) Task Force on Financing Plan for Airports, June 2006
- (ii) Core Group on Financing of the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP), April 2006.
- (iii) Inter-Ministerial Group on Custom Procedures and Functioning of Container Freight Stations and Ports, February 2006.
- (iv) Task Force on the Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah Freight Corridors, February 2006.
- (v) Committee of Secretaries on Road Rail Connectivity of Major Ports, February 2006.
- (vi) Scheme for Financing Infrastructure Projects through the India Infrastructure Finance Co., January 2006.

## Governance

12.6 The Committee on Infrastructure (COI), constituted in 2004 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has been charged with developing structures that maximize the role of PPPs in infrastructure. In 2005 the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved a rigorous appraisal mechanism for PPP projects to ensure that due diligence is carried out. 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. Detailed guidelines for the formulation, appraisal and approval of PPP projects have been mandated. In 2006-07, 32 PPP projects with an envisaged investment of Rs. 14,258.21 crore were received and appraised by the PPPAC. During the year 2007-08 (until 14 January 2008), 24 PPP projects with an investment of Rs. 21,606.24 crore in roads, ports, and power, were received and appraised by the PPPAC.

12.7 A PPP Appraisal Unit (PPPAU) has also been set up within the Secretariat for the COI to appraise all aspects of PPP projects received from the Central Government and Governments of States / UTs for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure. In 2006-07, 30 PPP projects with an envisaged investment of Rs. 26,426.97 crore were received and appraised for grant of VGF. During the year 2007-08 (until 14 January 2008), 16 PPP projects with an investment of Rs. 20,018.2 crore in roads and urban infrastructure were received and appraised for grant of VGF.

## Model concession documents

12.8 Given the complexity of PPP contracts and the exposure of government in such contracts, 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. The COI has, therefore, 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.

12.9 In pursuance, the following MCAs and guidelines finalized under the aegis of COI have been



published in 2007-08:

- (i) Guidelines for Pre-Qualification of Bidders, including Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) for PPP Projects, 5 December 2007.
- (ii) Guidelines for Invitation of Financial Bids, including Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for PPP Projects, 30 November 2007.
- (iii) Manual of Specifications and Standards: Two-Laning of Highways through PPPs, 20 May 2007.

12.10 These complement those published in earlier years, which include:

- (i) MCA for PPPs in Ports, October 2006
- (ii) MCA for PPPs in Operation and Maintenance of Highways, October 2006.
- (iii) MCA for PPPs in State Highways, October 2006.
- (iv) MCA for PPPs in National Highways, September 2006.
- (v) MCA for Container Train Operations, January 2007.
- (vi) Guidelines for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure, January 2006.
- (vii) Guidelines on Formulation, Appraisal and Approval of PPPs, January 2006.

12.11 During the Annual Plan period, to provide a common regulatory framework based on international best practices, and fair and transparent rules, the Manual of Specifications and Standards, Policy for Tolling of Highways, an MCA for Operation and Maintenance, an MCA for BOT (Annuity), and an MCA for Six-Lane Highways are expected to be finalised. In the airports sector, an MCA for City-Side Development of Non-Metro Airports is under formulation and is likely to be finalised in 2007-08. In railways, an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to examine and to finalise an MCA for Railway Stations for submission to the COI. Consideration is also being given to standardising documents in respect of projects involving PPPs in the distribution of electricity.

## Financing

12.12 Recognizing that externalities engendered by infrastructure projects can not always be captured by project sponsors, a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme was notified in 2006 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, thus leveraging budgetary resources to access a larger pool of private capital. An additional grant of up to 20% of project costs can be provided by the sponsoring Ministry or State Government.

12.13 Since debt of the tenor necessary to finance infrastructure projects is not easily available in the domestic capital market, in 2006 the Government established a wholly owned SPV, the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) to raise long term funds from both domestic and external markets against Government of India guarantees. IIFCL may 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. As of 15<sup>th</sup> April 2007, IIFCL has sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 6,881 crore to 40 eligible projects. During 2007-08 (until 14 January 2008), IIFCL has sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7,571.0 crore to 25 eligible projects.

## Sectoral highlights

### Airports

12.14 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)

Bill for an independent economic regulation was introduced in the Lok Sabha in September 2007, and is under consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

12.15 Greenfield international airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad have been approved, and are likely to be commissioned in 2008. Modernisation and expansion of Delhi and Mumbai airports through PPPs has been awarded based on a competitive bidding. In April 2007, the COI constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group under Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, for finalizing the action plan on modernisation and expansion of Chennai and Kolkata airports by the Airports Authority of India (AAI). To ensure balanced airport development, a comprehensive financing plan for the development of 35 non-metro airports has been approved by the COI in June 2006, with project completion for 10 non-metro airports by March 2008, another 10 by March 2009, and the balance 15 by March 2010. In the North-East, 11 operational airports are being taken up for upgradation, and 3 greenfield airports would be constructed.

12.16 Revamping of AAI is expected to be approved shortly, which would include upgrading of Air Traffic Control (ATC) services. A National Facilitation Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to resolve inter-Ministerial and Centre-States' issues such as airport usage (including customs, immigration and security), encroachments, land acquisitions, performance standards, city connectivity through expressways and/or metros, and environmental clearances. A Task Force has also been constituted by the COI in April 2007 to finalise a plan for city connectivity of 10 selected airports in consultation with the respective State governments.

### National Highways

12.17 Government has set ambitious plans for upgradation of National Highways in a phased manner, 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 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.

12.18 The following PPP projects in National Highways are likely to be awarded during 2007-08:

#### Target for 2007-08 (Km.)

NHDP Phase	Completion	Tolling	Award of Concession
I	437	1,896	-
II	2,013	-	811
III	-	-	3,278
IV	-	-	-
V	-	-	2,995
VI	-	-	-

### Ports

12.19 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. A target of awarding 52 berths in 2006-12 has been set, of which 18 are to be awarded in 2007-08. Proposals for the phased transfer of existing container berths to the PPP mode would be considered on a case by case basis.

12.20 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 would be reviewed by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the COI.

12.21 Recognising that the shipping industry is moving towards large vessels, a plan for capital dredging of major ports has also been initiated for implementation. 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.

12.22 The Financing plan for the development of ports has been prepared, and the report of the Task Force on the Tariff Setting Mechanism and Bidding

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	Construction of WQ6 berth (255m)	46.61
4	Construction of EQ.10 jetty at inner harbour	23.30
	<b>ENNORE</b>	
5	Container Terminal	1300.00
	<b>TUTICORIN</b>	
6	Conversion of berth No. 8 as Container Terminal	150.00
7	Development of outer harbour – construction of 6 berths	4350.60
	<b>COCHIN</b>	
8	International cruise terminal	303.00
9	LNG regassification terminal	2200.00
10	Bunkering Terminal	95.00
	<b>NEWMANGLORE</b>	
11	Mechanized iron ore handling at berth No. 14	103.00
12	Dedicated berth for Suzlon	142.00
	<b>MORMUGAO</b>	
13	Development of berth No.7 on BOT basis for handling bulk cargo Jawaharlal Nehru	200.00
14	Extension of container berth by 330 mtrs and other facilities	600.00
	<b>KANDLA</b>	
15	13 to 16 Multipurpose cargo berths	440.00
16	Creation of berthing and allied facilities of Terka and Tuna	587.00
17	Bunkering Terminal	40.00

Parameters has been approved by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the COI. The following PPP projects in major ports are to be awarded during 2007-08:

## Railways

12.23 Indian Railways' current strategy is to leverage private capital through PPPs to the maximum extent in areas which are amenable to private participation in

order to improve efficiencies and control costs.

12.24 In order to create capacity and improve quality of services, Dedicated Railway Freight Corridor Projects are being built on western and eastern high-density routes 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. The eastern corridor of 1,232 km will

connect Ludhiana to Sonnagar via Dadri and Khurja, thus facilitating transfer from one corridor to another. The eastern corridor will further get extended to Kolkata to connect the proposed deep-sea port in the region. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has completed its study on possible assistance in these two corridors, and the Preliminary Engineering Survey has been carried out by RITES. An SPV, Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd, has been incorporated on 30 October 2006, to plan, construct and maintain infrastructure, and for the operation of trains. Feasibility studies for DFCs on the North-South, East-West, East-South and South-South routes would also be taken up. Requisite surveys and project reports are in progress.

12.25 Redevelopment and modernisation of 21 selected railway stations, including at New Delhi, were approved in June 2007 through the PPP route, which may include the possibility of areas around the stations and the air space above platforms to be commercially developed. The architect for preparing the feasibility report for the New Delhi Railway Station has been appointed, while tenders for the Patna Railway Station have been initiated. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to examine and to finalise the MCA for submission to the COI. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to resolve issues arising from time to time and to monitor progress in implementation.

12.26 In light of the increasing containerization of cargo, in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways has announced a scheme to allow private operators besides CONCOR in the movement of container traffic. Indian Railways has already executed concession agreements with 15 operators to run container trains.

12.27 Railways also intend to partner with State Governments, private logistics operators and infrastructure providers to establish multi modal logistic

parks equipped with rail sidings, sheds, large inland container depots, warehouses, office buildings, highway connectivity, and small assembly units for processing imported raw materials for export.

## **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme**

12.28 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with a view to enhancing competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through PPP 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 25% is financed by other stakeholders with a minimum industry contribution of 15% of the project cost. The project is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under Companies/Societies Act. A total of 26 projects with total cost of Rs. 1,766.18 crore involving central grant of Rs. 952.10 crore have been sanctioned under IIUS. Central grant of Rs. 437.38 crore has been released to various Special Purpose Vehicles. 17 projects are likely to be completed by end-2007-08. Provision of Rs. 180 crore has been made in 2007-08 for these projects.

## **Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP)**

12.29 The Government launched a Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) in August 2005, under which PPPs are being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), with industry associations/group of entrepreneurs being the main promoters. The estimated project cost for common infrastructure and common facilities is Rs. 2,411.20 crore, of which Government of India assistance would be Rs. 862.55 crore, and 2219 entrepreneurs are expected to put up their units in these parks covering an area of 2946 acre. Plan outlay of Rs. 450 crore has been made for 2007-08 for the scheme.

## CHAPTER - 13

# External Environment:- Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

### External Sector Dimensions

13.1 Managing the balance of payments is obviously one important challenge and an assessment of prospects in this dimension has been one of the basic functions of macro-economic planning. It is important to note that transition to the new liberalized system has not posed problems on the external front. We have not had a balance of payments crisis since 1991, despite the global slow down after the East Asian crisis of 1997 and the sharp rise in oil prices in 2005. Contrary to the traditional fears that liberalization would exacerbate the scarcity of foreign exchange and make it difficult to manage the external of payments position, our actual experience has been a surfeit of riches.

### Global Economic Situation

13.2 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its

World Economic Outlook, 2007 provides a broad overview of the recent trends in growth of output in advanced economies as well as in other emerging and developing countries. *The average global growth rate has been shown to be 5.4% for 2006.* The world economy is expected to continue to grow robustly, albeit at a slower pace than in 2006. The average projected global growth rate has been shown to be 5.4% for 2006 and 4.9% for 2007. The trend is likely to continue in 2008. The slow down of the economic growth will be more pronounced in the United States. Although, it is expected to recover in 2008. The emerging and developing countries are expected to grow strongly but at a reduced pace than in 2006. China and India will continue to lead the developing countries. This is expected to continue in 2008.

13.3 In case of India IMF has projected real GDP to grow by 8.4% in 2007 as shown in Table 1.2.1.

**Table 1.2.1 Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections**

	(Annual percent change unless otherwise noted)				Difference from	
	Current Projection				April 2006 Projection	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007	2008
<b>World Output</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	—	—
Advanced Economies	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.7	-0.2	—
United States	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	-0.7	-0.4
Euro area 1.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	
Germany 0.9	2.7	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.4	
France 1.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	-0.2	—	
Japan 1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	0.2	-0.1	
United Kingdom	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	0.1	0.2
Other emerging market & developing countries	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.1	0.3	0.2
Africa 5.6	5.5	6.2	5.8	0.3	0.5	
China 10.4	10.7	10.0	9.5	—	—	
India 9.2	9.2	8.4	7.8	1.1	0.7	

(Source: World Economic Outlook 2007, IMF)

The table also shows that in 2007 India's growth, though higher than the world average, has declined as compared to the preceding year and a further decline is anticipated in 2008. Low income countries in Africa have also maintained impressive growth rate as per the projections made by IMF. Table-1.2.1.

### Foreign Trade Policy :

13.4 To further the momentum to export growth and for creating employment, the Government of India announced the Annual Supplement 2007 to the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-08). This was intended to deepen the incentives provided under the focus products and focus market schemes, besides reducing the transaction costs in foreign trade. In order to support agriculture exports, the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana Scheme are being expanded to include more commodities such as coconut oil, soyabean oil, potato flakes, meals and flours and cardamom. For handloom and handicrafts industries, arrangements are being made to provide for tools, machinery and equipment within the present duty-free entitlement ceiling as so to enable these rural based activities to modernize and meet the market challenges. Likewise, machinery and equipment needed by the gems and jewellery sector would be covered within the present duty-free entitlement limit. With a view to facilitating the export of services from India, all the services rendered abroad and charged on exports from India would be exempted from the payment of service tax. In order to reduce transaction costs and delays, the Annual Supplement announced on-line verification of documents under the various export promotion schemes, discontinuation of the restrictive requirement of block-wise fulfillment

### Foreign Trade

13.5 India's balance of payments during 2006-07 continued to be buoyant although there was some deceleration in the merchandise export and non-oil import growth, from the strong pace of the previous year. The current account deficit remained modest and as a proportion of GDP was of the same level as

a year ago (1.05%).

13.6 With the growing openness of the economy, there has been closer integration with the global economy. The ratio of India's merchandise export to GDP has been rising. Import intensity has also been on the rise as a result of enhancement in export capabilities and international competitiveness. A shift towards IT & ITES has also strengthened India's balance of payment.

### Exports

13.7 India's merchandise export recorded a growth of 22.5% during 2006-07 as compared with 23.4% during 2005-06. Commodity wise data reveal that engineering goods and petroleum products recorded as strong growth during 2006-07, while export of other principle items showed a moderation in growth. Exports of primary products posted a growth of 19.4% in 2006-07 as compared to 20.8% in 2005-06. Details of India's export are given in Table 1.2.2

13.8 Export growth was broad-based. Exports of primary products benefited, inter alia from the strengthening of commodity prices. Within agricultural exports tea, tobacco, spices and sugar and molasses maintained high growth during 2006-07. The slight decline in exports of chemicals and related products is mainly due to the slow down of growth in exports of Residual Chemicals & Allied products. Indian textile exports, after registering a sharp acceleration in 2005-06, slowed down in 2006-07. The slowing down of Textiles & Textile Products, Gems & Jewellery and Handicrafts also affected the export growth. However, there has been an increase in the growth in exports of Engineering goods.

### Imports

13.9 Growth of India's merchandise imports moderated to 27.8% during 2006—07 from 33.8% a year ago. Growth in oil imports moderated to 29.8% during 2006-07 as against 47.3% a year ago. This

**Table-1.2.2**  
**India's Exports Of Principal Commodities** (US \$ million)

COMMODITIES	2004-05	2005-06R	2006-07P	Percentage Variation	
				(2)/(1)	(3)/(2)
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>I PRIMARY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>13,553</b> <b>(16.2)</b>	<b>16,377</b> <b>(15.9)</b>	<b>19,548</b> <b>(15.5)</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>A. Agricultural &amp; Allied Products</b>	8,475 (10.1)	10,214 (9.9)	12,515 (9.9)	20.5	22.5
1. Rice	1,507	1,405	1,555	-6.7	10.7
2. Marine Products	1,440	1,589	1,744	10.4	9.7
<b>B. Ores &amp; Minerals</b>	5,079 (6.1)	6,164 (6.0)	7,033 (5.6)	21.4	14.1
<b>II Manufactured Goods</b>	<b>60,731</b> <b>(72.7)</b>	<b>72,563</b> <b>(70.4)</b>	<b>82,818</b> <b>(65.6)</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>A. Leather &amp; Manufactures</b>	2,422 (2.9)	2,698 (2.6)	2,933 (2.3)	11.4	8.7
<b>B. Chemicals &amp; Related Products.</b>	12,444 (14.9)	14,770 (14.3)	16,727 (13.2)	18.7	13.3
Residual Chemicals & Allied products	512	718	750	40.1	4.5
<b>C. Engineering Goods</b>	17,348 (20.8)	21,719 (21.1)	29,079 (23.0)	25.2	33.9
<b>D. Textiles &amp; Textile Products</b>	13,555 (16.2)	16,402 (15.9)	17,010 (13.5)	21.0	3.7
<b>E. Gems &amp; Jewellery</b>	13,762 (16.5)	15,529 (15.1)	15,586 (12.3)	12.8	0.4
<b>F. Handicrafts</b>	377 (0.5)	462 (0.4)	372 (0.3)	22.4	-19.5
<b>III. Petroleum Products</b>	<b>6,989</b> <b>(8.4)</b>	<b>11,640</b> <b>(11.3)</b>	<b>18,552</b> <b>(14.7)</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>59.4</b>
<b>IV. Others</b>	<b>2,263</b> <b>(2.7)</b>	<b>2,511</b> <b>(2.4)</b>	<b>5,414</b> <b>(4.3)</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>
<b>Total Exports (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>83,536</b>	<b>1,03,091</b>	<b>1,26,331</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>

P: Provisional

(Source: Annual Report 2006-07, RBI)

reflects some slow down of growth in price of the Indian basket of crude oil (12.7% during 2006-07 as compared with 42.2% during 2005-06). The growth of volume of oil imports, however, was 19.3% during 2006-07 which was significantly higher than 4.2% a year ago. Growth in non oil imports moderated to 26.9% during 2006-07 from 28.8% a year ago. Imports of capital goods continue to exhibit a buoyant growth of 40.6% during 2006-07. India's imports during 2006-07 had been maintained at US \$ 1,90,566 million, reflecting a growth rate of 27.8% as against 33.8% in the previous year. Oil imports at US

\$ 57.0 billion increased by 29.8 per cent during 2006-07. Capital goods remained the mainstay of imports, amounting for almost 61 per cent of the increase in non-oil non-billion imports during 2006-07.

### Foreign Investment

13.10 Net capital inflows to India remained buoyant (4.9% of GDP), far exceeding the current account deficit. Higher capital flows could be attributed to the strengthening of macro economic fundamentals, greater investor confidence and ample global liquidity.

Details regarding the structure of India's import is given in Table-1.2.3.

**Table-1.2.3**  
**India's Imports Of Principal Commodities**

Commodity Group	US \$ million				
	2004-05	2005-06R	2006-07P	Percentage variation	
	1	2	3	(1)/(2) 4	(2)/(3) 5
<b>I Bulk Imports</b>	<b>42,401</b> (38.0)	<b>61,086</b> (41.0)	<b>83,343</b> (43.7)	<b>44.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>A. Petroleum, Petroleum products &amp; Related Material</b>	<b>29,844</b> (26.8)	<b>43,963</b> (29.5)	<b>57,074</b> (29.9)	<b>47.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>B. Bulk Consumption Goods</b>	<b>3,105</b> (2.8)	<b>2,767</b> (1.9)	<b>3,291</b> (1.7)	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>C. Other Bulk items</b>	<b>9,452</b> (8.5)	<b>14,356</b> (9.6)	<b>22,978</b> (12.1)	<b>51.9</b>	<b>60.1</b>
1. Fertilizers	1,377	2,127	3,143	54.5	47.8
2. Non Ferrous Metals	1,310	1,844	2,606	40.8	41.3
3. Metalliferous Ores Metal scrap	2,469	3,882	8,334	57.3	114.7
4. Iron & Steel	2,670	4,572	6,426	71.3	40.5
<b>II Non-Bulk Imports</b>	<b>69,117</b> (62.0)	<b>80,080</b> (59.0)	<b>1,07,233</b> (56.3)	<b>27.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>A. Capital Good</b>	<b>25,135</b> (22.5)	<b>37,666</b> (25.3)	<b>52,944</b> (27.8)	<b>49.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>
1. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	6818	10,010	13,849	46.8	38.4
2. Electronics Goods incl. Computer Software	10,660	14,144	16,887	32.7	19.4
<b>B. Mainly Export Related Items</b>	<b>17,096</b> (15.3)	<b>18,641</b> (12.5)	<b>17,853</b> (9.4)	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	9,423	9,134	7,487	-3.1	-18.0
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	5,700	6,984	7,811	22.5	11.8
<b>C. Others</b>	<b>26,886</b> (24.1)	<b>31,772</b> (21.3)	<b>36,426</b> (19.1)	<b>18.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>
1. Professional Instruments etc. except electrical.	1,530	1,973	2,329	8.9	18.1
2. Coal, coke & Briquettes etc.	3,198	3,869	4,595	21.0	18.8
<b>Total Imports (I+II)</b>	<b>1,11,517</b>	<b>1,49,166</b>	<b>1,90,566</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>

P:Provisional

Source:( Annual report 2006-07,RBI)

13.11 Both direct and Portfolio Foreign Investment flows increased during 2005-06 as shown in the Table 1.2.4. FDI flows into India increased to US\$20,214 million in 2005-06 from US\$15366 million in 2004-05 due to positive investment climate, improved growth prospects and initiatives aimed at rationalizing and liberalizing the FDI policy and simplifying the procedure.

### Foreign Exchange Reserves and Inward Remittances

13.12 The level of foreign exchange reserves comprises of foreign currency assets, gold, SDRs and reserve tranche position with the IMF. With capital flows remaining significantly higher than the current



**Table-1.2.4**  
**Foreign Investment Flows To India (US\$ million)**

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 P
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Direct Investment (I+II+III)</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>7,722</b>	19,531
I. Equity (a+b+c+d+e)	<b>3,778</b>	<b>5,820</b>	16,065
(a) Government (SIA/FIPB)	1,062	1,126	2,156
(b) RBI	1,258	2,233	7,151
(c) NRI	930	2,181	6,278#
(d) Acquisition of shares*	528	280	480
(e) Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,679</b>	2,936
<b>II. Re-Invested Earnings</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>226</b>	530
<b>III Other Capital #</b>			
<b>B. Portfolio Investment (a+b+c)</b>	<b>12,492</b>	7,003	
(a) GDRs/ADRs	613	2,552	3,776
(b) FIIs @	8,686	14	2
(c) Off-shore funds and others	16		
<b>C. Total (A+B)</b>	<b>15,366</b>	<b>20,214</b>	<b>26,534</b>

Source: (Annual Report 2006-07, RBI)

P : Provisional

- : Nil/Negligible

\* : Relates to acquisition of shares of Indian companies by non-residence under section 6 of the FEMA,1999.

# : Include swap of shares of US\$ 3.1 billion.

@ : Data represent net inflow funds by FIIs.

account deficit, the overall balance of payments continued to record large surplus during 2006-07. As a result, foreign exchange reserves increased by US\$47.6 billion during 2006-07 to US\$199.2 billion at end-March 2007. As at end-March 2007, the total quantum of India's contribution under the Financial Transactions Plan (FTP) of the IMF was SDR 493 million.

13.13 India held the 5<sup>th</sup> largest stock of international reserves among Emerging Market Economies (EMEs) at end-March, 2007. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves are at a comfortable level as reflected by different reserve adequacy indicators. Total reserves were equivalent of 12.4 months of imports at end-March, 2007, and 16.6 times the short term debt.

## External Debt

13.14 India's external debt stock at end of March 2007 reached US \$ 155.0 billion. The increase in the external debt during 2006-07 was mainly on account of a rise in external commercial borrowings accounting for nearly 55.6% of the increase in the total external debt during 2006-07. Commercial bank loans increased from US\$ 16.4 billion at end-March, 2006 to US\$ 25.8 billion at end-March, 2007, securitized borrowings increased from US\$ 9.7 billion to US\$ 15.7 billion. NRI deposits and trade credit (up to 1 year maturity) as per Table-1.2.5 are \$ 39.6 billion and \$ 6.96 billion respectively. All components of external debt recorded an increase.

13.15 The ratio of external debt to GDP has witnessed a steady decline since the 1990s. As at end-March 2007 foreign exchange reserves were 128.5% in excess of the stock of external debt. Current receipts exceeded external debt stock by 63.1%, reflecting sustained robust growth in exports

of goods, services and remittances. The ratio of the short term debt to total debt ratio (%) and short term debt to foreign exchange reserves remain relatively modest. The debt service ratio fell to 4.8 % in 2006-07 (Table-1.2.6)

**Table-1.2.5**  
**India's External Debt** (US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Item	End-March 2006	End-March 2007	Variation during 2005-06	
				Amount	Per cent
1		2	3	4	5
1	Multilateral	32,559	35,641	3,082	9.5
2	Bilateral	15,727	16,104	377	2.4
3	Trade Credit	5,398	6,964	1,566	29.0
4	External Commercial Borrowings	26,869	42,780	15,911	59.2
5	NRI Deposit	35,134	39,624	4,490	12.8
6	Rupee Debt	2,031	1,949	-82	-4.0
7	Long-term(1 to 6)	1,17,718	1,43,062	25,344	21.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,26,414</b>	<b>1,55,033</b>	<b>28,619</b>	<b>22.6</b>

(Source:Annual Report 2006-07,RBI)

**Table-1.2.6**  
**External Debt Service Payments** (US\$million)

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07
1.	External Debt to GDP Ratio	15.8	16.4
2.	Short Term Debt to Total Debt Ratio(%)	6.9	7.7
3	Short Term Debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves Ratio (%)	5.7	6.0
4	Foreign Exchange Reserves to External Debt Ratio (%)	119.9	128.5
5	Debt Service Ratio (%)	9.9	4.8
6.	Interest Payments to Current Receipts Ratio(%)	2.8	2.3
7	Debt to Current Receipts Ratio(%)	64.2	63.1
8	Liability Service Ratio (%)	11.2	8.2

Source : ( Annual Report 2006-07,RBI)

## CHAPTER - 14

# Education

### Education

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 envisages improvement in access and quality of education at all levels including technical and professional education. The National Common Minimum Programme which came into force in the year 2004-05 has also reiterated the importance of investment in basic education and increasing access to higher education.

#### 14.1 Elementary Education & Literacy

14.1 Elementary education has been given the highest priority. As against the total outlay of Rs. 43,825 Cr (Central Sector) in the Tenth Plan allocation for Education, an amount Rs. 30,000 Cr has been allocated for Elementary Education (including Rs. 1250 crore for Adult Education).

14.2 The major schemes and programmes of the Department of School Education & Literacy (SE&L) relating to Elementary Education during the Tenth Five Year Plan are: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (including Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE), National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) (commonly known as the Mid-day Meal Scheme), Teacher Education and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV).

14.3. The main vehicle at present for providing elementary education to all children is a comprehensive programme called the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** which has been operational since 2001. This is a flagship

programme implemented by the Government of India in partnership with the State Governments through a 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 enrolment of girl students, teacher education and training. The programme addresses the needs of about 20 crore children in over 12.37 lakh habitations through 10.42 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools as per Selected Education Statistics (2004-05).

#### Objectives of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternative School, 'Back to School' Camp by 2003, revised to 2005 during the Mid-term appraisal of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- All children complete eight years of schooling by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.

#### Review of 2006-07

14.4 The year 2006-07 was the last year of the

Tenth Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the NCMP commitment to basic education, the BE allocation of Rs.12531.76 crore for Elementary Education & Literacy under Annual Plan 2005-06 was enhanced to Rs.17128 crore during 2006-07. A two per cent education cess has been levied on income tax, excise duty, customs duty, corporation tax and service tax since 2004 for financing basic quality education. Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh, a non-lapsable fund for funding SSA and MDM has been established and the proceeds of the education cess go into it.

14.5 Out of the allocation of Rs.17128 crore for Elementary Education & Literacy, Rs. 16892.50 crore is for Elementary Education and Rs.235.50 crore for Adult Education Programmes.

14.6 The focused implementation of the SSA in the Tenth Plan has led to a significant development in the field of basic education. There has been a special emphasis to ensure enrolment of all out-of- school children in the elementary schools and EGS/AIE centres. The focus has been on improving the existing infrastructure of regular schools as well as on alternate strategies for mainstreaming children who have been left out of schooling due to various reasons.

### (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

14.7 The progress during 2006-07 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 2.49 crore since the beginning of the Tenth Plan to 70 lakh in March,2007.
- Around 7.95 lakhs teachers have been recruited under the SSA to ensure an appropriate pupil-teacher ratio.
- More than 1.93 lakh new schools were opened.
- 157516 school buildings (civil works) have been constructed, 650442 additional classrooms have been completed, 158361 drinking water facilities and 203577 toilets were completed.
- 29.52 lakh teachers have been covered through

regular teacher training programmes of 20 days.

- About 6.4 crore children received free text books.
- 5.75 lakh Children with Special Need (CWSN) have been provided the required assistance.

14.8 Other important components of SSA are the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE), which 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. For 2006-07, 1.01 lakh EGS Centres have been sanctioned for 69 lakh children. Enrollment in EGS Centres progressively reduced, as more and more children mainstreamed to regular schools and as EGS Centres were upgraded to primary schools.

14.9 SSA has given special focus by way of investments to districts with more than 20% Muslim population. Targeted sanctions were provided to meet the educational infrastructure gaps in schools, classrooms and teachers. Provision has been made for meeting the educational needs of 22 lakh children who are out of school, through EGS/ Alternative and Innovative Education. Over ten thousand Madarasas and Maqtabas have been covered for support under AIE component to teach formal school curriculum, for children not going to school after religious education. Over 428 KGBV residential schools exclusively for girls have been sanctioned to educationally backward blocks with predominance of minority population. There is a provision of training of Urdu teachers.

14.10 Household surveys and special surveys have been conducted by all States to identify Children with Special Needs (CWSN). About 2.4 million CWSN have been identified, out of which 1.99 million are enrolled in schools and EGS/ AIE / home bound education centres.

14.11 Emphasis is being given on improvement in the quality of education. Programmes of remedial teaching are being implemented. Independent testing of children and school grading systems are in place in several States. Computer aided learning has also been introduced.

14.12 A continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supervision system has been developed by NCERT in collaboration with academic bodies across the country in the form of Quality Monitoring Tools. All States have trained their personnel and operationalizing the tools effectively.

### **(b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

Keeping in view, the need for further increase in the nutrition level of the primary school children, the scheme has been further revised in June 2006. The revised norm consists of 450 calories and 12 gm. of protein contents in the cooked mid-day meal. The Central Govt. provides assistance for cooking cost in North East States @ 1.80 per child per school per day, provided the State Govt. contributes a minimum of 20 paise and for other States and UTs @ Rs.1.50 per child per school day provided the State Govt. / UT Admn. contributes a minimum of 50 paise. There is also a provision for assistance for construction of kitchen cum store @ Rs 60,000 per unit and cooking/ kitchen devices @ Rs 5000 per school in a phased manner. 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 feeding has been launched from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2006. States have been exhorted to mobilize mothers of all school children to take turns to supervise the preparation and serving of meals, to ensure regularity and quality.

14.13 A budget provision of Rs.5348 crore was provided for the scheme during 2006-07. During the year 21.60 lakh Metric Tonnes (MTs) was allocated out of which 55.73% was lifted by States upto December, 2006. Central Assistance was released for

94,500 schools for kitchen sheds and 2.6 lakh schools for kitchen devices. The programme has reached about 12 crore children enrolled over 9.5 lakh schools/ EGS centres. Feedback on the programme points to positive impact on 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 the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission.

### **(c) The Teacher Education Scheme**

The Teacher Education Scheme was launched in 1987-88 to create an institutional infrastructure to provide academic and technical resource support for continuous education and training of school teachers. The scheme has been revised for the Tenth Plan and guidelines of the revised scheme were issued to States in January 2004, with emphasis on operationalizing the sanctioned Districts Institutes of Educational Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs), for improving the quality of teacher training programmes in them. Since the inception of the scheme in 1987-88, a total of 568 DIETs/DRCs and 135 CTEs/IASEs have been sanctioned/approved upto 30.12.2006.

### **(d) The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme**

The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched in July 2004 to encourage greater participation of girls in education at the upper primary level. Under the scheme 2180 residential schools at that level have been sanctioned for girls predominantly belong to SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) having a high gender gap and low female literacy rate compared to the national average. 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. During 2006-07, 253 KGBVs have been set up in blocks having a predominantly Muslim population and 457 and 242 in ST and SC blocks respectively. A total number of 71,231 girls have been enrolled in 1226 KGBV schools opened of which 26.% are SCs and 33% are STs. This scheme will be working as part of SSA w.e.f. 1.4.2007.

### Adult Education

14.14 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.

#### Cumulative progress under Adult Education

- The literacy rate in 2001 has been recorded at 64.84 per cent as against 52.21 percent in 1991.
- The gap in the male and female literacy rate has declined from 24.84 per cent in 1991 census to 21.59 percent in 2001.
- Significant decline in absolute number of non-literates from 328.88 million in 1991 to 304 million in 2001.
- Out of the total 604 districts in the country, 597 districts have been covered under the Adult Education programmes – 101 under Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), 171 under Post Literacy Programme and 325 under Continuing Education Programme. About 120.35 million persons have been made literate so far. About 60% of the beneficiaries are woman, while 22% and 12% belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

14.15 The MHRD is concentrating on uncovered districts and those having a female literacy rate below 30%. The focus continues to be on women and those belonging to disadvantaged groups. Projects of Residual Literacy have already been taken up in 30

districts of Rajasthan, 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 1 district of Bihar, 14 districts of Karnataka, 3 districts of Tripura, 12 districts of Madhya Pradesh and 8 districts of West Bengal.

14.16 The council of the NLMA in its meeting held in April 2005 identified 150 districts of the country which have the lowest literacy rates in the country for launching a special literacy drive, with special focus on the minority groups, persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and other backward sections of the society by drawing up implementation strategies suited to the specific needs of the group, section of the society or region. So far, 134 districts have been covered under the Special Literacy drive. Through ongoing TLCs/ PLPs as well as newly sanctioned PRI projects.

14.17 The other major schemes under Adult Education presently in operation are: the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and the Continuing Education Programme. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan run a number of vocational programmes for socio-economic backward and educationally disadvantaged groups including neo/semi-literates. During 2005-06 about 16.74 lakh persons have benefited through vocational programmes. The scope of activities of the JSS has since been enlarged and infrastructure strengthened to enable it to function as a district repository of vocational/ technical skills. About 70% beneficiaries are women. At present there are 196 JSSs. The Continuing Education Centres provide learning opportunities to neo-literates in area specific and need based skills. They also provide quality of life improvement programmes for the learners. During the current financial year, 20 new districts have been covered under Continuing Education Scheme. With this addition, continuing education programmes are running in 325 districts.

#### Annual Plan 2007-08

14.18 During the current year the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.19027 crore for the Department of Elementary Education and

Literacy which is 11.09% increase over the previous year's corresponding allocation of Rs.17128 crore. In the ensuing year steps shall be taken to strengthen the implementation of the two major programmes, namely the SSA and the Mid-Day Meal.

- (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provision has been made for 5 lakh additional classrooms, 2 lakh additional teachers. There will be focus on quality and improving learning level. Dropout rates are expected to be reduced by 6% age points at elementary level. There will also be focus on selected districts for reducing out of school children and social categories. Independent assessment on critical aspects of SSA- student attendance, teacher attendance and mid-term learner achievement survey.
- (b) The Mid-Day Meal Scheme has been provided a higher outlay of Rs.7324 crore during the Annual Plan 2007-08. The scheme will be upgraded to cover the upper primary school children in all the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. The scheme is expected to cover about 15 crore children.
- (c) The Strategy of the National Literacy Mission will be revamped. Two new schemes are being started namely; (i) Adult Education and Skill development and (ii) Support to NGOs/ Institutions/ SRC for Adult Education & Skill development by integrating/ merging the existing schemes. The target for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is to achieve 85% literacy by the end of 2012. There will be emphasis on reduction in regional, social and gender disparities.

## 14.2 Secondary and 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 for entry into Higher Education. It deals with classes IX-XII.

### Existing Status

14.2.2 Out of the total eligible population of 9.29 crore in the age group (14-18), only 3.60 crore children were enrolled in secondary/senior secondary schools. This accounts for 39%.

### Tenth Plan Objectives

14.2.3 The Tenth 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.

14.2.4 The key issues relating to secondary education highlighted in the Tenth Plan are : greater focus on improving access; reducing disparities by emphasizing the Common School System; renewal of curricula with emphasis on vocationalisation and employment-oriented courses; expansion and diversification of the Open Learning System; reorganization of teacher training and greater use of ICT.

### Review of 2006-07

14.2.5 The year 2006-07 was the fifth and final year of the Tenth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1067 crore was approved for the secondary education sector under Annual Plan 2006-07 in the Central Sector.

14.2.6 In the Secondary Sector, there are five apex level national institutions for Schools Education (Central Sector) and four Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are in operation during the Tenth Plan period.

14.2.7 The Apex Institutions are the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT), the Navaodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan (KVS), the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and the Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA).

## Central Sector Schemes

14.2.8 The details of activities undertaken by the Central Institutes in the year under review are as follows:

As on 30.10.2006, 543 **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs)** are functional in 34 States/UTs with more than 1.89 lakh students on roll. These are pace setting schools providing quality modern education to the 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. In 2006-07, the percentage of students belonging to SC's, ST's, girls and rural areas are well above the national average: SC's-23.91%; ST's-16.21%; Girls-35.01% in Rural-77.35%

**Kendriya Vidyalayas Schools** primarily cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. There were 933 Kendriya Vidyalayas with an enrolment of 9.50 lakh students (as on 31.8.2006). These schools have improved their academic standards and performance due to regular monitoring and remedial measures. As against the All India CBSE results 2006, for class X and XII of 77.16 % and 79.55 % respectively, the performance of KV's in these exams was 90.65 % and 92.89 % respectively.

**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. It functions in almost all aspects of school education. During the year under review the National Curriculum Framework was finalized. This has now been translated into the languages of Schedule VIII of the Constitution.

14.2.9 Following the approval of National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, the Curriculum Group has initiated a series of activities for the dissemination of NCF-2005. In addition to the academic and technical

support, NCERT has initiated a programme of financial support of Rs. 10 lakhs to each State/UT so that they undertake systematic review of syllabi and textbooks keeping in view States' /UTs' specific needs. Audio-video teleconferencing through EDUSAT to orient around 4000 teacher educators from 13 States/UTs on NCF-2005 and orientation programme for senior level heads of DAV schools on NCF-2005 were taken up as part of the dissemination activity. Education in tune with the ideas of NCF-2005 is at the final stage. Studies on the process perspective engaged in the development of NCF-2005 and critical appraisal of interventions and strategies emerging from researches in the education of Scheduled Castes Children are completed. English and Hindi versions of NCF-2005, a folder on NCF-2005, both in Hindi and English, and also the position papers (English) have been brought out in print form.

**National Institute of Open School (NIOS)** is an autonomous organization providing continuing education from primary to pre-degree, to those who have missed the opportunity to complete schooling. Currently (2005-06), it has about 13 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, centres have been set up in UAE, Kuwait, Nepal and Canada. The NIOS has been pursuing its mission of reaching the unreached by providing opportunities for continuing education to those who have missed opportunities to complete school education. During the year under review, the curriculum of the senior secondary stage has been revised keeping in view the new National Curriculum framework 2005. The curricula for four new subjects, namely Environmental Science, Sanskrit, Business Computing and Web Technology and Networking at senior secondary level have been developed and learning materials in these subjects are being prepared.

14.2.10 The NIOS is endeavoring to make suitable adaptations in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) to suit the requirements of the Open Schooling System. The revised courses of study at



the Senior Secondary stage are being prepared in the light of the provisions of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005). The new Self Instructional Materials (SIM) for Senior Secondary stage in different subjects will be made available to the NIOS learners from the years 2007-08.

14.2.11 The NIOS programmes pay special attention towards requirements of the first generation learners, physically, mentally and visually challenged learners and pupil from disadvantaged sections of the society.

**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's strength. During the span of 43 years of its functioning the number of schools has increased to 79 with a total enrolment of 9755.

### Joint Indo Mongolian School Project

14.2.12 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 Ulanbator, 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.

14.2.13 **Centrally Sponsored Schemes - The Secondary Education** has four Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

#### (a) Access and Equity

The scheme is for strengthening of Boarding/ Hostel Facilities for Girl Students from class VI to XII. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being given @ Rs. 10,000, per boarder as recurring expenditure and Rs. 3000 per boarder as non-recurring expenditure to the eligible voluntary organizations. Assistance is given for a maximum of 150 inmates in a single hostel. Preference is given to organizations having girls hostels in educationally backward districts, particularly those predominantly

inhabited by SCs/STs and educational backward minorities. As against BE 2006-07 of Rs. 9.00 Crore, the Expenditure was Rs. 5.90 Crores or (RE). This scheme is slated for merger with 'SUCCESS' in the XI th Plan.

#### (b) Quality Improvement in Schools

In November, 2005, the Government approved the composite scheme of **Quality improvement in Schools** which is a merger of five Ninth Plan schemes, namely, Improvement of Science Education in schools, Environmental Orientation to School Education, National Population Education Project, Introduction of Yoga in Schools, International Science Olympiads. It has been decided by MHRD to transfer the component of "improvement of science education in schools" to the State Governments/UTs as a state sector scheme. The other four components would be implemented by the NCERT, an autonomous body under MHRD.

#### (c) ICT

**ICT in schools** 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 are contributed by the States/UTs. Each school is provided with 10 PCs/Printers/CPU, 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, 2004. During 2006-07, 3992 schools have been sanctioned assistance in 30 States / UT's. The anticipated expenditure under the scheme during 2006-07 is Rs. 60.20 crores.

#### (d) Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)

IEDC is a scheme to facilitate their integration

and ultimate retention 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 Scheme of IEDC, 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 stake holders has been done to develop the details of the proposed revised scheme.

14.2.14 Approximately, two lakh disabled children were benefited under the scheme during 2005-06. 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 th Plan.

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

14.2.15 During the year 2007-08, an outlay of Rs. 3164 crore was approved for the Secondary Education Sector, an increase of 197% over RE 2006-07 or Rs. 1067 crore.

### **Vocational Education**

14.2.16 The Vocationalisation of Secondary Education provides for diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and it provides an alternative for those pursuing higher education.

14.2.17 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of

Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 levels is being implemented since 1988. The revised scheme is in operation since 1992-93. The scheme provides for financial assistance to the 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 organisations 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. The total Central assistance provided under the scheme since its inception is Rs. 754 crore. The vocational education scheme will be restructured in the light of the recommendations of the Task force on Skill Development.

### **14.3 Higher and Technical Education**

14.3.1 The Higher Education System has seen a major expansion in recent years. There are at present 378 Universities in all, of which 216 are State Universities, 23 Central Universities, 110 Deemed to be Universities, 11 Private Universities apart from five institutions established under States Legislation Acts and 13 institutes of national importance established by the Central legislation. Four new Central Universities have been created during 2006 through the Acts of Parliament. Arunachal Pradesh (Rajiv Gandhi National University) and Tripura University have been converted from State Universities into Central Universities, while a new University of Sikkim has been created. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages is being converted into Central University. In addition, there are 18,064 colleges including around 1902 women's colleges in the country. At the beginning of the academic year 2006-07, the total number of students enrolled in the formal system of education in universities/colleges was 110.28 lakhs of which 14.27 lakh (12.94%) were in University Departments and 96.01 lakh (87.06%) in affiliated

colleges. The enrolment of women students at the beginning of the academic year 2006-07 was 44.66 lakhs constituting 40.40% of the total enrolment. The gross enrolment ratio at University and Higher education is 9.97.

## Tenth Plan Objectives

14.3.2 Raising the enrolment of the population in the 18-23 age groups from 6% at the start of Tenth Plan to 10 % by the end of 2007 was a key objective of the Tenth Plan. Among the other issues flagged were : improving the quality of education; adoption of state-specific strategies; liberalizations of the higher education system; relevance of the curriculum, vocationalisation, networking through information technology; convergence of formal, non-formal education; increase in private participation; research in frontier areas of knowledge and meeting the challenges of internationalization of Indian education.

## Review of 2006-07

14.3.3 Under Annual Plan 2006-07 an outlay of Rs.1403.50 crores was approved for the University and Higher Education Sector which was reduced to Rs.1398.55 crores at the RE stage of 2006-07.

14.3.4 The UGC which is a Statutory Body set up for Coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of University Education accounts for 77 % of the total outlay in for University and Higher education sector to the tune of Rs. 2374 crores in the Annual Plan 2007-08. Financial Assistance is provided to Central Universities and a few deemed universities both under plan and non-plan while the assistance to State Universities and their affiliated colleges is provided only under Plan.

14.3.5 During the year under review various initiatives were taken by the MHRD/UGC for expansion/improvement of quality of higher education: (a) Four new Central Universities have been created during 2006 through Acts of Parliament. Arunachal Pradesh (Rajiv Gandhi National University) and Tripura University have been converted from State Universities

into Central Universities, while a new University of Sikkim has been created. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages is being converted into Central University. (b) The UGC is continuing the process of identifying more universities and colleges with potential for excellence (c) assistance is proposed to be provided for strengthening 32 publicly funded State universities which have not been receiving any grants from UGC. (d) One time assistance has been provided to 5003 colleges under UGC's purview which have poor infrastructure. This assistance is for upgradation of laboratories, libraries, computer centres, hostels etc.

14.3.6 Apart from the formal universities under the aegis of UGC, IGNOU and its Distance Education Council (DEC) have been promoting open and distance learning systems. As on date, there are 13 State Open Universities. IGNOU offers 126 programmes, consisting of 12 Doctoral Programmes, 20 Master's Degree Programmes, 15 Bachelor's Degree Programmes, 21 PG Diplomas, 20 Diplomas and 36 Certificate and Awareness Programmes. The total number of students registered during 2006 is 4,29,542 and the cumulative enrollment is about 15 lakh. The student support system network of IGNOU consists of 53 regional centres, 7 sub-regional centres 1400 Study Centres.

14.3.7 "Sakshat", a free one-stop portal for education has been launched by the MHRD in October 2006, to address education and learning needs of students, scholars, teachers and lifelong learners.

In addition to the University Sector, the MHRD provides funds to the following Research Institutes outside the University System. These are ICSSR, ICPR, ICHR, IAS, and the National Council of Rural Institutes.

## Oversight Committee.

14.3.8 Access to education is of utmost importance for educational advancement of disadvantaged sections. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act has, therefore, been

enacted and has been notified in January, 2007 in pursuance of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India, to provide statutory reservations to SCs, STs and OBCs in Central Education Institutions.

14.3.9 The Oversight Committee was constituted under the orders of the Prime Minister, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May, 2006 to look, *inter alia*, into the following aspects and submit its report by the 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2006 (subsequently extended to the 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2006).

(1) Implementation of 27% reservation for the OBCs in institutes of higher learning and

(2) Assessment of additional infrastructure and other requirements for increasing the overall availability of seats to a level so that the present level of seats available to the general category students does not decline.”

14.3.10 The report deals with those institutions which award degrees and diplomas under the Central Government and which fall under the administrative control of the Ministries of HRD, Health and Agriculture. Necessary resources have been provided to the Central Educational Institutions, to augment their intake capacity by 54% in a maximum staggered

Oversight Committee Sectoral and Year-wise Phasing of Expenditure							
Sl. No.	SECTOR	YEAR-WISE EXPENDITURE					TOTAL
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1.	Agriculture	39.57	30.67	22.81	22.52	17.22	132.79
2.	Central Universities	576.00	626.16	651.18	741.48	702.89	3297.71
3.	Management	80.08	64.21	49.96	50.49	40.22	284.97
4.	Medical	649.95	463.79	303.64	277.77	182.09	1877.23
5.	Engineering	2084.41	1582.88	1143.34	1110.62	824.27	6745.52
6.	Total	3430.00	2767.72	2170.94	2302.88	1766.68	12338.22
7.	Merit Scholar-ship Scheme	120.00	240.00	360.00	480.00	480.00	1680.00
8.	Research Fellowship	100.00	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	1500.00
9.	IT Infrastructure	628.00	311.00	291.00	261.00	261.00	1752.00
10.	Grand Total	4278.00	3518.72	3121.94	3343.88	3007.68	17270.22

period of three years in accordance with the Act, ensuring that reservations would not lead to any reduction in the seats as were available to unreserved categories before the coming into force of this Enactment.

The Oversight Committee has since submitted its recommendation. The Committee had proposed an investment of Rs. 17270.22 crores to be phased over a period of five years. The sectoral investments proposed are as under:

### Annual Plan 2007-08

14.3.11 Funds have been provided for the new schemes of (i) National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib (Rs. 5 crore) and ii) upgradation of Technical Institutes to the level of IIT (75 crore). An amount of Rs. 576 crores has been allocated under UGC for recommendations of OSC.

14.3.12 For the year 2007-08, an outlay of Rs. 3095.00 crore has been approved for the University and Higher Education Sector which is a 111 % increase

from the approved outlay of Rs. 1466.50 crore under BE 2006-07.

## Technical Education

14.3.13 Technical Education covers courses/programmes in Engineering, Technology, Management, Architecture, Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts and Crafts etc. Technical/management education is provided through the IITs, IIMs, IISc, RECs/NITs, Indian Instt. of Information Tech., National Instt. of Foundry & Forge Technology, National Instt. of Training & Industrial Engineering, North Eastern Regional Instt. Of Science & Tech., etc.

## Review of 2006-07

14.3.14 An outlay of Rs. 930 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 2006-07 which was enhanced to Rs. 932.21 crore at the RE stage.

14.3.15 During the year under review, new **initiatives for quality improvement** were undertaken by the MHRD. Two Indian Institutes of Scientific Education and Research Institutes of Scientific Education and Research (IISERs) have been set up at Kolkata and Pune. The objectives of these institutes are high caliber teaching and research in basic sciences and attracting high quality academic faculty. A third IISER is being set up at Mohali (Punjab) and two more have been proposed at Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.

14.3.16 The seven IITs and six IIMs have served the country extremely well and have done us proud. Three new IITs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have been approved. It has also been decided to establish a 7<sup>th</sup> IIM at Shillong in the North East. Two new Schools of Planning and Architecture are also proposed to be started at Vijayawada and Bhopal. In addition to the existing Indian Institute of Information Technology at Gwalior, Allahabad and Jabalpur under the Government of India, a new IIIT (Design and Manufacturing) has been approved to be established at Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu. Starting of 20 new IIITs so as to cover each major State is on

the anvil under the Public-Private Participation mode.

14.3.17 The second cycle of the first phase of the World Bank aided Technical Education quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) is being implemented in 13 States namely, A.P. Gujarat, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. In this cycle, 128 lead and network institutions have been selected. The Programme aims at up scaling and supporting the on-going efforts of the Government of India in improving quality and enhancing existing capacities of the institutions (including 18 Centrally funded NITs) and 114 state engineering/network institutions (including 20 polytechnics) are participating in the programme in the first phase, which coincides with the Tenth Plan period. The programme will benefit 10,000 graduating students, each year by imparting superior skills and training and will also enhance the professional development of 1000 teachers.

14.3.18 After the successful completion of Technician Education I & II projects, launched in the Country with the assistance of World Bank, for upgradation of Polytechnics in the country, the Government has launched another project called "Technician Education III" with the assistance of the World Bank. The Technician Education Project III envelops 12 existing and 9 new polytechnics in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

14.3.19 During the year under review, the community polytechnics (wings of existing polytechnics) were strengthened. At present there are 669 community polytechnics which provide a platform for transfer of appropriate technology to rural masses. The coverage of the scheme has been extended to 364 districts in the country in 07-08. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, about 13 lakh persons have been trained in various job oriented non-formal skills and trades.

14.3.20 A scheme for upgrading existing Polytechnics

to integrate the physically disabled in the main stream of technical and vocational education is emphasized. For this, 50 existing Poly-technics in different locations were selected and upgraded to introduce technical/vocational and continuing education programmes for persons with disabilities. This scheme is targeted to benefit about 1250 disabled students in formal diploma level courses and about 5000 students in short duration technical/vocational courses.

14.3.21 The Ministry of Human Resource Development launched the National Programme on Technology enhanced learn (NPTEL) in Sept, 2006 at IIT, Madras. The NPTEL is designed for creation of web and video courses by all the IITs and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This will supplement the efforts of the faculty and address the problem of non-availability of quality faculty and will improve the quality of Engineering and Management education in the country.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

14.3.22 An allocation of Rs. 3240 crore was approved for the Technical Education Sector for the Annual Plan 2007-08. During the year, programmes of IITs, SPA, and IISER will be expanded.

### Languages

#### Review of 2006-07

14.3.23 An allocation of Rs. 165 crore in the Languages Sector had been made under Annual Plan 2006-07 which was enhanced to Rs. 168.35 crore at the RE stage.

14.3.24 Promotion and development of the languages listed in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India including classical languages and English has received due attention.

14.3.25 The Language Bureau implements institutional schemes mainly for promotion of Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan, Kendriya Hindi Shiksha Mandal and Directorate of Hindi.

14.3.26 There are three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Languages Sector: (i) Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme (ii) Appointment of Language Teachers (iii) Development of Sanskrit through State Govts./UT's.

- (i) The revised Scheme of Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme has been in operation since a year. The basic objective is to provide educational infrastructure in primary/upper primary and secondary stages where such a need is felt based on a school mapping exercise. The revised scheme under the Tenth Plan will have two components of (a) Improvement of Infrastructure and facilities in schools located in areas of minorities concentration and (b) Modernisation of Madrasas – the Central Government will fund salary component of Science and Maths teachers and provide grants for purchase of Science and Maths kits.
- (ii) The revised scheme of Development of Sanskrit Education has been launched in 2003-04 whereby 100% financial grants are provided to the State Governments for modernization of Sanskrit Pathshalas and also for facilities for teaching Sanskrit in high schools, scholarships, honoring Sanskrit scholars, conducting seminars etc.
- (iii) The scheme of Appointment of Language Teachers is a merger of three schemes wherein salaries of Hindi, Urdu and Modern Indian language teachers are met by the Central Government. The three distinct components are as follows :
  1. Salaries are paid for Hindi Teachers in schools in non-Hindi speaking states.
  2. Salaries of Urdu teachers in State Governments- schools implemented exclusively in those 325 Blocks/Districts that have a significant educationally backward minority/population, as identified by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

3. Under the Modern Indian Language component, salaries is also borne for any teacher of any of the languages listed in the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution, that is, taught as the third language.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

14.3.27 Rs. 119 crore has been allocated for the Language Sector for the year 2007-08.

### Book Promotion and Copyright

#### Review of 2006-07

14.3.28 Rs. 27 crore had been allocated under Annual Plan 2006-07 for this Sector which was reduced to Rs. 22.50 crore at the RE stage of 2006-07.

14.3.29 The main institution under this sector is the National Book Trust (NBT) which was set up in 1957 to encourage publication of good literature and make it available to public at moderate prices. The NBT has been publishing books in English, Hindi and other languages listed in the Constitution of India. These books include (a) classical literature of India (b) outstanding works of Indian authors in Indian languages, (c) translation of outstanding books from foreign languages, (d) publishing Braille books for the blind (e) arrange book exhibitions and seminars. The regional offices of the NBT at Calcutta, Mumbai and Bangalore have been active in book promotional activities.

14.3.30 India has been accorded the Guest of Honour Presentation (GHP) status at the prestigious Frankfurt Book Fair (FBF), Germany, held in October 2006. India has become the only country to be chosen for this honour twice, the earlier occasion being in 1986.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

14.3.31 The Book Promotion and Copyrights Sector has an allocation of Rs. 11.50 crore during the current year 2007-08.

## VI. Scholarships

14.3.32 The National Scholarship Scheme and the Scheme of Scholarship for talented children in rural areas will be implemented as a single scheme called the "NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME" in the 10th Plan through the States and UT Govt. the objective of the National Merit Scholarship Scheme is to support talented students and encourage them to excel academically in studies by giving recognition and financial assistance at post-matric level on state-wise merit basis and also separately to talented and meritorious students in rural areas for classes IX to X. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 250 per month for classes IX and X, Rs. 300 per month for classes XI and XII, Rs. 500 per month for Graduation courses and Rs. 750 per month for BE/B.Tech./MBBS/LLB/B.Ed and post graduation level courses. The scheme is operated through the State Govts./UT Administrations. The personal income ceiling has been raised from Rs. 25,000, per annum to Rs. 1,00,000, per annum.

14.3.33 The Annexure gives allocations/ expenditure of the two Departments of MHRD under Annual Plans 2006-07 and 2007-08.

14.3.34 For the Annual Plan 2006-07, an outlay of Rs. 13 crore has been approved for the scheme. In 2007-08, allocation has been included under University and Higher Education.

## VII. Planning And Administration

14.3.35 Rs. 12 crore has been allocated under this Sector for the year 2006-07, which was enhanced to Rs. 14.39 in RE.

14.3.36 Of the total allocation, Rs. 5 crore is for National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), an autonomous Institute of MHRD. The Institute undertakes research in educational planning and conducts training programmes for State functionaries. The other important schemes in this Sector are the Auroville Foundation and the programmes of UNESCO.

## Annexure 14.1.1

**Outlay/Expenditure of the Department of School Education and Literacy and Department of Higher Education, MHRD.**  
(Rs.Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Allocation	Annual Plan (2005-06) Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2006-07) (RE)	Annual Plan (2007-08) Approved Outlay
<b>A</b>	<b>Dept.of School Education and Literacy</b>					
1	Elementary Education	28750.00	11749.33	16892.50	16892.50	18626.00
2	Adult Education	1250.00	241.81	235.50	235.50	401.00
3	Secondary Education	4325.00	874.88	1067.00	1067.00	3164.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>34325.00</b>	<b>12866.02</b>	<b>18195.00</b>	<b>18195.00</b>	<b>22191.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Department of Higher Education</b>					
2	University and Higher Education	4176.50	843.58	1466.50	1466.50	3095.00 *
3	Language Development	434.00	107.45	115.00	118.35	119.00
4	Scholarships	52.00	8.36	13.00	13.00	**
5	Book Promotion and Copy Right	67.00	11.24	27.00	22.50	11.50
6	Planning and Admn.	70.50	4.69	12.00	9.44	17.50
7	Technical Education	4700.00	711.19	910.00	912.21	3240.00
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>9500.00</b>	<b>1688.51</b>	<b>2530.50</b>	<b>2529.00</b>	<b>6483.00</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>43825.00</b>	<b>14552.53</b>	<b>20745.50</b>	<b>20724.00</b>	<b>28674.00</b>

**NOTE:** \* Including Distance Learning, Scholarship and ICT

\*\* Included under University and Higher Education



## CHAPTER - 15

# Sports and Art & Culture

### 15.1 Youth affairs & Sports

15.1.1 India is a nation of young people. In the next few decades India will probably have the world's largest set of young people. 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. The population in the age of 10 - 19 years is about 225 million, 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 seek new opportunities and are in search of new possibilities in the country and abroad. They want to build a new India of their dreams with modern ideas and old values. Efforts, therefore, need to be made to harness the energy of the youths towards the nation building through their active and responsive participation.

#### Review of the Annual Plan 2006-07 and Targets for 2007-08

15.1.2 An outlay of Rs.1825 crore was approved for Youth Affairs and Sports sector for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. On the yearly Annual Plan basis, an outlay of Rs.2108.99 crore was allocated against which anticipated expenditure worked out to Rs.1832.08 crore ( 86.87%). The outlay for 2006-07 was Rs. 600 crore against which the revised estimates are Rs. 500 crore indicating 83.33% utilization. As against the approved outlays of Rs.161.10 crore for Youth & Adolescents' development and Rs.437.90 crore for Sports and Physical Education during 2006-07, the anticipated expenditure is reported to Rs.119.50 crore and Rs.379.50 crore respectively. Besides, Rs.1.00

crore was provided for Secretariat Social Services for modernization and computerization of administrative activities. The approved outlay for the year 2007-08 for Youth Affairs and Sports sector is Rs. 700 crore – Rs. 200 crore for Youth & Adolescents' Development and Rs. 500 crore for Sports & Physical Education including earmarked outlay of Rs.150 crore for Commonwealth Games, 2010. No outlay has been allocated for Secretariat - Social Services in 2007-08.

#### A. Youth Affairs

15.1.3 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is the largest grass root level non-political organisation in the world with 2.53 lakh village based Youth Clubs, Sports Clubs/ Mahila Mandals and more than 8 million non-students rural youth volunteers spread over 500 districts in the country. Regular, Ministry's and other agencies' programmes under NYKS include awareness building, skill development, social work and recreation etc. NYKS is also involved specific sponsored projects of other Ministries/ Depts. like health, education, environment, poverty alleviation etc. During the reporting period, action was initiated for categorization of Youth Clubs/ Mahila Mandals into A, B and C categories for preparing ground for strong and sustainable youth club movement in the country to achieve the objective / goals fixed for NYKS. During the year, a number of youths participated in district youth conventions, awareness campaign on Panchayati Raj, skill up-gradation programme, training and self-employment projects, cultural programmes, celebrations of national and international days and weeks, etc. A number of workshops and seminars on child marriage, dowry, gender equality and female

foeticide etc. were organised. However, targets fixed could not be fully achieved in most of the cases. The targets for 2007-08 include; formulation of 1500 youth clubs; organizing 3000 vocational training programmes, 1500 awareness campaigns, 500 work camps, 500 sports promotion programmes, 2500 workshops & seminars, 1000 cultural programmes, 500 adventure promotion programmes, 500 district level youth conventions, 500 local need based programmes, 1000 block level youth club empowerment campaign, 4500 youth leadership development programme, 500 SHGs development training programmes etc. Besides, the programmes/ Schemes Ministry of YA&S related to organizing state level conventions of NSVs, workshop of youth on Panchayati Raj issues, awareness campaign for holding of Gram Sabha meetings, etc. will also be implemented by NYKS. A new scheme entitled “Rashtriya Sadhbhavana Yojana” was launched during 2005 for strengthening rural youth clubs, promoting leadership among them and inculcating in them zeal to participate in programmes of youth and community development. Against the target of mobilising 5911 Nehru Yuva Sathees (NYSs), 4925 NYSs were deployed during 2006-07 and the target for 2007-08 has been envisaged of deployment of 6000 NYSs.

15.1.4 The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a CSS launched in 1969 with its primary focus on the development of the personality and character development of the student youth through community services is one of the successful schemes of the Ministry. Since inception, more than 28 million students have embraced these values through the NSS. Presently 2.66 million students are enrolled in 198 Universities, 9117 colleges, 1196 Technical Institutions, 7542 (+2) Schools and 41 (+2) Sr. Sec. Boards/ Councils and Directorates of Vocational Education all over the country. NSS activities include: improvement of campuses, tree plantation, constructive work in adopted villages and slums, work in welfare institutions, blood donation, adult and non-formal education, health, nutrition, family welfare, AIDS awareness campaigns, sustainable development with emphasis on wasteland development and watershed

management, etc. Over the years, NSS has made significant contribution in the field of literacy, disaster management, health and family welfare including AIDS awareness and environment. The targets set for organizing special camps for motivating students for community services and adopting villages for literacy of developmental activities during 2006-07 were 11000, each which have been achieved. In 2007-08, about 29.16 lakh volunteers will be enrolled, 12,100 special camps will be organized and 12,100 villages will be adopted for literacy and other development activities.

15.1.5 National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) aims to provide opportunities to educated youth for taking part voluntarily in the process of national development for a specific period. Financial assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments, recognized Educational Institutions and NGOs for promoting youth activities, vocational training and entrepreneurial skills to the youth. Assistance is also provided for holding youth leadership training programmes and exhibitions involving arts, crafts, folk dances, paintings and various other social themes concerning the role of youth. During 2006-07, the target for assisting 5300 volunteers was fully achieved and the target 2007-08 has been set at deployment of 6000 NSVs.

15.1.6 A new scheme for Development and Empowerment of Adolescents (age group 10-19 years) was introduced in October 2004. The key action areas under this Scheme are: environment building; recognizing special needs of the adolescents; building life skills; counseling; Career guidance; and, Research & Development. Under the Sixth Country Programme (CP6) of United Nations Population Fund, Adolescent Programme Unit has been set up in NYKS and national level orientation programme of district youth coordinators of 60 districts has been completed and Adolescent Peer Volunteers (2 per district) have been deployed and teen clubs have been set up in 59 districts. However, due to cumbersome procedure of selection of NGOs for providing the Grant-in-aid, the funds utilization under the Scheme has been considerably less than the

allocated outlay. Poor financial performance resulted in inadequate outcome. Keeping in view the above experience, during 2006-07, the procedure for dealing with applications and proposals from various organizations was changed involving State Govts. with a view to enabling closer scrutiny, both in terms of credentials of the applicant organizations and programme content. The target of setting up of 200 counseling and career guidance centers for Development and Empowerment of Adolescent during 2006-07 could not be achieved.

## **B. Sports & Physical Education**

15.1.7 Sports and Physical Education are essential components of human resource development, promoting good health, comradeship and a spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has positive impact on the overall development of personality of the youth. The focus of the sports sector during the XI Plan would be on broadbasing and achieving excellence in sports at the national and international levels. In terms of the imperatives of policy and priorities for planning and action, Sports finds expression in the restructured Twenty Point Programme, 2006 in which one of the monitorable items is “Sports for All in Rural and Urban Areas”.

15.1.8 The arrangements for hosting CGY-2008 at Pune and the CG-2010 in Delhi have begun. The institutional mechanism comprising of a GOM, Apex Body, Organizing Committee and other Committees has been approved by GOI for coordination, implementation, supervision and monitoring. A comprehensive integrated approach has been chalked out for creation and development of world-class sports infrastructure, games village, civic infrastructure, tourism, transportation, and security related aspects. To complete above tasks successfully and to prepare Indian sportspersons for increasing the medal tally of India, a Special Action Plan is being evolved. Necessary agreements between Govt. of India Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) have been signed and the arrangements for organising the Games are well in progress.

15.1.9 The earmarked outlay of Rs.150 crore for CG-2010 could not be fully utilised during 2006-07. An outlay at the same level has been earmarked for 2007-08. Necessary approvals of Cabinet have been obtained for releasing the funds for taking up the works for creation of sports and other infrastructure in the city. The preparatory activities for organising the games have been finalised. Resources have been allocated for the various Departments / Organisations concerned with CG-2010.

15.1.10 The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established with the objectives of supporting/nurturing talented children in different age group for achieving excellence by providing them with requisite infrastructure equipment, coaching and other facilities. It is also responsible for maintaining and utilising stadium constructed/renovated during the 9<sup>th</sup> Asian Games in Delhi. In the context of CG-2010, the stadium of SAI would be the prime venue for hosting some of the events. Necessary funds for construction/renovation have been provided to SAI.

15.1.11 During 2007-08, under the scheme of Promotion of Sports Activities, 300 schools at district level and 15 schools at state level have been targeted for promotion of sports and games. A target of providing 10000 sports scholarships at national and state levels has been set up. Under Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations, 200 coaching camps, 150 national tournaments, 130 international exposures and 4 international tournaments in India will be organized. The construction/expansion activities for sports infrastructure development in regard to CG-2010 will be initiated. The CSS of Sports Infrastructure was transferred to the State Governments during 2005-06. However, the Govt. of India had agreed to provide funds for meeting the committed liabilities of on-going sports infrastructure projects during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07. The scheme is to be funded by the respective State Govts. from 2007-08 and onwards.

15.1.12 Considering the ZBB exercise, the existing twelve schemes/ programme under sub-sector of

Youth Affairs will be merged limiting them to six. Similarly, the existing schemes/ programmes under Sports & Physical Education sub-sector would be regrouped under six schemes for 2008-09.

15.1.13 Against the lump-sum provision of Rs. 43.29 crore made for North-Eastern States including Sikkim, the anticipated expenditure is reported to Rs. 41.71 crore (RE) in 2006-07. The provision for BE 2007-08 is Rs. 70 crore.

15.1.14 Scheme-wise details of financial performance during 2006-07 and outlays provided for 2007-08 are given in the Annexure 3.4.

## 15.2 Art And Culture

15.2.1 The activities mandated to the Ministry of Culture in regard to the preservation and promotion of all forms of arts and culture include generating cultural awareness at the grassroots level as well as promoting cultural exchanges at international level. 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

15.2.2 The Plan programmes in domain of art and culture are operationalized through 12 schemes for promotion and dissemination. All major activities under this sector are organised under the broad head-promotion and dissemination. Archaeology, archives and records, anthropology, public libraries, museums, institutions of Buddhist and Tibetan studies, IGNC

and activities of North Eastern Region. An amount of Rs. 557.00 crore has been allocated during Annual Plan 2007-8 for all schemes of Ministry of Culture.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

15.2.3 The annual Plan allocation for the year 2006-07 for Ministry of Culture is Rs. 470.00.

15.2.4 The expenditure during the year remained Rs. 400 crore (RE) accounting for 85% of the allocation. The Ministry has however, been advised to push up the pace of utilisation for proper phasing of the activities and expenditure of various institutions under its control.

15.2.5 For the field season 2006-07, the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, recommended the following excavations and exploration programmes of Archaeological Survey of India: (i) Jufardih, District Nalanda, Bihar and Bangarh, District South Dinajpur West Bengal (both excavations to be executed by Patna Excavation Branch) (ii) Barabati Fort district Cuttack, Orissa (excavation) by Bhubneshwar, Excavation Branch) and (iii) Daultabad Fort, District Aurangabad Fort, Maharashtra (excavation) by Aurangabad Circle.

15.2.6 The Archaeological Survey of India has brought out the publications during 2006-07 namely

- (i) Indian Archaeology—A Review 2000-01
- (ii) Memoirs
- (iii) Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance.
- (iv) Guide Books under the World Heritage Series and
- (v) Guide books in Regional languages.

15.2.7 Museums have been directed to lay emphasis on digitization and documentation of work of art. The National Museum organised seminar on (i) “Self Employment in the field of Conservation problem and prospectus. (ii) An educational workshop on the Harappan Civilisation for the underprivileged children was organised; (iii) World Heritage Day was celebrated on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2006. iv) International Museum day was

celebrated on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006. Workshops on Risk Assessment and Disaster Management for Cultural collections and Conservation of Paper & Archival Materials were conducted. The art purchase committee of Allahabad Museum Society recommended the purchase of art objects comprising a number of antiquities and other art objects valued at Rs. 5, 27,800. A National Seminar on Kumar Bhaskara Varman and His Times was organised on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2006 at Guwahati in collaboration with the Srimanata Sankaradeva Kalakshetra Society, Guwahati was organised. The Salarjung Museum Library has many rare and precious books in English, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. To preserve them in Digital for future generations 29,663 books have been scanned and 27000 books have been put on the website.

15.2.8 Indian Museum, Kolkata physically verified 5300 number of Archaeological objects, 4257 Anthropological objects, 1257 Art objects of Art Section As an out reach programme conservation laboratory organised a workshop with mobile conservation Laboratory at Balanda Pranta Sangrahalaya, Harora and treated 494 objects like stone Terracotta etc.

15.2.9 As many as 45 works of arts from the collection of National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) were restored. Cleaning and conditioning of 517 art works of different incoming and outgoing exhibition were undertaken.

15.2.10 Preservation and conservation of rare books and other documents stored in the library is one of the chief activities of the National Library, Central Secretariat Library (CSL), State Central Library, Mumbai have been engaged in digization of old books and manuscripts and retro conservation of catalogues.

15.2.11 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) is primarily engaged in popularising and creating awareness in Science and Technology amongst students in particular and the masses in general through a wide range of activities and interactive programmes. The growth of visitors' figures, penetrative reach to

the rural India, interactive science education, and exposure of new technologies to the common man, nationwide science centre movement and international recognition are the milestones that NCSM has achieved during the year. NCSM administers 27 Science Centres and Science Museums all over the India. It has set up 305 school science centres in 10 states BITM, VITM, NCS, NSCD, CRTL and Science City, Kolkata are national level museums/centres and other functions as their satellite units.

15.2.12 Under acquisition of Art objects, 159 art facts related to the area of Victoria Memorial were acquired during the year. These include a water colour by Rabindranath Tagore and arms armour of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

15.2.13 The Anthropological Survey of India organised an International Conference "Identity Cultural Pluralism and State" at IIC New Delhi. Anthropological Survey of India engaged in research work in the specialty of Human Origins in Narmada valley.

15.2.14 The National Archives of India publication include (i) The Indian Archives, Volume LII, Nos 1-2 (January-December 2003) (ii) The India Achieves Volume LIII (January –December 2004, 2005) (iii) New s letter Vol.I No. I (April-June 2006) iv) Bulletin of Research Thesis & Dissertations Vol.18. Continuing the work of online checking of Reference Media of Records 461,734 entries were completed from the record series. Under the programme for computerisation of Reference Media of Records data entry of the 68,280 files was completed.

15.2.15 The National Mission for Manuscripts has completed its fourth year on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2007. The mission is engaged in the process of locating documenting, conserving and rendering accessible the manuscript heritage of India. In 2006-07, the Mission has chartered fresh vistas, exploring new domains and setting new targets for itself.

15.2.16 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, Allahbad (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.

15.2.17 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 IGNC 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. The library of Kalanidhi purchased 200 books during the year, taking the total to 1, 29,000. formed a forum Narivada, Gender, Culture and Civilisation Network. 1406 manuscripts containing over six lakh pages were

digitised at the Oriental Research Library, Srinagar on behalf of the National Mission of Manuscripts (NMM).

15.2.18 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies is under active consideration of the U.G.C for grant of Deemed to be University status in near future. The institute published about 40 rare and valuable books so far which are being sold on no profit no loss basis. During the year, three books titled Buddhism for 21<sup>st</sup> Century-An International perspective Sidhant Ratnavali and Biography of Indian Acharays have been published. Besides, a half yearly magazine and an annual journal is also being published. Board of management of the Institute has approved the project of compilation of Encyclopaedia of Himalayan Buddhist Culture.

### ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

15.2.19 An out lay of Rs. 557 crore has been provided for the current year. Specific activities slated for the year inter-alia include activities for North Eastern Region. The scheme wise allocation for the 2007-08 is given below:

#### Major scheme wise expenditure and out lay- Ministry of Culture

(Rs. Crore)

Name of Scheme	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan		Expenditure 2005-06	2006-07		2007-08 (BE)
	Outlay	Exp.		Outlay	Expenditure	
1. Modernisation & Computerisation	4.39	2.57	0.32	1.00	0.60	1.00
2. Promotion & Dissemination	362.43	446.09	125.12	98.51	98.40	103.10
3. Archaeology Survey of India	284.83	305.06	64.30	75.00	74.06	119.00
4. Achieves & Records	74.11	61.64	10.83	23.95	17.15	25.85
5 Museums	304.13	312.62	69.93	84.56	69.85	99.14
6. Anthropology & Ethnology	40.02	40.42	10.62	9.40	9.10	18.50
7. Public Libraries	131.05	121.23	34.97	33.08	30.17	39.20
8. IGNC	90.00	4.02	0.55	0.50	3.00	45.00
9. Instt. of Buddhist & Tibetan Studies	45.70	44.98	10.38	12.00	10.60	14.51
10. Other Exp.(Memorials)	49.35	61.22	12.66	37.00	21.10	36.00
11. Activities for North East Region	154.00	40.00		47.00	40.00	55.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1540.00</b>	<b>1438.85</b>	<b>339.67</b>	<b>422.00</b>	<b>373.97</b>	<b>557.00</b>
Capital Components (Building Projects)	180.00	128.38	25.34	48.00	26.03	..
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>1720.00</b>	<b>1568.23</b>	<b>365.01</b>	<b>470.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>557.00</b>

**Annexure 15.1**

**Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports - Year-wise Financial Performance during  
10th Plan & Outlays for AP 2007-08.**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	10th Plan Outlay	Actual Expdr.				2006-07		10th Plan Total Exp.	2007 -08 BE
			02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	BE	RE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>A</b>	<b>YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>									
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	191.49	30.47	29.04	28.20	33.30	45.00	36.75	157.76	58.50
2	Promotion of National Integration	23.00	5.78	4.32	6.72	5.32	9.00	5.75	27.89	11.50
3	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana (erstwhile NRC)	18.00	11.28	0.00	0.00	4.00	6.30	5.00	20.28	8.00
4	Youth Hostels	16.00	1.44	0.19	0.43	1.50	4.50	3.50	7.06	1.25
5	Rajeev Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	16.00	2.00	1.67	1.80	3.60	3.60	3.06	12.13	8.00
6	National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS)	34.00	5.24	4.40	2.88	4.20	9.00	6.00	22.72	13.50
7	Promotion of adventure	17.50	2.13	2.06	2.86	2.35	2.70	2.70	12.10	3.10
8	Promotion of Scouting & Guiding	5.25	1.01	0.93	1.00	1.35	1.22	1.00	5.29	1.80
9	Assist. to Rural Youth & Sports Clubs incl. Evaluation	17.60	2.49	2.00	4.87	3.89	5.40	5.00	18.25	0.00
10	C W Youth Prog.& Exch.of Youth Delgtn. at Int. level	6.80	0.11	0.27	0.21	1.62	0.68	3.48	5.69	3.00
11	Fin. Assist. for Prom. of Youth Activities & Trg.	35.00	6.05	6.36	8.92	4.86	6.30	4.20	30.39	3.50
12	Assist. for Dev. & Emprment of Adolescents	99.00	0	0	4.3	11.60	10.80	7.70	23.60	15.30
13	Estab. of National & State Youth Centers	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Scheme relating to HIV/AIDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.42	0.42	0.00
15	National Service Scheme - a CSS	<b>172.00</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>31.11</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>25.78</b>	<b>128.87</b>	<b>48.00</b>
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>677.64</b>	<b>90.81</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>91.94</b>	<b>108.70</b>	<b>148.50</b>	<b>110.34</b>	<b>472.45</b>	<b>175.45</b>
	North Eastern States incl. Sikkim	@	7.89	6.98	14.94	11.21	12.60	9.16	50.18	24.55
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>677.64</b>	<b>98.70</b>	<b>77.64</b>	<b>106.88</b>	<b>119.91</b>	<b>161.10</b>	<b>119.50</b>	<b>522.63</b>	<b>200.00</b>

**Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports - Year-wise Financial Performance during  
10th Plan & Outlays for AP 2007-08.**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	10th Plan Outlay	Actual Expr.			2006-07			10th Plan Total	2007-08
			02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	BE	RE	Exp.	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>B</b>	<b>SPORTS &amp; PHYSICAL EDUCATION</b>									
<b>1</b>	<b>Scheme Relating to Institutions</b>	<b>491.70</b>	<b>91.23</b>	<b>101.07</b>	<b>122.25</b>	<b>142.51</b>	<b>160.66</b>	<b>132.50</b>	<b>589.46</b>	<b>167.15</b>
	(i) Sports Authority of India	482.28	88.23	97.00	117.75	134.31	150.66	124.00	561.29	152.15
	(ii) L. Bai National Institute of Phy. Edn. (LNIPE)	8.49	3.00	4.07	4.50	8.10	10.00	8.50	28.17	15.00
	(iii) All India Council of Physical Edn.	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2</b>	<b>Scheme relating to Awards</b>	<b>69.35</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>24.29</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>43.47</b>	<b>3.00</b>
	(i) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Awards	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.25	0.12
	(ii) Awards to Winners & Coaches	69.00	7.63	24.24	4.99	3.61	4.94	2.75	43.22	2.88
<b>3</b>	<b>Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities</b>	<b>39.95</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>11.17</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>12.23</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>59.41</b>	<b>62.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Scheme Relating to Talent Search &amp; Trg.</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>8.00</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Scheme Relating to Events</b>	<b>110.41</b>	<b>37.68</b>	<b>28.97</b>	<b>47.09</b>	<b>40.06</b>	<b>40.60</b>	<b>34.08</b>	<b>187.88</b>	<b>56.49</b>
	(i) Assistance to National Sports Federations	108.55	37.68	28.97	47.09	40.00	40.60	34.08	187.82	51.49
	(ii) Exch. of Sports & Phy. Edn. Teams/Experts	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
	(iii) Prom. of Sports among Phy. Challenged	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Afro-Asian Games</b>	<b>9.32</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>7</b>	<b>Commonwealth Games – 2010</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>33.05</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>183.05</b>	<b>150.00</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Scheme for Dope Test &amp; WADA</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>State Sports Academy</b>	<b>93.24</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Prom. Of sports &amp; games in School/ College/Univs</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>5.40</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Scheme Relating to Sports Infrastructure</b>	<b>312.61</b>	<b>18.98</b>	<b>30.57</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>107.11</b>	<b>#</b>
	<b>Sub Total Sports &amp; Physical Education</b>	<b>1145.36</b>	<b>161.82</b>	<b>200.31</b>	<b>239.62</b>	<b>240.66</b>	<b>414.06</b>	<b>346.95</b>	<b>1189.36</b>	<b>454.55</b>
	<b>North Eastern States incl. Sikkim</b>	<b>@</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>22.42</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>23.84</b>	<b>32.55</b>	<b>117.04</b>	<b>45.45</b>
	<b>Sub Total (B) incl. NE States</b>	<b>1145.36</b>	<b>177.06</b>	<b>222.64</b>	<b>262.04</b>	<b>265.16</b>	<b>437.90</b>	<b>379.50</b>	<b>1306.40</b>	<b>500.00</b>
	<b>G. Total (A+B)</b>	<b>1823.00</b>	<b>275.76</b>	<b>300.28</b>	<b>368.92</b>	<b>385.07</b>	<b>599.00</b>	<b>499.00</b>	<b>1829.03</b>	<b>700.00</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Administration- Mod. &amp; Comp.</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>G. Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1825.00</b>	<b>275.92</b>	<b>300.88</b>	<b>369.18</b>	<b>386.10</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>1832.08</b>	<b>700.00</b>

Source: Outcome Budget 2007-08 of M/o YA&amp;S.

@ Included in total separate figures for Sports &amp; Physical Education for NE are not available.

\* Note: Rs.69.70 crore NE States is included in total Youth Affairs outlay of Rs.677.64 crore for 10th Plan.

\*\* Rs.122.80 crore for NE States is included in total Sport &amp; Physical Edn. Rs.1145.36 crore for 10th Plan.

# Dropped.



## CHAPTER - 16

# Health and Family Welfare Sector

### Introduction

16.1.1 Improved levels of health and education are critical inputs that determine the growth potential in the longer term. 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.

16.1.2 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.

16.1.3 The most important challenge is how to provide essential public services such as education and health to large parts of our population who are denied these services at present. In the matter of health, there are large gaps in the availability of health care and in related services such as maternal and child care, clean drinking water and access to basic sanitation facilities for majority of our population, especially the poor.

16.1.4 Some of these services, e.g. curative health, are also available in the market to those who can afford to pay. However, quality sources of supply are costly and beyond the reach of the common man, and other privately provided services are of highly variable quality. In our situation, access for majority of our

people can only be assured through a substantial effort at public financing of these services. In most cases, this also means public provision, though there is obviously room for partnership with private entities, including especially non-profit bodies and civil society involvement.

16.1.5 A major institutional challenge is that even where service providers exist, the quality of delivery is poor and those responsible for delivering the services cannot be held accountable. Unless such accountability is established, it will be difficult to ensure significant improvement in delivery even if additional resources are made available. This is a major challenge of governance that must be faced.

### 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 from every habitat.

16.1.6 The basic objective is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health for the general population of the country by developing an effective healthcare delivery system which would include:

- Protection for the rural people and the vulnerable groups through access 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
- Provide quality healthcare
- Development of tertiary healthcare facilities
- Combat communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote preventive care

16.1.7 The targets and goals for various diseases are to be achieved in terms of the timelines indicated in the National Health Policy 2002. In the case of HIV/AIDS, the objective is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next five years.

16.1.8 The other major goal is to develop tertiary healthcare in the country taking into account the lopsided availability of medical colleges and secondary and tertiary facilities across different regions. Strengthening of this area would be basically through setting up of 6-AIIMS like institutions and upgrading 13 existing medical institutes across the country.

16.1.9 Given the increasing demand for health services, the medical institutions/hospitals with the Ministry are also likely to be strengthened and re-development plans are already being processed.

## Performance review of Annual Plan 2006-07

### National Rural Health Mission

16.1.10 Under the National Common Minimum

Programme (NCMP) of UPA Government, healthcare is one of the 7 thrust areas. The NCMP mandates an increase in expenditure in Health Sector with focus on Primary healthcare to 2-3% of GDP over the next five years. The main vehicle for giving effect to the mandate in the National Common Minimum Programme on enhancing public spending on health with focus on primary healthcare is the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Operationalized throughout the country, the special focus of the Mission is on 18 States which have weak health infrastructure and / or health indicators. These States include 8 Empowered Action States (Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P., Chhattisgarh, U.P., Uttarakhand, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 North-East States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The main objective under the Mission is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective healthcare delivery, especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the society, bridge gaps in healthcare, facilitate decentralized planning in the health sector, ensure population stabilization, gender balance and bring about inter-sectoral convergence.

16.1.11 The NRHM also provides an overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health & Family Welfare including Reproductive & Child Health (RCH), Vector Borne Diseases, TB, Leprosy, Blindness and the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. It also addresses the issue of health in the context of a sector wide approach encompassing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health and also advocates greater convergence with related social sector Departments like Women & Child, Panchayati Raj, etc.

16.1.12 The intervening period since the launch of the Mission has witnessed a series of wide ranging changes in the health facility levels and the mechanism of delivery of healthcare. By and large the first year of the Mission witnessed the build up in the institutional structures that were found to be essential for taking forward the objectives and goals under the Mission. The different strategies for NRHM were also finalized through extensive stakeholder consultations with

State representatives, NGOs, Public Health Experts and related Departments. It also set in motion selection of the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), the essential link between the community and the health facility. The process of mainstreaming the Indian System of Medicine into the NRHM was also initiated. Greater community involvement was attempted with the constitution of the Rogi Kalyan Samitis and wider dissemination of health related information and advocacy through IEC, an integral component of which has been the holding of Health Melas in the Parliamentary constituencies.

16.1.13 ASHA scheme, which was initially introduced for only 10 high focus states under NRHM has been extended to NE states and tribal areas of other states,

where as in the remaining States, Governments may opt for Link Workers (similar to ASHA) in their Project Implementation Plan (PIP).

16.1.14 The performance of the Mission in the second year of its operation i.e. 2006-07 has seen the build up on initiatives already taken and other measures to make the delivery system effective and accountable. Guidelines for various activities under Mission were disseminated to the States and further at the district and the sub-district level. State Health Missions are now in place in all States as also the merger of the departments of Health and Family Welfare. The merger of State level societies have been completed in 30 States and is in progress in the remaining ones. All States/UTs have finalized the MoU under NRHM with the Government of India.

The status of time line, targets and achievements in respect of National Rural health Mission upto 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are furnished below :

#### Time Line & Targets of NRHM up to X Plan

SI No	Activity	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1	Fully trained Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every 1000 population/large isolated habitations.	50% by 2007 (3 lakh)	Till date 3.46 lakh ASHAs have been selected in the 18 High Focus States and 2.18 lakh ASHAs have been trained. Apart from this, over 90 thousand link workers (other than ASHAs) have been selected in non-high focus States.	The original approval received by the Mission envisaged selection of ASHA in each village @ one per 1000 population in ten states. Under the detailed Framework of Implementation, ASHA have been extended to all 18 High Focus states and to tribal and under served areas of other states. The selection norm can be relaxed for tribal, hilly and desert areas to one ASHA per habitation depending on the workload. Accordingly, It is expected that over 6 lakh ASHAs may be selected in various states under NRHM. The target upto 2007 is therefore calculated at 3 lakh

SI No	Activity	Target	Achievement	Remarks
2	Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) constituted in over 6 lakh villages and untied grants provided to them.	30% by 2007 (1,80,000)	Over 1 lakh VHSC have been constituted in various states and untied grants have been provided in the respective state PIPs	The VHSC is a Panchayati Raj Institution. In states where the PRIs are active the process of operationalisation of the VHSC has been fast but in some other states the process is in varying stages of success. The National Programme Coordination Committee has appraised the state PIPs and funds have been approved for the VHSC subject to the accounting details being intimated to the GoI.
3	2 ANM Sub Health Centres strengthened/ established in 1,75000 places.	30% by 2007 (54,500)	All the Subcentres have been made functional. Till date, states have reported strengthening of 7699 Sub Centres with additional ANM. Over 69,000 joint accounts have been opened in Sub Centres by ANMs and the Pradhans to utilise the untied grant of Rs. 10,000 which has been allocated to all subcentres for local action.	The progress on recruitment of additional ANM is dependent upon the availability of trained manpower in the local area as mandatory residency criteria is being adopted for the additional ANM. The states are also improving the training capacity for the ANMs to expand the pool of skilled manpower in distant areas.
4	30,000 PHCs strengthened /established with 3 Staff Nurses	30% by 2007 (9000)	States have reported positioning of three staff nurses in 2230 PHCs. At several places block pooling of doctors is being adopted as a route to provide 24 x 7 services to the community. At some other places the PHCs have been handed over to NGOs for management and the manpower placement has also been handed over as part of the package.	The progress in this regard is dependent upon availability of trained manpower in the local area as mandatory residency criteria is being adopted for the additional Staff Nurses also. The states are also improving the training capacity in Nursing schools and colleges to expand the pool of skilled manpower in distant areas.

SI No	Activity	Target	Achievement	Remarks
5	6500 CHCs strengthened/ established with 7 Specialists and 9 Staff Nurses	30% by 2007 (1950)	2044 CHCs have been identified for upgradation, out of which facility survey has been finalized at 1554 CHCs. The civil construction part of upgradation has been started in 645 CHCs.	There are 3910 CHCs in the country. The manpower requirement of placing 7 specialists and 9 staff nurses are being worked out by the states, but in view of the overall shortage of specialists in the public system, the progress on this activity has been slower than expected.
6	1800 Taluka/ Sub Divisional Hospitals strengthened to provide quality health services.	30% by 2007		The states are finalizing the mapping of health facilities including Taluk/ Subdivisional hospitals and District
7	600 District Hospitals strengthened to provide quality health services.	30% by 2007		Hospitals. The standards for these levels are in final stages are likely to be finalized soon.
8	Rogi Kalyan Samitis/ Hospital Development Committees established in all CHCs/Sub Divisional Hospitals/ District Hospitals.	50% by 2007	Over 10,000 RKS have been operationalised at various levels in the states and funds are being provided for the same in the state PIPs under NRHM	The actual fund release after approval of the NPCC is done only after the registration details of the RKS and the accounting information relating to them is received by the GoI.
9	District Health Action Plan prepared by each district of the country.	50% by 2007 (305)	136 District Plans have been reported finalized by the various states till 1st Feb 2007.	The Integrated District Health Action Plan are expected to be completed in all the Districts by end of the FY 2006-07.
10	Untied grants provided to each Village Health and Sanitation Committee, Sub Centre, PHC, CHC to promote local health action.	50% by 2007	United funds are being approved for various levels as part of the appraisal of the state PIPs.	Actual fund release is being made only after receipt of the registration details and their accounting information.
11	Annual maintenance grant provided to every Sub Centre, PHC, CHC and one time support to RKSs at Sub Divisional/ District Hospitals.	50% by 2007	Annual Maintenance grant are being approved for various levels as part of the appraisal of the state PIPs.	
12	State and District Health Society established and fully functional with requisite management skills.	50% by 2007	The State Health Society has been set up in all the states	

SI No	Activity	Target	Achievement	Remarks
13	Systems of community monitoring put in place.	50% by 2007	The guidelines for Community monitoring are part of the Implementation Framework of NRHM. The tool kit for operationalising the same is being finalized in consultation with the Advisory Group on Community Action and pilots shall be initiated shortly	
14	Procurement and logistics streamlined to ensure availability of drugs and medicines at Sub Centres /PHCs/ CHCs.	50% by 2007	The decentralized procurement policy after intimation of the rate contracts to the states has shown encouraging results. The availability of drugs and pharmaceuticals will improve at various levels	
15	SHCs/PHCs/CHCs/Sub Divisional Hospitals/ District Hospitals fully equipped to develop intra health sector convergence, coordination for family welfare, vector borne disease programmes, TB, HIV/AIDS, etc.	30% by 2007	The convergence of all health and collateral health determinants is expected to be achieved through the Integrated District Health Action Plans (IDHAP) which are being prepared in all the districts.	The detailed manuals for the preparation of IDHAP have been disseminated to the states and all health facilities are expected to initiate convergent action as per the plans.
16	District Health Plan reflects the convergence with wider determinants of health like drinking water, sanitation, women's empowerment, child development, adolescents, school education, female literacy, etc.	30% by 2007		
17	Facility and household surveys carried out in each and every district of the country.	50% by 2007	The facility and house hold surveys are envisaged to be conducted by the Village Health and Sanitation Committee. Since the capacity at the farthest level of the PRIs is still being developed, the NRHM PIP for 2006-07 were prepared without the district plans. However from 2007-08 onwards, district and block plans are being requested. As more and more VHSCs are established, the capacity to prepare the house hold surveys shall also improve. Meanwhile facility survey at over 1500 CHCs has been completed for upgradation.	
18	Mobile Medical Units provided to each district of the country.	30% by 2007 (183)	Funds have been released for MMUs in 318 Districts after the approval of the Implementation framework of NRHM. Meanwhile states have operationalised MMUs in 228 Districts.	

## RCH Flexible Pool for State PIPs

16.1.15 During 2005-06, most of the Schemes under National Family Welfare Programme pertaining to Maternal Health, Child Health, Logistics Improvement and Contractual Staff & Services, etc. were merged into the Scheme “RCH Flexible Pool for State PIPs”. Also the Scheme of ‘Compensation for Sterilisation’ and contingency portion of the grants for Sub-Centres consisting of rent of buildings, contingent expenditure including honorarium for voluntary worker as per norms, which were earlier being funded through Treasury mechanism and ‘National Maternity Benefit Scheme(NMBS)’, modified and renamed as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), which was being funded through Districts directly, have also been merged with RCH Flexible Pool. However, the scale of benefits for targeted beneficiaries under these national schemes will continue to be as earlier. The same criteria will continue during the current year 2007-08 also.

## Mission Flexible Pool

16.1.16 The approved Framework for Implementation of NRHM has already been shared with all the States. The Framework envisages optimal and planned utilization of the available resources for rejuvenating the health delivery system. All the States should finalise the Perspective Plan for the Mission period on priority. It would be necessary to undertake a facility survey of the health sector for this purpose. The States have also been finalizing the integrated District Health Action Plan (IDHAP) for all the districts. The State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) is envisaged to be based on the IDHAPs and would effectively be an annual prioritization of the Perspective Plan based on availability of funds and articulation of needs by the respective State. The PIP under NRHM is envisaged to be a sector-wide PIP which would include chapters on RCH, Disease Control Programmes and NRHM additionalities. The detailed guidelines for preparation of the IDHAP under NRHM have already been shared with the States. Subject to the approval of competent authority, States

may finalise the PIPs for utilization of NRHM funds being allocated to them. The NRHM Finance division in the MOHFW has been geared up to handle the releases of NRHM in a consolidated manner to the States and the single window processing in this regard is expected to reduce the time lag in the fund movement and reporting.

## Reproductive and Child Health Programme

16.1.17 Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, the objective is to improve the indicators on Maternal Health, Child Health and Family Planning. The core principles of RCH are strong programmes-focus to reduce inequities, ensure gender mainstreaming, enhance state ownership through bottom-up planning, promote evidence based policies and interventions to ensure quality of care, strengthen results measurement and outcome based funding. RCH is an important and integral component of National Rural Health Mission.

16.1.18 The most recent data on IMR (SRS 2005), MMR (SRS 2001-03) and TFR (SRS 2004) does not reflect the full impact of the momentum gained under RCH. Available data for the country as a whole, indicates that IMR, MMR and TFR have shown a positive trend. There is also a wide variation in performance across states.

	MMR		IMR		TFR	
	SRS 1999-01	SRS 2001-03	SRS 2000	SRS 2005	SRS 2000	SRS 2004
India	327	301	68	58	3.2	2.9
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Goal (2007)	<200		<45		<2.3	
RCH Goal (2010)	<100		<30		<2.1	

- Out of 28 states, Kerala, Goa and Sikkim have already achieved the RCH 2010 goal for both IMR and TFR
- With MMR of 110, only Kerala is closest to achieving the 2010 goal of <100. However, an additional 7 states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and

West Bengal have achieved the Tenth Plan MMR goal of <200. MMR data is not available for 10 states.

- Seven states i.e. Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Goa and Kerala have already met the IMR RCH goal of <30 by 2010. An additional six states i.e. Uttarakhand, Arunachal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have met the 2007 goal of <45
- Six states i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have achieved the National TFR goal of <2.1. In addition, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal have met the 2007 goal of <2.3.
- Ten states i.e. seven EAG states (Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh ), J&K, Assam and Haryana have not achieved any of the 3 goals for 2007.

Under the second phase of RCH Programme, the focus is to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity with emphasis on rural healthcare. Greater flexibility has been given to the States for planning their own interventions. The major strategies under implementation include:

Essential obstetric care

- Institutional delivery
- Skilled attendance at delivery

Institutional delivery is being promoted by converting PHCs and all CHCs on a 24X7 basis in a phased manner and guidelines have been issued for normal delivery and management of obstetric

complications at PHCs and CHCs.

16.1.19 The **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** where in cash incentives and services are provided to pregnant women is a scheme basically with the intent of reducing maternal, infant mortality and promoting institutional deliveries. The benefit of the scheme vary in terms of the categorization of States. In low performing States, all women including SC/STs delivering in the Govt. Health Centres, general wards of District and State Hospitals and accredited private institutions get the benefits of this scheme. In the case of high performing States and the North-east, all BPL women aged 19 years and above and all SC/ST women delivering in Govt. Health Centres, general wards of District and State Hospitals and accredited private institutions get the benefits of this scheme. The scale of cash assistance is higher in low performing States and also include an ASHA component.

Emergency Obstetric Care

- Operationalising first referral unit
- Operationalising PHCs and CHCs for round the clock obstetric care services.

A number of measures have been taken for providing emergency care. These steps include training of MBBS doctors in life saving anaesthetic skills, management of emergency cases and establishing of Blood Storage Units at FRUs.

### Strengthening Referral System

16.1.20 Local self help groups, NGOs and women groups have been involved in strengthening the referral system.

#### Functional status of FRU and 24hrs PHC

Name of the Facility	Estimated number for Operationalization in RCH	Number of Operationalised		Number of districts identified for the training
		High focus states	Non- High Focus States	
FRU	2098	459	692	48 districts in Assam, J&K and EAG states
24 hr PHC	2880 (High Focus) 3156 ( Non High Focus)	1359	1615	47 districts in Non-EAG states.



## Training under Maternal Health

training programmes relating to anaesthesia, skilled birth attendants and emergency obstetric care.

16.1.21 Considerable emphasis has been given for

### Status of MH training programmes for Operationalization of FRU and 24hrs PHC

Name of the training	National level training of trainers	State level training of trainers	Number of districts identified for the training
Skilled Birth Attendant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted for all 35 States at NIHFW;</li> <li>106 Master Trainers trained in Assam, J&amp;K and EAG states</li> <li>38 Master Trainers trained in Non –EAG States.</li> </ul>	Conducted in 5 States; 99 trainers trained	48 districts in Assam, J&K and EAG states 47 districts in Non-EAG states.
Name of the training	Number of training centers identified by the States	State level training of trainers	Status of funds released
Training of MBBS doctors in life saving anesthetic skills for EmOC at FRU	22 States have identified 42 medical colleges for conducting the training.	Faculty members of 16 medical colleges (Department of Anesthesia) in 4 States trained for conducting the training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds for setting up of 13 centers in 4 States already released.</li> <li>Funds for setting up of 29 centers in 9 States under process of release.</li> </ul>
Training of MBBS doctors in obstetric skills and management for EmOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five training cells in four states established by FOGSI.</li> <li>Three training cells in three states being established by FOGSI.</li> </ul>	Conducted in four states. Under Progress in three states.	Funds released to FOGSI for centre setting-up and conducting the training.

## Training Component under Infrastructure Maintenance

16.1.22 ASHA is a major strategic intervention under the Mission. Capacity building of ASHA is critical in enhancing her effectiveness as a link between the community and the health facility. The initial orientation training is for a period of 23 days spread in 5 rounds over a period of 12 months and followed by periodic

re-training for about 2 days once every alternate month. Training modules for this purpose have been developed based on a thematic approach and States have also constituted district and block training teams for this purpose. Programmes are also in place for imparting basic training to ANM, LHV and multi-purpose health workers.

Progress made in selection and training of ASHAs (as on 20.02.2007) is given in following table:-

	No. of ASHAs proposed for the Mission period	No. of ASHAs selected during 05-06	No. of ASHAs selected during 06-07	Total selected	Total Trained
In 10 High focus States	406530	119983	195008	314991	210586
In NE High focus States	46979	9058	24873	33929	14789
In Tribal areas of others states	21643	0	0	0	0
Link Workers in other areas (Under RCH)	113934	0	91013	91013	80564
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>589086</b>	<b>129041</b>	<b>310894</b>	<b>439933</b>	<b>305939</b>

## Immunization

16.1.23 The Immunization Programme has been substantially strengthened and several new initiatives have been operationalised. These include introduction of Auto Disable syringes, setting up a system of alternate vaccines delivery under which the vaccines are now delivered at the vaccination site, provisioning for alternate vaccinators and social mobilization through ASHAs/ Link workers and Anganwadi workers. Further the support system has been strengthened with additional mobility support, organizing half yearly meetings with all district officials, downsizing of the BCG vaccine vial from 20 doses to 10 doses etc. In addition, catch up rounds have been taken up in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Assam and other states. To prevent outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis, JE vaccination was also started in 11 districts of 4 states during 05-06. With 90 lakh children covered, it is being expanded to another 22 districts to cover over 2.2 crore children. Ground work for expansion of Hepatitis-B vaccine to 11 states has been finalized.

## Polio Eradication Programme

16.1.24 The measures taken to achieve zero transmission of polio following the 2006 outbreak include:

- Strategic and targeted use of monovalent oral polio vaccine 1 and 3 to finish polio type 1 and

type 3 circulation respectively.

- Increasing the number of immunization rounds in high risk districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2007 to accelerate the immunity of children in these areas against wild polio virus.
- Continued efforts to improve and sustain the quality of immunization campaigns in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- Enhancing social mobilization efforts in Western Uttar Pradesh by engaging the religious leaders and local influencers to ensure better acceptance and full community participation.
- The ASHA workers selected under the NRHM are also now being fully involved in Pulse Polio Immunization especially in tracking of new born and missed children and vaccinating them during the monthly Health & Nutrition Day organized at Anganwadi Centres.

## Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

16.1.25 The communication strategy since the launch of the Mission has focused on sustaining behaviour change on key health issues through multi media tools. During the year, interventions have been designed focusing on national visibility and branding of NRHM. The communication strategy also aims at reaching out to the State and district level, the latter being the cutting

edge for all health interventions. To mainstream this process, **Intra Communication** has been identified as a critical intervention tool.

16.1.26 Interventions have been positioned very effectively through Radio and Television and these programmes have been accorded very high ratings.

16.1.27 A series of innovations have been designed to facilitate the presence of NRHM at the National and State level. This includes initiatives such as:

- Key health messages of major programmes printed on Meghdoot Postcards – (Approx. 5 crore postcards printed by Department of Posts for NRHM visibility in rural areas)
- Printing of prescription slips with health messages for use at Sub-Centres/PHCs/CHCs/ District Hospitals
- Grant of Rs.1 lakh per district across the country for displaying health messages and Rs.60,000 per district for display of wall writings at the PHC/CHC and District Hospitals. CDs containing messages sent to all States.
- Sponsoring of Access Cards for pilgrims at Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam
- NRHM Newsletter in five languages (Hindi, English, Oriya, Urdu and Assamese)
- Wall Calendars based on NRHM themes sent to all Sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs
- Use of NRHM Logo and messages on official stationery.
- Use of Kiosks, hoardings through DAVP across the country on NRHM themes including under Metro Network.
- Appointment of Ms. Saina Nehwal, Badminton Champion as Brand Ambassador on 'Save the Girl Child' campaign.

IEC Strategy for reaching out to States:

- Implementation of Intra-Communication process
- Convening of Health Melas in Parliamentary Constituencies

- State IEC Bureaus to organize IEC activities on Village Health Day for integrated IEC management
- Awareness generation on the role of PRIs at the district and sub-district level on health issues
- State specific interventions through mass media and IPC tools
- Focused publicity on the role of ASHAs in the Village Health Programme and NRHM
- Innovations through Radio and TV- State specific interventions.

16.1.28 The communication strategy is linked to the performance indicators in States for enhancing the visibility and awareness regarding health programmes. In 2007, the communication would target the health worker, the institutional mechanism at the grass root level and the integration of IEC through events such as Health Melas and the Village Health Day. The strategy would also aim at strengthening inter-personal skills of health workers such as ASHA, AWW and ANM through appropriate training programmes and content. At the national level, the attempt would be to showcase the initiatives in States through appropriate print tools and publications.

### **Family Welfare Linked Health Insurance Scheme**

16.1.29 The National Population Policy 2000 proposed establishment of Family Welfare Linked Health Insurance Plan as a promotional and motivational measure for promotion of sterilization. Department of Health & Family Welfare had wide consultation regarding adoption of pattern for Family Welfare Linked Health Insurance Scheme.

16.1.30 The Family Planning Insurance Scheme, launched w.e.f 29.11.2005, provides insurance cover to all persons undergoing sterilization operation in public/accredited private health facilities against death, failure of sterilization and medical complications. Now, the Policy has been renewed for the period from 29.11.2006 to 31.12.2007. The Insurance Scheme provides for compensation of Rs. Two lakh in case of

death due to sterilization in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital, Rs.50,000 for death due to sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital, and Rs.25,000 for failure of Sterilization (limited to the actual expenditure) for medical complications. Under this scheme all doctors /health facilities including doctor/ health facilities of Central, State, Local-self Governments, other public sectors and all the accredited doctors/health facilities of non-government and private sectors rendering Family Planning Services conducting such operations shall stand indemnified against the claims arising out of failure of sterilization, death or medical complication resulting there from up to a maximum amount of Rs.2 lakh per doctor/health facility per case. The cover would also include the

legal costs and actual modality of defending the prosecuted doctor/health facility in court, which would be borne by the Insurance Company within certain limits.

### Free Distribution of Contraceptives

16.1.31 Under the Family Welfare Programme, conventional contraceptives like Condom (Nirodh), Oral Contraceptive Pills (Mala-N), Emergency Contraceptive Pills (E-Pills), Intra Uterine Devices (Copper-T), Laparoscopes and Tubal Rings are being procured & supplied in States/UTs free of cost for distribution among users through the network of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) as well as Hospitals throughout the country.

The following Table gives the quantities of Contraceptives supplied to the States from the year 2003-04 onwards:

Contraceptives Type	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
				Reported supplies (1.4.06 to 14.12.06)	Likely supplies (1.4.06 to 31.3.07)
Condoms (Nirodh) (in Million Pcs.)	826.56	749.49	748.50	422.50	827.50
Oral Pills (Mala N) (In Lakh Cycles)	525.98	533.96	676.53	587.62	719.62
E.Pills (in Lakh Packs of 2 Tablets)					
Procured .....	14.00	20.00	-	2.64	2.64
Distributed .....	13.32	6.69	10.79		
IUDs (Cu-T) (In Lakh Pcs)	70.73	57.96	55.51	58.00	70.00
Tubal Rings (In Lakh Pairs)	35.70	35.42	37.67	24.50	56.50

### Social Marketing of Contraceptives

16.1.32 In view of the inherent weakness of free distribution of contraceptives arising from wastage and perception of low quality by the consumer, Social

Marketing of Contraceptives viz. Condoms and OCPs was initiated in National Family Welfare Programme. These contraceptives are procured and supplied to Social Marketing Organizations (SMOs) at highly subsidized prices.

Year-wise sale/likely sale of condoms under Social Marketing Scheme from 2003-04 onwards is indicated below: (in Million Pieces)

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
				Reported sales (1.4.06 to 14.12.06)	Likely sales (1.4.06 to 31.3.07)
Condom sale	629.76	615.76	755.89	353.75	755.00

Year-wise sale/likely sale of Oral Contraceptives pills under Social Marketing Scheme from 2003-04 onwards is indicated below:

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
				Reported sales sales (1.4.06 to 31.10.06)	Likely sales (1.4.06 to 31.3.07)
Oral Pills sale (in lakh cycles)	518.51	406.75	406.93	254.51	460.00
Centchroman (Saheli) (in lakh tablets)	152.05	156.66	165.45	25.55	180.00

## Mainstreaming AYUSH

16.1.33 The mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the important strategies under the Mission. As part of this initiative, States have reported that AYUSH practitioners have been co-located in over 3400 PHCs, 900 CHCs and 170 District Hospitals. States have also reported posting of over 2500 AYUSH practitioners on contract basis at various levels of Health facility. AYUSH representatives in many States have also been made a member of the State Health Mission and Society and are also represented on the Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

## Disease Control Programmes under NRHM

16.1.34 The Disease Control Programmes namely Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Revised National TB Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, Iodine Deficiency Disorder Programme and the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project all constitute an integral part of the Mission.

### 1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

16.1.35 The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an umbrella programme for prevention and control of vector borne diseases viz., Malaria, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Dengue/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DF/DHF) and Japanese Encephalitis. Under the programme, comprehensive

and multi-faceted public health activities are being implemented in the country. These diseases pose immense public health concern and are major impediments in the path of socio-economic development. The high risk areas are generally rural, tribal and urban slums inhabited by the poor, marginalized and vulnerable sections. Remoteness and inaccessibility, socio-economic conditions, inappropriate health seeking behaviour, migration of population as well as emerging drug and insecticide resistance are the contributing factors to the problem of vector borne diseases in the country.

#### A. Malaria

16.1.36 The annual incidence of malaria currently is around 1.80 million cases and about 80% of malaria cases and deaths are reported from the NE States, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Karnataka. Physical progress during the Tenth Plan is given below:

#### B. Filariasis

6.1.37 Control of lymphatic filariasis is immensely important due to personal trauma of the affected persons and associated social stigma, even though it is not fatal. In pursuit of lymphatic filariasis elimination by 2015 as part of Global Filaria Elimination efforts, for the first time, the Govt. of India had launched nationwide annual mass drug administration with Diethylcarbamazine in 202 endemic districts of the country on June 5, 2004. During 2004, 275.4 million

Year	BSE (in Million)	Positive Cases	P.f. cases	API (per 1000 population)	ABER%	SPR%	SFR%
2002	91.62	1.84	0.90	1.80	8.93	2.01	0.98
2003	99.0	1.86	0.85	1.81	9.65	1.88	0.86
2004	97.11	1.92	0.89	1.84	9.33	1.97	0.92
2005	104.12	1.82	0.81	1.80	10.34	1.75	0.77
2006*	69.48	1.05	0.47	1.04	6.90	1.51	0.67

\*Upto November 2006

BSE : Blood Slides Examined

(No. of people surveyed for malaria)

ABER : Annual Blood Examination Rate

Pf.: *Plasmodium falciparum*

API : Annual Parasite Incidence

SPR : Slide Positivity Rate

persons were covered, out of targeted population of 378.6 million (72.74% coverage). During 2005, the MDA was observed in 229 districts and 346.89 million persons were administered a dose of DEC against targeted population of 434.49 million, showing a coverage rate of 79.84%.

16.1.38 During the year 2006, MDA has been observed in 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh on 11<sup>th</sup> November with a coverage of 78.97%. The other districts would be observing MDA shortly. All sectors including medical colleges, programme implementers, private sector health care service providers and community volunteers are being involved by building their capacity through trainings. Intensive social mobilization through communication for Behavioural Impact is also scaled up.

16.1.39 The systematic listing of filariasis patients (with lymphodema or hydrocele) in all the endemic districts has revealed 5,24,416 cases of lymphoedema and 3,08,582 cases of hydrocele in the year 2005. Earlier the National Filariasis Control Programme was mainly implemented in urban areas enlisting the cases from the limited population.

16.1.40 Various categories of officials of State/District/CHC/PHCs are trained on all aspects and strategies of elimination of lymphatic filariasis. Trainings were imparted in state and as per reports received, total 10,78,075 health personnel including Medical Officers, Paramedicals, Drug Distributors, Lab. Technicians, etc. were trained.

### C. Kala-azar

16.1.41 The National Health Policy (2002) of GoI has set the goal for elimination of Kala-azar from the country by 2010. The Government has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangladesh and Nepal to eliminate Kala-azar from South East Asia Region by 2015. Kala azar is endemic in 33 districts in Bihar, 4 districts in Jharkhand, 5 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 11 districts of West Bengal (total 53 districts) besides sporadically occurring in a few other areas. An estimated 130 million population is exposed to the risk of Kala-azar in the endemic areas. The disease incidence has come down from 77099 cases in 1992 to 31,217 cases in 2005 and confirmed deaths from 1419 in 1992 to 157. However, in recent years (2003 onwards), there is an increasing trend. In the current year (up to Oct. 2006), 30,285 cases and 187 deaths have been reported from the affected states. The intensification in Kala-azar case search for treatment has helped in detecting more number of cases. To pursue the goal of elimination, of Kala-azar by the year 2010, the Govt. of India is providing 100% support to Kala-azar endemic states from 2003-04.

The following initiatives were taken towards elimination of Kala-azar:

- Clubbing of surveillance for Post Kala Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL) with Visceral Leishmaniasis case detection as per case definition of Kala-azar and PKDL as delineated in the NVBDCP guidelines.

- Treatment schedule guidelines circulated.
- Criteria of unresponsiveness and switching over to 2nd line of drug.
- Involvement of medical interns, private laboratories and private practitioners in surveillance and treatment.
- Delimitation of the foci of DDT resistance in vector species.
- A pilot study initiated in two districts of Bihar on side effects of miltefosine.
- Research on use of GIS, role of sibling species in Kala-azar transmission by Rajendra Memorial Regional Institute of Medical Sciences and National Institute of Malaria Research.
- Strengthening of IEC/BCC activities at grassroots.
- Reorientation training of medical and paramedical personnel in management of Kala-azar.

#### D. Japanese Encephalitis

16.1.42 Japanese Encephalitis is transmitted by vector mosquito. The transmission cycle is maintained in the nature by animal reservoirs of JE virus like pigs and water birds. Man is the dead end host, i.e. JE is not transmitted from the infected person to others. Outbreaks are common in those areas where there is close interaction between animals/birds and human beings. The vectors of JE breed in large water bodies such as paddy fields. JE has been reported from mainly, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The population at risk is about 300 million.

16.1.43 There is no specific anti viral drug for JE and cases are managed symptomatically. Efforts have been directed to provide technical support and strengthen capabilities of States through training to tackle this disease. JE vaccination is recommended for children. Indigenous JE vaccines are available in limited quantities. However, a vaccination programme for

children between 1 and 15 years of age under the Universal Immunization Programme, using single dose live attenuated SA-14-14-2 vaccine has been launched in 2006. A total of 93.08 lakhs children were vaccinated against the target of 105.31 lakhs children, achieving 88.39% coverage.

16.1.44 During 2006, 2619 suspected JE cases and 592 deaths were reported till 20.11.2006 against the reported cases of 6727 and 1682 deaths during the year 2005.

#### E. Dengue Fever/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DF/DHF)

16.1.45 Dengue/Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is an acute viral infection transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes.

16.1.46 Dengue is endemic in 18 states/UTs with the population of about 450 million at risk. In 1996, the country had experienced an outbreak recording a total number of 16517 cases (suspected) and 545 deaths. During the year 2003, 12 754 cases and 215 deaths were reported. Again in the year 2004 & 2005, there were outbreaks in many parts of the country reporting 11,985 cases and 157 deaths in 2005 and 10,815 cases and 171 deaths in 2006 till 13 December.

16.1.47 There is no specific anti-viral drug for dengue and mortality can only be minimized by early diagnosis and prompt symptomatic management of the cases. Government of India had initiated following actions:

- Guidelines on prevention and control of Dengue were issued to the endemic States.
- Advisories were sent to the endemic areas for effective vector control through inter-sectoral collaboration and active community involvement, regular monitoring of fever, Dengue cases as well as entomological parameters to forecast likely outbreaks and take timely remedial measures.

16.1.48 The States were also communicated to undertake widespread campaigns for community awareness and mobilization through different media

like mass media, miking, inter-personal communication, etc. The emphasis has been on elimination of mosquito breeding sources like avoidance of water collection in and around houses, removal of all discarded and disposed/junk materials, keeping all water containers/storage facilities tightly covered and cleaning the water coolers at least once a week before re-filling. Fogging was recommended during outbreak situation only.

- States were advised for alerting the Hospitals for making adequate arrangements for management of Dengue/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever cases.
- Intensive drive was launched for promoting use of larvivorous fish in identified natural water bodies in selected urban and rural areas. Guidelines on use of larvivorous fish for vector control were circulated. As per reports received from the states, 1193 district level and 63,644 Block/PHC level hatcheries were established in the States.

16.1.49 In addition, the Government of India has taken following steps to support the states in 2006.

- For diagnosis, the Government of India has identified 79 sentinel centres for regular surveillance of Dengue and Chikungunya fever cases.
- For advanced diagnosis, the Government of India has identified 12 Apex Referral institutions.
- For effective control of the disease, Directorate of NVBDCP has prepared a long term action plan which is focused on sentinel surveillance, appropriate management of cases, emergency vector control, awareness campaign, intersectoral collaboration and legislative measures etc.

## F. Chikungunya

16.1.50 **Chikungunya**, a debilitating non-fatal viral illness transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, has re-emerged in the country after about three decades. It is caused by Chikungunya virus. Humans are

considered to be the Currently, the reported number of Chikungunya suspected cases up to 13.12.06 in the country is 1.38 million. A total number of 15,225 samples were sent to NIV/NICD for confirmation and the number of confirmed cases out of these samples are 1833 as on 13.12.2006. There are no reported deaths directly related to Chikungunya. The affected states reporting confirmed cases are: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Rajasthan, Goa, Delhi & NCR and Pondicherry.

16.1.51 There is neither anti-chikungunya virus drug nor any vaccine available for effective control of Chikungunya. However, the cases can be treated symptomatically. The only way to prevent Chikungunya transmission is the effective vector control i.e. source reduction. Government of India has taken following measures for prevention & control of Chikungunya fever.

- Continuous monitoring of situation right from the first reporting of cases in States.
- Circulating the detailed guidelines and advisories for prevention and control of the diseases to all affected states.
- Intensive IEC/Behaviour Change Communication activities through print, electronic and inter-personal communication media, outdoor publicity as well as inter-sectoral collaboration with civil society organizations (NGOs/CBOs/FBOs/Self-Help Groups) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs),
- Carrying out field investigations/reviews for technical guidance and support. Central teams visited the affected States.
- Sanctioning of an emergency package of Rs. 2160.46 lakhs to the affected states for IEC, fogging Machines, Pyrethrum Extract, Temphos and Insecticide treated bed nets.
- 79 sentinel centres identified for regular surveillance and 12 Apex Referral institutions for advanced diagnosis.
- Providing logistics including insecticides and



larvicides for effective control of the disease.

## 2. National Programme for Control of Blindness

16.1.52 In 2001-02, prevalence of blindness was estimated to be 1.1%. Target for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is to reduce prevalence of blindness to 0.8% by 2007. To achieve this goal, the programme is implemented with a two-pronged strategy viz. improving the efficiency levels of existing systems and providing additional input in terms of infrastructure, manpower, new technologies and equipments. The needy segments of the people are expected to be provided with immediate relief with the establishment of permanent eye care facilities and by eye camp approach.

16.1.53 The process of procurement and supply of Ophthalmic Equipments has been decentralized to States from the financial year 2005-06.

## 3. Revised National TB Control Programme

16.1.54 Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in India. India accounts for one-fifth of the global TB incidence and is estimated to have the highest number of active TB cases amongst all the countries of all the World. Every year there are approximately 18 lakh new cases in the country of which approximately 8 lakh are new smear positive infectious cases. Each sputum positive cases if not treated, on an average infects 10-15 persons in a year.

16.1.55 Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), which is an application to India of WHO-recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS), was launched in the country on 26 March 1997 with an objective of curing at least 85% of new sputum positive patients and detecting at least 70% of such cases. This was implemented in a phased manner and by March 2006 the entire country had been covered under RNTCP. The Programme is being implemented with assistance from World Bank, DFID, USAID and GFATM.

16.1.56 The cure/treatment completion rate has been consistently above 85% and death rate among patients registered for treatment reduced to less than 5%. Till date, the RNTCP has placed more than 67.00 lakh patients on treatment, averting more than 12.00 lakh deaths. Every month, more than 1,00,000 patients are placed on treatment. In 2005 alone, India placed around 13 lakh cases on DOTS, more than any country in a single year in the world. To increase accessibility of the masses to the facilities provided under the Programme, special emphasis is laid on the IEC activities, involvement of NGOs, private sector and medical colleges in the revised strategy.

16.1.57 The RNTCP project Phase II has been approved by the Government for the period Oct 2005 to Sep 2011 for a total outlay of Rs 1,156 Crore (USD 256.9 million).

16.1.58 The second phase of RNTCP will consolidate, maintain and further improve the achievements of the first phase. Phase II of the RNTCP is a step towards achieving the TB-related Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. DOTS remains the core strategy.

16.1.59 New activities proposed in RNTCP Phase II are

- Scaling up of the State-level intermediate referral laboratories (IRL) capacity for nation-wide implementation of external quality assessment (EQA) of sputum smear microscopy services and provision of culture and drug sensitivity testing.
- Implementation of DOTS-Plus for multi-drug resistant (MDR)TB cases in a phased manner.
- Procurement and distribution of paediatric drug boxes for improved care of pediatric cases will take place in early 2007.

16.1.60 There will be emphasis on the following activities to ensure equitable service delivery:

- a. Inter-sectoral collaboration
- b. Involvement of medical colleges
- c. IEC activities

- d. Tribal action plan to improve access to tribal and other marginalized groups
- e. Operational research: OR agenda has been prepared and disseminated. Special financial provisions and simplification of processes and procedures made for encouraging research in TB.

16.1.61 Measurement of impact of RNTCP has shown that, Annual Risk of Tuberculosis Infection (ARTI) has reduced from the previous estimate of 1.7% (prior to 2000) to 1.5% as assessed in 2003 i.e. the incidence of New Smear Positive TB cases has reduced from 85 per lakh per year to 75 per lakh per year. Repeat surveys at 3-5 year intervals are planned to document further impact on incidence. Significant reduction in TB related mortality has also been observed. Deaths have reduced by over 7 fold as compared to the previous non DOTS Programme, thereby saving over 12.00 lakh additional lives since the beginning of RNTCP. Deaths due to TB have been estimated to have reduced from over 5 lakh per year in 2000 to less than 370,000 currently showing an annual decline. As per the Global TB report, death rates due to TB have declined from 45 per lakh population per year in 1990 to 37/lakh in 2002, 33/lakh/year in 2003 and 30/lakh/year for the year 2004.

16.1.62 The performance of the RNTCP is evaluated through Quarterly Performance Reports submitted by

Districts and necessary feedback is sent to the State and District health authorities for corrective action wherever required. To ensure quality service delivery, WHO has appointed Consultants in the States to provide necessary technical assistance in the implementation and supervision of the Programme. Teams from Centre, State and donors visit the implementing field units for on the spot assessment and giving necessary guidance.

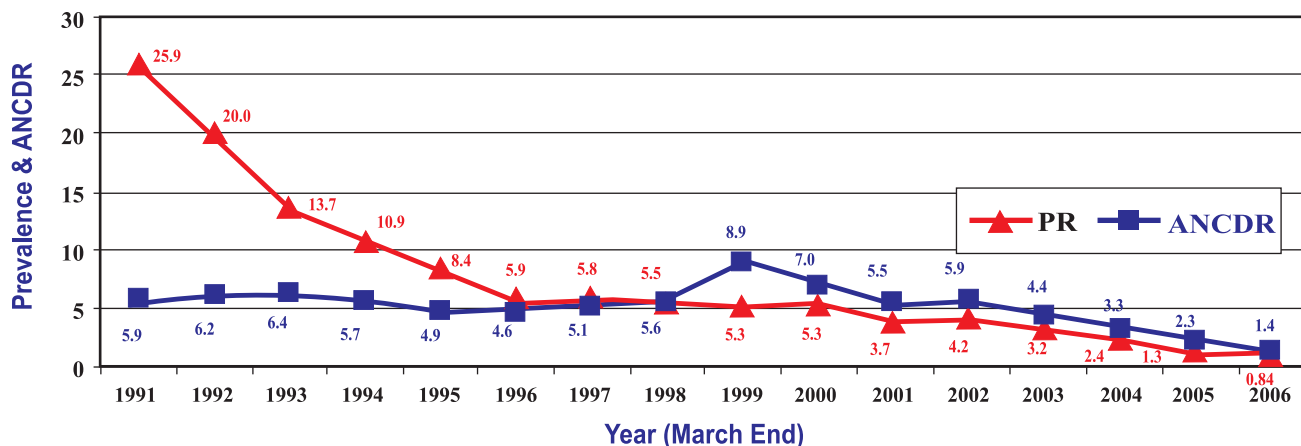
#### 4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

16.1.63 Leprosy prevalence has reduced sharply over the years as evident from the trend in prevalence and annual case detection rates given below:

16.1.63 After implementation of MDT for treatment of leprosy, the programme has achieved remarkable success in bringing down leprosy burden and the country achieved elimination of leprosy as a public health problem (Prevalence Rate < 1 case/10,000 population) at National level in Dec. 2005 when the PR came down to 0.95/10,000 population.

- As on December 2006, 27 States/UTs have achieved the level of leprosy elimination i.e. PR < 1 case 10,000 population and they include: Nagaland, Haryana, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura, Punjab,

**Trend of Leprosy Prevalence & Annual New Case Detection Rates (ANCDR) in India**



Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Rajasthan, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, A&N Islands, Pondicherry, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and Orissa.

- Remaining 8 States/UTs are with PR between 1 and 2. These are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Chandigarh, Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- PR December 2006 = 0.83/ 10,000
- ANCDR (Jan. – Dec.'06) = 12.65/ 100,000
- As on March 2006, 439 districts (73.66% of total 596 districts) and 4310 blocks (69.5% of total 6204 block) have achieved elimination level.

16.1.64 The following strategy has been adopted to eliminate leprosy

- Decentralization of NLEP to States & Districts
- Integration of leprosy services with General Health Care System
- Leprosy Training of GHS functionaries
- surveillance for early diagnosis & prompt MDT, through routine and special efforts
- Intensified IEC using Local and Mass Media approaches
- Prevention of Disability & Care

- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Regular - Monthly Reports
- Special Efforts
- Independent Evaluation
- Leprosy Elimination Monitoring (LEM)

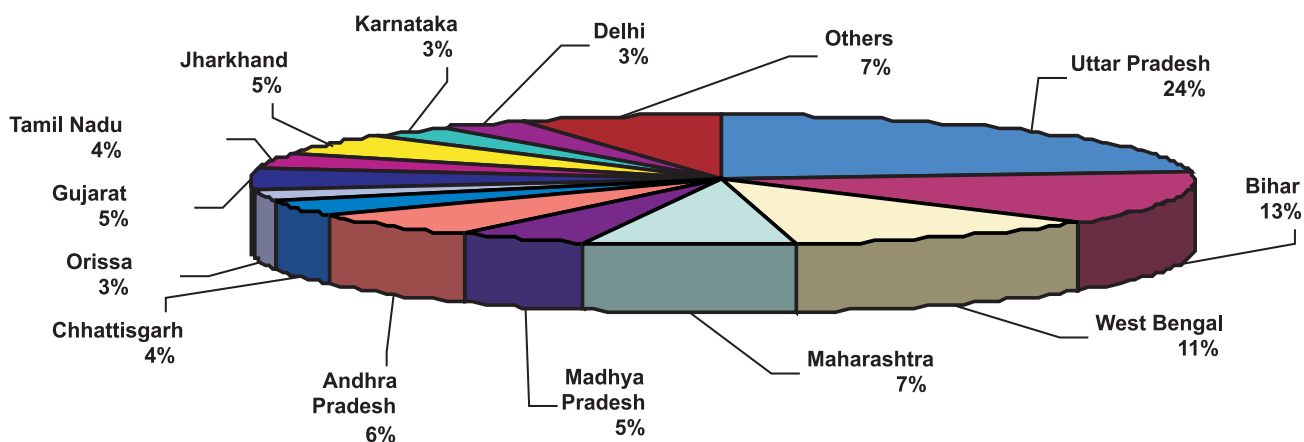
### 5. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

16.1.65 For bringing down Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevalence below 10% by 2012 and ensure 100% consumption of adequate iodized salt at household level, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is being implemented in the country.

The following are the salient features of this programme :

- Production and Distribution of Iodated Salt
- Establishment of State IDD Control Cells
- Establishment of State IDD Monitoring labs
- Analysis of Salt Samples
- The following are the achievements
- Production and Distribution of 21.31 lakh MT achieved 9000 samples has been analysed upto December 2006
- Establishment of State IDD Monitoring labs

### State-wise Distribution of Registered Leprosy Cases in India as on December 2006



## Other Disease Control Programmes

### 1. National AIDS Control Programme

16.1.66 The AIDS epidemic has become a major health and development concern. Although India remains a low prevalence country with overall HIV prevalence of 0.9 percent, the last few years have seen it moving from high risk groups to the general population with women, youth and the rural population being highly vulnerable.

16.1.67 According to the Sentinel Survey figures released in 2005, total number of HIV infected people amongst the adult population (15-49 years) numbered 5.206 million. Consequently a mere 0.1 percent increase in prevalence, translates into 0.5 million new infections. India accounts for nearly 13 percent of the global HIV prevalence. The categorization of the country as a low prevalence country hides the large numbers of HIV infected people.

16.1.68 Sexual transmission is driving India's AIDS epidemic, accounting for approximately 86 percent of HIV infections. The remainder 14% are through, parent-to-child transmission, use of infected syringes and needles by Injecting Drug Users (IDU), and contaminated blood transfusion etc.

16.1.69 NACO has developed a clear and effective response for every segment of the community, highlighting that each individual is at risk and that prevention is the only vaccine. NACO is scaling up its programmes through Targeted Interventions (TI) for High Risk Groups (scale the present 1,088 TIs to 1477 by end of March 2007), strategizing comprehensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) packages for specific segments and scaling up of the service delivery component.

16.1.70 The present scenario reveals that :

- Over 35 percent of all reported HIV infections occur among people in the age group 15-24 years.
- With 39% of total cases being women, there is an imminent feminization of the epidemic, which will weaken social cohesion. Strategies are being

implemented to protect them from infection while eliminating possibility of discrimination and violence.

- Increase in HIV infection is largely due to commercial sex, low condom use, high prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), migration of workers from rural to urban areas and low literacy. Surge in economic growth has led to large scale migration and in increasing vulnerability of bridge populations. Target Interventions and IEC initiatives are being stepped up.
- Stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) is a serious issue, for it denies them the right to live and work with equal rights and dignity. Inter Personal Communication (IPC), mass/folk media, advertising and films are used extensively in state specific campaigns.

16.1.71 The response to the epidemic took the form of

- Constituting the National AIDS Committee in 1986, the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in 1987 to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS and later the setting up of the National AIDS Control Organisation in 1992 and initiated the first phase of the World Bank - supported NACP. State AIDS Cells were created to enable implementation of the programme at state level.
- During NACP II (1999-2006), expansion and decentralization led to the setting up of State and Municipal AIDS Control Societies. 38 autonomous State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) were established across the country with adequate financial and administrative powers to identify and respond to local needs.
- NACO is in the process of preparing NACP III for the period 2006-2011 following the principles of the 'Three Ones' i.e. one National Plan, one implementing authority and one monitoring system.

16.1.72 The objectives of NACP II were to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India and strengthen India's response to HIV/AIDS on a long term basis. This was attempted through :

- Reducing HIV transmission amongst vulnerable sections through Targeted Interventions (TIs); promoting condom use; creating awareness about STI control
- Reducing the spread of HIV among the general population by ensuring safe blood supply; creating awareness about routes of transmission and methods of prevention, bringing out desired behavioural changes; voluntary counseling and testing services (VCTC) and integrating them with RCH; providing care and support services
- Developing capacity for community based services and providing low cost care for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs).
- Strengthening implementation capacity at national, state and municipal levels. Establishing appropriate organizational arrangements, undertaking training and increasing timely access to reliable information
- Forging inter-sectoral collaboration between public, private and voluntary sectors.
- Budgetary allocation to the programme is to the tune of Rs. 533.50 crore (2005-06) and Rs. 905.57 crore (2006-07).

16.1.73 TI programme aims to reduce HIV transmission amongst the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. With support from NACO, the State AIDS control Societies, civil society partners and the NGOs etc., are allocated areas and groups based on their experience and area of operation to ensure that the interventions are evidence based, mapping of HRGs is done to identify location and size of vulnerable population. For TIs to be cost effective and comprehensive, NACO provides generic guidelines of costs likely to be incurred in each of the interventions for specific groups. During the year 2005-06, 1088 TIs were operational, while the

numbers increased to 1259 till Dec. 2006.

## 2. National Mental Health Programme

16.1.74 The National Mental Health Programme was started in early 1980's to mitigate the hardship of mentally ill patients. The approach to the treatment of mental disorders is based on integrating Mental health with primary healthcare , provision of tertiary care institutions for treatment of mental disorders and eradicating stigmatization of mentally ill patients and protecting their rights. In view of the programme needing to be decentralized to the State and below State levels, the District Mental Health Programme was launched in 1996-97 in four districts, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Gradually the District Mental Health Programme has been expanded and is presently being implemented in 124 districts covering 31 States and Union Territories.

16.1.75 The programme envisages a community based approach to the problem which includes (i) Training of the mental health team at the identified nodal institutes within the states; (ii) Increasing awareness about mental health problems (iii) Provide services for early detection and treatment of mental illness in the community itself with both OPD and indoor treatment and follow-up of discharge cases; and (iv) Provide valuable data and experience at the level of community in the state and Centre for future planning, improvement in service and research. Epidemiological studies have revealed that about 1-2% of the population have major mental disorders and 5-10% suffer from minor mental disorders.

16.1.76 During 2006-07, releases have been made for District Mental Health Programme in 6 existing and 22 new districts. Release has been made for modernization of the Mental Hospital at Indore and upgrading psychiatric wings of 35 medical colleges.

## 3. National Cancer Control Programme

16.1.77 The Cancer Control Programme launched in 1975-76 was revised in 1984-85 and again in

December 2004 in view of the magnitude the problem and the requirement to bridge the geographical gaps in the availability of cancer treatment facilities across the country.

16.1.78 The salient features under the revised National Cancer Control Programme include :

#### A. Regional Cancer Centres

16.1.79 Under the National Cancer Control Programme there are 25 Regional Cancer Centres recognized in various parts of the country. It is proposed to recognize new RCCs in uncovered areas and additional RCCs in populous states and provide these centres a one time financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 crore for development of infrastructure to a certain level based on action plan. An amount of Rs. 25.00 crore is being released to 5 RCCs for upgrading them into Centres of Excellence.

#### B. District Cancer Control Programme (DCCP)

16.1.80 This scheme lays focus on presentation, screening, early detection and treatment of cancer. The programme would be managed and operationalised by nodal institutions e.g. RCCs or Government Medical Colleges and Government Hospitals which have well developed radiotherapy/oncology facilities. The districts would be selected on the recommendation of the State Govt., and a financial assistance of Rs. 22.00 lakhs in the first year and Rs. 17.00 lakhs in each of the next four years would be released to the nodal institutions for implementation of the scheme over a period of 5 years, where after it is expected that the project would be taken over by the Government. It is proposed that the activities will be carried out in to or three districts congruent to the district selected for DCCP. The nodal institutions would carry out training of health workers, ANMs, self-help groups etc. Under the DCCP, IEC activities would also be carried out for promoting prevention, awareness, self-breast examination, early detection of cancer, anti-tobacco activities etc., in which NGOs would be involved. An amount of Rs. 1.32 crores

has been sanctioned in respect of two DCCP projects covering congruent districts in Mizoram, three districts in Uttaranchal and one disotriect in Bikaner and balance amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs (approx.) for one district to Ahmedabad during the financial year 2006-07.

#### Central Government Health Scheme

16.1.81 The Central Government Health Scheme was started in the year 1954 with the objectives of

- Providing comprehensive medical care facilities to the Central Government employees and their family members, and
- To avoid cumbersome system of medical reimbursement

16.1.82 The CGHS is a welfare scheme of Central Govt., which takes care of the medical needs of the Central Government employees, pensioners, sitting MPs and Ex-MPs, sitting and retired Judges of Supreme Court, High Court, Freedom Fighters, Ex-Governorms, serving and pensioner employees of a few autonomous organizations in Delhi and the cities where CGHS is in operation. The CGHS provides medical services at the level of dispensaries, Central / State Govt. hospitals, recognized private hospitals / diagnostic centres, dispensaries/units under ISM&H, regional cancer centre, polyclinics to its beneficiaries. There is 9.11 lakh card holders and 33.01 lakh beneficiaries. Process is on to restructure CGHS.

#### Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

16.1.83 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

16.1.84 The tendering process is in progress for

selection of project consultants for the new AIIMS like institutions. The AIIMS like institutions are to be set up in each of the States of Bihar(Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh(Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan(Jodhpur), and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh). Each institution will consist of 850 bedded hospital providing medical treatment in 39 disciplines, out of which 350 beds are exclusively for superspeciality streams and for ICU. The institution would also provide under-graduate medical education with 100 intake capacity per year as well as P.G. / doctoral courses in various speciality / super specialty disciplines with admission capacity based on MCI norms. In addition to above, it is also proposed to upgrade thirteen (13) medical institutions to proposed AIIMS like Institutions under the Scheme.

16.1.85 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. SGPGI 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. Grant Medical College & Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai, (Maharashtra)
13. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, (Kerala).

● Benefits / Expected outcome of PMSSY:

1. Development of tertiary level health care infrastructure, with accessibility to the people of the State / Region
2. Improvement in the referral system between primary, secondary and tertiary level health care facilities
3. Reduction in disparity in providing health services between States and regions
4. Reduction in imbalance in human resource development by providing health care services through establishment of medical colleges
5. Improvement in services delivery through adequate and timely provision of medical services.

### Oversight Committee

16.1.86 The **Oversight Committee** was constituted under the orders of the Prime Minister on the 27th May 2006 to look, *inter alia*, into

- (1) “Implementation of 27% reservation for the OBCs in institutes of higher learning and
- (2) Assessment of additional infrastructure and other requirements for increasing the overall availability of seats to a level so that the present level of seats available to the general category students does not decline.”

16.1.87 The principle based on which the Committee carried out its mandate was **expansion, inclusion and excellence**.

16.1.88 The Medical Group comprises 11 institutions which are directly supported by Central Government funding and covers the MBBS, MS/MD, Diploma and other courses.

16.1.89 The major recommendation of the OSC is that ‘a mechanism should be developed to reorganize education in all the medical institutions across the country to equip them for the development of medical faculty and this has to be a continuous process. These institutions should also develop a mechanism of optimum utilization of available and newly appointed faculty and staff.

16.1.90 The important recommendations include bringing justified changes in policies both with regard to patients' beds; student-teacher ratios and flexibility in student intake limits fixed for medical institutions. That is essential to meet the requirements of additional Faculty which is currently a scarce community of the medical fraternity in the entire country, especially in view of the rapid expansion of medical educational institutions in the private sector clubbed with the recent enhancement in exporting pace of qualified personnel to the cadre of global services.

16.1.91 This opportunity of expansion-task linked with provision of reservations to OBCs should be perceived as a boon to conduct reorganization and refashioning exercise for the entire medical education.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

#### ZBB exercise

16.1.92 In the context of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the ZBB exercise was carried out by Planning Commission in

consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The exercise was done to arrive at greater convergence among schemes with similar objectives, for weeding out/dropping/merging/reclassifying / transfer to Non-Plan/states of CSS/CS schemes for improving the efficacy and efficiency of Plan spending and finding resources for flagship programmes and other important schemes. This exercise was vigorously undertaken while formulating the plan for 2007-08. It was seen at that juncture that most of the schemes both in the health and Rural Health Mission are inter-linked and for both funding and assessing the schemes/ programmes could be merged into broad groups. This broad grouping has formed the basis for Annual Plan 2007-08 and it is proposed to continue with this structure during the remaining period of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

16.1.93 The following table indicates the list of schemes that were in operation during 2006-07 and the schemes which will be operational during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

#### Schemes under Health and Family Welfare

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	No of CS in operation-during 2006-07	Likely to be terminated at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (natural end as per original sanction)	Suggested to be terminated at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (Not considered relevant for carry forward)	To be continued during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>					
1	<b>Health</b>	<b>49</b>	Nil	3	<b>6</b> ( Schemes to be clubbed as 6 Schemes.)
2	<b>Family Welfare</b>	<b>14</b>	Nil	Nil	- (14 Schemes to be clubbed with above)
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
	<b>Health</b>	<b>14</b>	Nil	3	<b>6</b> (Schemes merged into 6 Schemes)
	<b>Family Welfare</b>	<b>14</b>	Nil	1	- (Schemes merged with above)



## Steering Committees and Working Groups

16.1.94 In the context of formulation of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, 4 Steering Committees and 11 working Groups were constituted under the Chairpersonship of Dr (Ms) Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission.

These are :

- (i) Steering Committee on Primary Health Care;
- (ii) Steering Committee on Secondary and Tertiary Health Care;
- (iii) Steering Committee on AYUSH;
- (iv) Steering Committee on Nutrition.

The eleven Working Groups are as follows:

S.No.	Working Group on
(1)	Public Health Services (including Water & Sanitation)
(2)	Health of Women & Children
(3)	Health Systems Research, Biomedical Research & Development and Regulation of Drugs and Therapeutics
(4)	Population Stabilization
(5)	Integrating nutrition with health
(6)	Clinical Establishments, Professional Services Regulation and Accreditation of Health Care Infrastructure
(7)	Access to Health Systems including AYUSH
(8)	Communicable & Non-Communicable Diseases
(9)	Health Care Financing including Health Insurance
(10)	Public Private Partnership to improve health care delivery
(11)	Health Informatics including Tele-Medicine

16.1.95 The working groups have submitted the reports and the same are available on Planning Commission website.

16.1.96 Based on recommendations of the Steering committees and working groups, following have been

envisaged:

### Strategies to be adopted:

Adopting a system centric approach rather than a disease centric approach.

Good governance, transparency and accountability in the delivery of health services through involvement of PRIs, Community and Civil Society Groups.

Comprehensive approach by convergence and removing vertical structures to encompass individual health care, public health, sanitation, clean drinking water, access to food and knowledge of hygiene and feeding practices.

Enhanced contribution of the private sector in providing health services through various measures including PPP.

Increasing focus on Health Human Resources.

Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan including NRHM and health insurance based National Urban Health Mission.

Aggregate spending on health by the Centre and the States will be increased significantly with a large share of allocation for primary health sector and health programmes in critical areas.

### Major thrust areas:

#### 1. Improving accessibility and utilization of essential health care

- i. Implementing flexible norms for health care facilities (based on population, distance and terrain)
- ii. Reducing travel time to 2 hrs for emergency obstetric care
- iii. Implementing Indian Public Health Service Standards for health care institutions at all levels
- iv. Ensuring access to Essential Drugs and Medicines

- v. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) will be connected by all weather roads.
- vi. Secondary and Tertiary health care will receive attention. Priorities will be given to strategies involving public-private partnerships (PPPs), risk pooling mechanisms and cross subsidization.
- vii. Administration of the secondary and tertiary care hospitals will be professionalized.

**2. Adopting a system centric approach rather than a disease centric approach**

- i. Strengthening Health System through upgradation of infrastructure and public private partnership
- ii. Converging all programmes and not allowing vertical structures below district level under different programmes.

**3. Preventing indebtedness due to expenditure on health/protecting the poor from health expenditures**

- i. Creating mechanisms for Health Insurance
- ii. Health Insurance for the unorganized sector

**4. Taking full advantage of local enterprise for solving local health problems**

- i. Integrating AYUSH in Health System
- ii. Increasing the role of Registered Medical Practitioners
- iii. Training the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) to make them Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs)
- iv. Propagating low cost and indigenous technology

**5. Decentralizing Governance**

- i. Integrated District health plans and Block specific health plans, involving all health related sectors and partnership with NGOs

- ii. Increasing the role of PRIs, NGOs and Civil Society
- iii. Creating and empowering Health committees at various levels

**6. Increasing focus on Health Human Resources**

- i. Setting up of new Medical, Paramedical, Nursing and Dental institutions in the underserved areas
- ii. Reorienting AYUSH education and utilization
- iii. Reintroducing licentiate course in medicine
- iv. Ensuring human resources availability at rural and remote areas
- v. Incentives to all health personnel for posting to rural and remote areas by appropriate allowances in these areas.
- vi. Improved Status – Class I gazetted officer to doctors at par with the national civil services including provision of accommodation and transport.
- vii. Performance based incentives and assured career progression to all health personnel at all locations.

**7. Providing focus to Health System and Bio Medical research**

- i. Focusing on conditions specific to our country
- ii. Making research accountable
- iii. Translating research into application for improving health
- iv. Understanding social determinants of health behaviour, risk taking behaviour and health care seeking behaviour

**8. Focusing on excluded/neglected areas**

- i. Taking care of the Older persons
- ii. Reducing Disability and integrating disabled
- iii. Providing humane Mental Health services
- iv. Providing Oral health services

**9. Enhancing efforts at improving health and reducing disease burden**

- i. Reversing trend of major diseases
- ii. Launching new initiatives
- iii. Individual and community empowerment

through massive IEC with a convergent approach covering all diseases

16.1.96 The detailed state-wise allocation of grants under the National Rural Health Mission for 2007-08 is at Annexure-1.

Annexure 16.1

DETAILED STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANTS DURING 2007-08

(Kind grants in the form of drugs, equipments & vaccines to be supplied as per demand from the States/UTs)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Dir. & Admn.	Infrastructure Maintenance under NRHM					Other FW Schemes						
			Urban FW UFWCs	Health Posts	Sub-Centres	ANM/LHV	HFWTC	Trg. of MPWs	Total Infra. Maint.	RCH Flexible Pool	Mission Flexible Pool	IEC	PPI Op. Cost *	Total-Other FW Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	452.00	804.00		19615.48	764.36	155.64	218.56	22010.04	11584.00	17989.00	58.00	2929.00	32560.00
2	Bihar	925.76	242.00		13074.40	160.64	116.72	6.32	14525.84	12776.00	25631.00	58.00	9565.00	48030.00
3	Chhattisgarh	682.92	80.00	143.00	6925.40	146.24	73.08	106.28	8156.92	3966.00	6423.00	104.00	386.00	10879.00
4	Goa	46.72			253.88	36.92		0.48	338.00	151.00	327.00	29.00	15.00	522.00
5	Gujarat	765.48	920.00	236.00	10736.44	234.48	9.72		12902.12	6410.00	12042.00	58.00	2455.00	20965.00
6	Haryana	454.84	126.00	94.00	3034.92	150.36	38.08	22.96	3921.16	2611.00	5025.00	29.00	1205.00	8870.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	311.88	264.00		2850.52	162.48	2.44	10.12	3601.44	798.00	1458.00	43.00	409.00	2708.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	635.12	57.00		2786.68	267.72	37.68		3784.20	1322.00	2408.00	35.00	521.00	4286.00
9	Jharkhand	900.32	124.00		5842.00	369.24	37.68		7273.24	4733.00	8326.00	87.00	1431.00	14577.00
10	Karnataka	2715.56	712.00		12019.08	414.40	79.04	75.48	16015.56	6925.00	12548.00	87.00	851.00	20411.00
11	Kerala	758.96			7518.76	112.64	72.92		8463.28	3877.00	7582.00	35.00	326.00	11820.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	1792.92	450.00	503.00	13098.00	957.68	164.84	266.60	17233.04	12125.00	18673.00	87.00	1583.00	32468.00
13	Maharashtra	2404.32	536.00	2284.00	16034.48	821.64	150.76	116.24	22347.44	11192.00	22955.00	101.00	5293.00	39541.00
14	Orissa	189.88	90.00	74.00	8748.24	391.44	54.72	36.64	9584.92	7225.00	11358.00	58.00	518.00	19159.00
15	Punjab	264.36	180.00	496.00	4281.84	177.24	30.40	80.88	5510.72	2715.00	5768.00	58.00	1040.00	9581.00
16	Rajasthan	1422.92	420.00	294.00	14314.80	995.12	87.56		17534.40	11182.00	17454.00	115.00	4274.00	33025.00
17	Tamil Nadu	2145.00	222.00	834.00	12816.12	135.00	70.04		16222.16	8246.00	14719.00	46.00	822.00	23833.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	3315.84	806.00	1308.00	28912.44	515.12	241.96		35099.36	25680.00	51322.00	115.00	25292.00	102409.00
19	Uttaranchal	256.28	34.00	84.00	2407.36	40.64			2822.28	1435.00	2617.00	69.00	622.00	4743.00
20	West Bengal	827.44	988.00		13664.96	232.64	88.72	16.44	15818.20	10738.00	19060.00	46.00	2838.00	32682.00
	<b>Total-Other States</b>	<b>21268.52</b>	<b>7055.00</b>	<b>6350.00</b>	<b>198935.80</b>	<b>7086.00</b>	<b>1512.00</b>	<b>957.00</b>	<b>243164.32</b>	<b>145691.00</b>	<b>263685.00</b>	<b>1318.00</b>	<b>62375.00</b>	<b>473069.00</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	251.92	69.00		518.48	3.00			842.40	697.00	1323.00	50.00	78.00	2148.00
2	Assam	772.56	88.00		7540.88	445.00	44.56		8891.00	16684.00	32231.00	70.00	1201.00	50186.00
3	Manipur	445.48	26.00		580.92	40.00	40.44	20.00	1152.84	1424.00	2883.00	50.00	106.00	4463.00
4	Meghalaya	46.48	13.00		591.88	100.92	45.00		797.28	1387.00	2788.00	45.00	128.00	4348.00
5	Mizoram	96.24	13.00		723.32	33.00		19.00	884.56	656.00	1088.00	50.00	39.00	1833.00
6	Nagaland	133.36			581.56	19.52			734.44	1188.00	2410.00	45.00	86.00	3729.00
7	Sikkim	287.72	13.00		198.36	18.00			517.08	346.00	662.00	40.00	24.00	1072.00
8	Tripura	399.28	53.00		943.16	9.72		10.40	1415.56	1853.00	3875.00	50.00	270.00	6048.00
	<b>Total - NE Region</b>	<b>2433.04</b>	<b>275.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11678.56</b>	<b>669.16</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>15235.16</b>	<b>24235.00</b>	<b>47260.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>1932.00</b>	<b>73827.00</b>
	<b>Total - All States</b>	<b>23701.56</b>	<b>7330.00</b>	<b>6350.00</b>	<b>210614.36</b>	<b>7755.16</b>	<b>1642.00</b>	<b>1006.40</b>	<b>258399.48</b>	<b>169926.00</b>	<b>310945.00</b>	<b>1718.00</b>	<b>64307.00</b>	<b>546896.00</b>

\* Allocation is based on the assumptions - (i) Subject to approval of revised financial norms by the Cabinet, (ii) Conducting two NIDs & six SNIDs covering 60% of targetted population in SNID in high risk districts of selected States and two Mop up Rounds in UP & Bihar covering 32% of targetted population. Any deviation may affect above tentative allocation.

## Annexure 16.1 (Cont..)

**DETAILED STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANTS DURING 2007-08**  
**(Kind grants in the form of drugs, equipments & vaccines to be supplied**  
**as per demand from the States/UTs)**

Total FW Schemes (10+15)	Disease Control Programmes (DCPs)										TOTAL-NRHM (16+23)
	TB	Leprosy (incl. kind grants)	IDSP (incl. kind grants)	IDD	Blindness	NVBDCP (incl. kind grants)	Total-DCPs				
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>				<b>24</b>
54570.04	2206.71	174.91	82.00	12.50	763.50	1973.85	5213.47				59783.51
62555.84	2289.85	290.97	506.00	12.50	348.50	2066.50	5514.32				68070.16
19035.92	613.90	130.09	265.00	11.50	237.50	2228.86	3486.85				22522.77
860.00	28.49	7.03	130.00	10.50	124.00	178.45	478.47				1338.47
33867.12	1117.25	159.15	315.00	12.00	884.50	1702.84	4190.74				38057.86
12791.16	200.00	64.39	265.00	12.00	284.50	142.84	968.73				13759.89
6309.44	132.28	64.39	49.00	12.50	184.50	17.80	460.47				6769.91
8070.20	227.93	57.52	121.00	12.50	169.00	18.60	606.55				8676.75
21850.24	807.47	162.01	116.00	11.50	370.00	2975.08	4442.06				26292.30
36426.56	1143.71	136.40	65.00	13.00	899.50	911.15	3168.76				39595.32
20283.28	671.57	102.43	54.00	12.00	436.00	297.92	1573.92				21857.20
49701.04	1341.11	136.76	82.00	13.00	951.50	2179.13	4703.50				54404.54
61888.44	2136.82	196.56	80.00	14.00	892.50	1905.85	5225.73				67114.17
28743.92	1075.70	147.96	265.00	14.00	532.00	3741.83	5776.49				34520.41
15091.72	531.15	68.09	122.00	12.50	274.50	96.93	1105.17				16196.89
50559.40	1269.88	125.41	325.00	13.00	629.50	1896.29	4259.08				54818.48
40055.16	1318.72	150.38	70.00	12.00	1102.50	606.79	3260.39				43315.55
137508.36	4082.06	454.06	510.00	14.00	1222.50	2151.50	8434.12				145942.48
7565.28	251.64	76.94	54.00	12.00	273.50	210.59	878.67				8443.95
48500.20	1744.05	287.29	260.00	13.00	701.50	2513.67	5519.51				54019.71
<b>716233.32</b>	<b>23190.29</b>	<b>2992.74</b>	<b>3736.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>11281.50</b>	<b>27816.47</b>	<b>69267.00</b>				<b>785500.32</b>
2990.40	50.94	130.51	64.00	13.00	212.50	878.08	1349.03				4339.43
59077.00	1209.91	161.77	86.00	14.00	337.00	3341.90	5150.58				64227.58
5615.84	114.62	41.84	66.00	12.00	129.50	688.29	1052.25				6668.09
5145.28	110.38	42.29	60.00	11.00	148.50	709.74	1081.91				6227.19
2717.56	42.45	58.12	39.00	12.00	115.00	685.72	952.29				3669.85
4463.44	101.89	43.46	71.00	12.00	137.00	790.02	1155.37				5618.81
1589.08	25.47	33.11	43.00	13.00	72.00	20.61	207.19				1796.27
7463.56	144.34	35.64	51.00	13.00	248.50	858.32	1350.80				8814.36
<b>89062.16</b>	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>546.74</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>7972.68</b>	<b>12299.42</b>				<b>101361.58</b>
<b>805295.48</b>	<b>24990.29</b>	<b>3539.48</b>	<b>4216.00</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>12681.50</b>	<b>35789.15</b>	<b>81566.42</b>				<b>886861.90</b>

**IDSP** - Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, **IDD** - Iodine Deficiency Disorder, **NVBDCP** - National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

## Annexure 16.1 (Cont..)

**DETAILED STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANTS DURING 2007-08**  
**(Kind grants in the form of drugs, equipments & vaccines to be supplied as per demand from the States/UTs)**  
**(Rs.in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Dir. & Admn.	Infrastructure Maintenance under NRHM				Other FW Schemes		Total-Other FW Schemes					
			Urban FW Services UFWCs	Health Posts	Sub-Centres	ANM/ LHV	Training HFWTC	Trg. of MPWs		Total-Infra. Maint.	RCH Flexible Pool	Mission Flexible Pool	IEC	PPI Op. Cost *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	UTs with Legislature													
	Delhi	206.12	390.00	210.00	62.00				868.12	1438.00	3271.00	29.00	1176.00	5914.00
	Pondicherry	265.56			117.36				382.92	133.00	238.00	11.00	20.00	402.00
	<b>Total - UTs with leg.</b>	<b>471.68</b>	<b>390.00</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>179.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1251.04</b>	<b>1571.00</b>	<b>3509.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>1196.00</b>	<b>6316.00</b>
	UTs without Legislature													
	A & N Islands	71.28			159.40				230.68	56.00	89.00	8.00	23.00	176.00
	Chandigarh	102.76	30.00	25.00	19.20				176.96	98.00	208.00	9.00	43.00	358.00
	Dadra & Nagar Havel	59.84			56.08				115.92	37.00	59.00	8.00	5.00	109.00
	Daman & Diu	64.96			31.00				95.96	28.00	48.00	8.00	4.00	88.00
	Lakshadweep	15.64			20.68				36.32	20.00	24.00	9.00	5.00	58.00
	<b>Total-UTs without leg.</b>	<b>314.48</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>286.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>655.84</b>	<b>239.00</b>	<b>428.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>789.00</b>
	<b>Total - UTs</b>	<b>786.16</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>465.72</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1906.88</b>	<b>1810.00</b>	<b>3937.00</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>1276.00</b>	<b>7105.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>24487.72</b>	<b>7750.00</b>	<b>6585.00</b>	<b>211080.08</b>	<b>7755.16</b>	<b>1642.00</b>	<b>1006.40</b>	<b>260306.36</b>	<b>171736.00</b>	<b>314882.00</b>	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>65583.00</b>	<b>554001.00</b>

\* Allocation is based on the assumptions - (i) Subject to approval of revised financial norms by the Cabinet, (ii) Conducting two NIDs & six SNIDs covering 60% of targetted population in SNID in high risk districts of selected States and two Mop up Rounds in UP & Bihar covering 32% of targetted population. Any deviation may affect above tentative allocation.

**IDSP** - Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, **IDD** - Iodine Deficiency Disorder, **NVBDCP** - National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

## Annexure 16.1 (Cont..)

**DETAILED STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANTS DURING 2007-08**  
**(Kind grants in the form of drugs, equipments & vaccines to be supplied**  
**as per demand from the States/UTs)**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Total FW Schemes (10+15)	Disease Control Programmes (DCPs)						TOTAL-			NRHM (16+23)
	TB	Leprosy (incl. kind grants)	IDSP (incl. kind grants)	IDD	Blindness	NVBDCP (incl. kind grants)	Total-DCPs			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
6782.12	345.02	55.65	302.00	10.00	269.00	156.67	1138.34	7920.46		
784.92	21.56	6.34	73.00	10.00	62.25	40.08	213.23	998.15		
<b>7567.04</b>	<b>366.58</b>	<b>61.99</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>331.25</b>	<b>196.75</b>	<b>1351.57</b>	<b>8918.61</b>		
406.68	8.63	11.23	71.00	12.50	46.00	53.10	202.46	609.14		
534.96	21.56	10.21	65.00	11.75	63.50	27.95	199.97	734.93		
224.92	6.47	7.54	55.00	11.00	56.25	16.60	152.86	377.78		
183.96	4.31	17.52	56.00	12.50	56.25	12.93	159.51	343.47		
94.32	2.16	2.03	62.00	12.25	40.25	11.52	130.21	224.53		
<b>1444.84</b>	<b>43.13</b>	<b>48.53</b>	<b>309.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>262.25</b>	<b>122.10</b>	<b>845.01</b>	<b>2289.85</b>		
<b>9011.88</b>	<b>409.71</b>	<b>110.52</b>	<b>684.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>593.50</b>	<b>318.85</b>	<b>2196.58</b>	<b>11208.46</b>		
<b>814307.36</b>	<b>25400.00</b>	<b>3650.00</b>	<b>4900.00</b>	<b>430.00</b>	<b>13275.00</b>	<b>36108.00</b>	<b>83763.00</b>	<b>898070.36</b>		

## 16.2 Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

### Introduction

16.2.1 Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy (ISM&H) WAS established in Ministry of Health & family welfare in March, 1995. It was re-named as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in November; 2003. The Department is responsible for formulating and implementing policy for propagation and development of AYUSH system of Health care.

### Salient Features & Challenges

#### Progressive National Policy environment for AYUSH sector

16.2.2 It is important to appreciate that in the international context, India's AYUSH sector is one of the most advanced national programs in the world for the promotion of traditional health sciences. Apart from China there is no other country that has an educational infrastructure for Undergraduate and Postgraduate education in Traditional Medicine. The Indian educational, research and industrial infrastructure for the traditional health sciences is perhaps the largest in the world.

#### Profile of Education & Health Services

16.2.3 India also has a vast network of governmental ISM&H healthcare institutions. There are 1355 hospitals with 53,296 beds and over 22,000 dispensaries providing primary healthcare. However, In the last two decades in urban areas, private sector AYUSH services for health needs have significantly grown both in terms of size and reputation. There is no reliable quantitative data on the size of the non-government health services at the primary, secondary or tertiary level. It is, however, evident that the non-government segment including the AYUSH private sector industry is providing substantial AYUSH *goods and health services* to the Indian public.

### Research Activities

16.2.4 Since the 1970s, the Central Councils for Research in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga and Homeopathy have been responsible for the officially sponsored research activities. One of the socially important outputs of research in the AYUSH sector has been the pharmacopeias and formularies of the various systems of medicine. The standards contained in the pharmacopeia although useful, they have limited acceptance at the international level because they pertain only to physico-chemical standards for raw materials and do not at present include the standards for finished products. Whereas several dozens of important research projects have been undertaken in the last three decades across the various AYUSH research councils on important public health problems like malaria, filarial, hepatitis, anemia. .

#### Natural Resource Base of AYUSH

16.2.5 The resource base of AYUSH is largely plants. Around 6000 species of medicinal plants are documented in published medical and ethno botanical literature. *Wild populations of several hundreds of these species are under threat in their natural habitats.* The NMPB has also promoted the creation of State Boards (SMPB) in most of the states. In addition to plants, there are also around 400 species of medicinal fauna and around 70 different metals and minerals used by AYUSH.

#### AYUSH Industry

16.2.6 There are around 9000 licensed industries with an estimated total turnover of around Rs.8000 crore at the end of 2006. Most of the industries (>90%) are in the small and cottage scale sector with turnovers of less than Rs.1 crore pa. Less than 1% of the industries have turnovers of over Rs.25 crore per annum. In this 1% segment, around 50 manufacturing units have turnovers in the range of Rs.150-800 crore per annum. Since 2002, the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Act has become applicable to the AYUSH industry.



16.2.7 Rs.488.00 crore has been approved against the proposed budget of Rs. 516.03 crore of the Department of AYUSH during 2007-08. The Scheme-wise details of financial approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-2008 are at *Annexure – I*.

### Financial Investments in the AYUSH sector

16.2.8 Since the 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan, the AYUSH sector has been receiving less than 3% of the national health budget. In the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan the BE was Rs.775 Crore. At the end of 2006-2007, the cumulative expenditure was around Rs.1030 Crore.

### Review of Annual Plan, 2006-07

16.2.9 During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan the sum of annual outlay for plan schemes was Rs. 1214.00 crores against which expenditure of Rs. 1029.55 crore was incurred. Year wise actual expenditure during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan was as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Provision (BE)	Expenditure
2002-2003	155.00	89.78
2003-2004	150.00	133.96
2004-2005	181.00	198.76
2005-2006	345.00	290.96
2006-2007	383.00	316.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>1214.00</b>	<b>1029.55</b>

### Strategy and Action Plan

16.2.10 The Department has envisaged a multi pronged approach for achieving the objectives of mainstreaming AYUSH. The basic purpose of mainstreaming is to give focused attention to the development and optimum utilization of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy both domestically and globally by strengthening professional education, research programmes, clinical services, industry, pharmacopeial standards and integrating these systems into the national health programmes. The key outcome visualized is enhancing the outreach of AYUSH health care in an accessible, acceptable, affordable and

qualitative manner.

### Evaluation of Performance/Achievements

16.2.11 Based on evaluations, the schemes have been modified in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Some schemes/components have been dropped or continued with reduced allocation and major modifications have been made in some schemes besides proposing introduction of new Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

### ZBB

16.2.12 ZBB exercise has been done in consultation with the Department of AYUSH,. There were three (3) Centrally Sponsored Schemes and ten (10) Central Sector schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan. After the ZBB exercise, some schemes have been merged. As a result three scheme, viz.. *Promotion of AYUSH, Public Private Partnership for Setting up of Specialty Clinics/IPDs and Medicinal Plants Processing Zones* has been recommended as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The Scheme “Promotion of AYUSH” includes Development of institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM), Drugs Quality Control. Eights schemes have been recommended as Central Sector (CS) Schemes. The schemes namely, *Public Private Partnership for Setting up of Specialty Clinics/IPDs and Medicinal Plants Processing Zones* have been approved as new schemes in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Details of the ZBB exercise are at *Annexure – II*.

### CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME

#### (i) Systems Strengthening

16.2.13 After the ZBB exercise the following ongoing schemes namely, Strengthening of Department of AYUSH, Statutory institutions, hospitals & dispensaries, strengthening of pharmacopeial laboratories, IEC, and AYUSH & Public Health have been merged as “Systems Strengthening.” Rs.31.48 crore has been approved for this scheme for Annual Plan, 2007-08.

**(ii) Educational Institutions**

16.2.14 National Institutes of various AYUSH systems have been set up by the Central Government to set benchmarks for teaching, research and clinical practices. Keeping in view the need for upgrading these national institutes into Centre of Excellence, an outlay of Rs.89.02 crore has been approved for the year 2007-08.

**(iii) Research & Development including Medicinal Plants**

16.2.15 After the ZBB exercise the ongoing schemes namely Research Councils and Medicinal Plants (NMPB) have been merged as the scheme entitled "Research & Development including Medicinal Plants". Rs.143.95 crore has been allocated to this scheme for the year 2007-08. Following Schemes have been modified:

**(iv) HRD (Training Programme/Fellowship/ Exposure visit/ upgradation of skills etc. with the outlay Rs. 3.00 crore for the year 2007-08)**

**(v) Cataloguing, digitization of Manuscripts and AYUSH IT Network with the outlay Rs. 2.25 crore for the year 2007-08**

**(vi) International Cooperation with the outlay Rs. 4.00 crore for the year 2007-08**

**(vii) Development of AYUSH industry with the outlay Rs. 27.30 crore for the year 2007-08**

**(viii) Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH with the outlay Rs. 5.00 crore for the year 2007-08**

## **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

### **Promotion of AYUSH**

16.2.16 After the ZBB exercise the ongoing schemes namely Development of Institutions, Hospitals and

Dispensaries, and Drugs Quality Control were merged and a new sub scheme viz. PPP for setting up Specialty Clinics / IPD was added. As a result only one new sub-scheme entitled *Promotion of AYUSH* has been proposed for which an allocation of Rs.182.00 crore has been approved. The allocation of Rs.120 crore for the sub-scheme on Hospitals & Dispensaries will be earmarked for NRHM.

**Flagship Schemes (NRHM)**

16.2.17 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes the scheme of Hospitals and Dispensaries for which Rs.120 crore have been allocated for the year 2007-08 is entirely assigned to the mainstreaming of AYUSH into National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AYUSH interventions in NRHM will include (a) Co-location of AYUSH dispensaries in PHCs, (b) placing AYUSH physicians in PHCs as the second doctor, (c) including AYUSH modules in training of ASHA, (d) inclusion of seven Ayurvedic and five Unani medicines in the RCH programme, (e) inclusion of *Punarnava mandoor* in the ASHA kit for management of pregnancy anaemia, (f) contractual appointments of AYUSH paramedics in PHCs/CHCs, (g) setting up AYUSH facilities in CHCs and District Hospitals. The Department of AYUSH also intends to involve National Institutes, Research Councils and NGOs in training of health workers associated with NRHM.

**Operational Guidelines for 11<sup>th</sup> plan**

16.2.18 The Steering Committee for the AYUSH sector has recommended several refreshing approaches for the implementation of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. These are outlined below:

**Measurable outputs**

16.2.19 All AYUSH programs under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes should be framed with clear *articulations of objectives, measurable outputs and the anticipated outcomes*. This will aid both the Planning Commission and the Department of

AYUSH in *monitoring and evaluation* of the programs.

#### **Four new focal areas**

16.2.20 Apart from *core* areas for the AYUSH sector like education, research and industry and medicinal plants, there are four important dimensions that have been added to AYUSH in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan exercise viz., a) role of AYUSH in public health b) technology upgradation of AYUSH industry c) international cooperation & d) revitalization of community based local health traditions of AYUSH. All these dimensions will serve to enhance the social & community outreach of AYUSH in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan both domestically & globally.

#### **Leveraging AYUSH through partnerships**

16.2.21 AYUSH should adopt in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan a *new strategy of partnerships*. This strategy should seek to actively recognize and support partnership with universities, non-government research, education, community based organizations, industry, and government departments like, CSIR, ICMR, DST, MoEF, Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, etc. This approach is expected to a) broaden perspectives, b) bring in greater transparency and accountability, c) enhance talent and d) pool resources. The Steering Committee has therefore, recommended that in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, Department of AYUSH should partner with such players by recognizing their role and promoting a mutually beneficial and constructive relationship with them for the purpose of mainstreaming AYUSH.

#### **Institutionalize training in Public Health**

16.2.22 The Steering Committee recognized that there is an urgent need to involve AYUSH practitioners in public health programs. The Steering Committee recommends that after systematic orientation to public health, AYUSH practitioners should be placed in effective positions in the PHC system in rural India in ongoing initiatives like NRHM.

16.2.23 The Steering Committee recommends that

suitable training should precede such involvement as it will empower AYUSH practitioners to play effective roles. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, major *capacity building initiatives* should be *institutionalized* in order to orient AYUSH practitioners to contemporary public health problems. Reputed educational and research institutions in the AYUSH and modern medicine sector should be identified and supported to play *on a long-term basis* the capacity building role via well-designed short-term courses.

#### **Legitimizing a two-tiered research framework for AYUSH in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

16.2.24 In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan it has been recommended to provide legitimacy to a two-tiered research framework which supports both foundational research based on AYUSH theory as well as trans-disciplinary research based on collaboration with bio-medical sciences. The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan research agenda should provide balanced and proportionate support for both basic research based on AYUSH theoretical framework as well as for the inter-cultural or trans-disciplinary kind of research. It is very important for policy makers to support both these kinds of research efforts.

#### **Coordinated Programs with inbuilt Management and Monitoring Systems**

16.2.25 Given the magnitude of problems being tackled under the various thematic areas viz., i) Research & Industry, ii) Education, iii) Public Health, iv) Medicinal Plants and v) Local Health Traditions, a very important recommendation of the Steering Committee is related to developing *All India or Regionally Coordinated Programs* in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as a preferred strategy.

#### **Involvement of Reputed Nodal Agencies in responsible roles**

16.2.26 As a part of the strategy of partnership referred to above, the Steering Committee recommends that the Department of AYUSH constitute 9-11 member *Apex Committees* that

include non-officials, experts & reputed stake-holders for selection, monitoring, evaluation & management of all major programs in the 11<sup>th</sup> plan. The Steering Committee further recommends that under the overall supervision of the Department of AYUSH, *the technical coordination* of certain programs may also be delegated to *reputed nodal agency*, which may be competent organizations in either the government or non-government sector. Such nodal agencies may be also supported to build capacities within the network of implementing organizations and be made responsible for *facilitating* the achievement of milestones.

### Major implementing agencies to be identified through a competitive selection process

16.2.27 This is an important recommendation of the Steering Committee order to encourage creativity, excellence and accountability in the AYUSH sector. It is recommended that for major programs like establishment of centers of excellence as well as for innovative projects related to all the five AYUSH themes (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) competitive proposals should be invited from potential implementing agencies and the best proposals selected by objective panels, based on transparent criteria.

#### Annexure-16.2.1

#### Department of Ayush Plan Outlay (2007-08)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes /Programmes	Approved Outlay 2007-08
1	2	4
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>		
1	<b>Promotion of AYUSH</b>	<b>177.00</b>
	a. Development of Institutions	47.00
	b. Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM)	120.00
	c. Drugs Quality Control	10.00
	<b>New Initiatives</b>	<b>5.00</b>
2	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs	5.00
3	Medicinal Plants Processing Zones	0.00
	<b>Total CSS</b>	<b>182.00</b>
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>		
1	<b>Systems Strengthening</b>	<b>29.48</b>
	a. Strengthening of Department of AYUSH	6.50
	b. Statutory Institutions	0.65
	c. Hospitals and Dispensaries	12.00
	d. Strengthening of Pharmacopeial Laboratories	3.33
	e. Information, Education and Communication	7.00
2	<b>Educational Institutions</b>	<b>67.02</b>
3	<b>Research &amp; Development including Medicinal Plants</b>	<b>143.95</b>
	a. Research Councils	63.95
	b. Medicinal Plants	80.00
4	<b>Other On Going Programmes</b>	<b>7.55</b>
	a. Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	2.00
	b. Cataloguing, digitization and AYUSH IT Network.	1.00
	c. Miscellaneous	
	(i) International Exchange Programmes.	2.00

## Annexure-16.2.1 (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes /Programmes	Approved Outlay 2007-08
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
	(ii) Programme for training/fellowship/exposure visit/up gradation of skills etc.	1.00
	(iii) Incentives to AYUSH industry for participation in fairs/conducting market study.	0.30
	(iv) Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books & Manuscripts.	1.25
	<b>New Initiatives during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	<b>58.00</b>
<b>5</b>	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homeopathy.	0.00
<b>6</b>	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine.	15.00
<b>7</b>	Assistance for International Co-operation.	2.00
<b>8</b>	Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in non-governmental sector.	7.00
<b>9</b>	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters.	27.00
<b>10</b>	Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH.	5.00
<b>11</b>	Ayush & Public Health	2.00
	<b>Total CS</b>	<b>306.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL : (CSS+CS) :</b>	<b>488.00</b>

## Schemes under Department of AYUSH

SI No.	Ministry/ Department	No of Schemes towards the end of Tenth Plan	Weeded/ Transferred towards the end of Tenth Plan	To be continued during Eleventh Plan	New Schemes during Eleventh Plan	Total Schemes during Eleventh Plan
<b>Centra Sector Schemes</b>						
1	AYUSH	10	0	5 (Ongoing Schemes clubbed as 5 Schemes)	3	8
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>						
1	AYUSH	3	0	1 (Ongoing Schemes merged into 1 Schemes)	2	3

## CHAPTER - 17

# Nutrition & Social Safety Net

### 17.1. Food and Nutrition Security

17.1.1 **Malnutrition** reflects an imbalance of both macro and micro-nutrients that may be due to inappropriate intake and/ or inefficient biological utilization; due to the internal/external environment. 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. Malnutrition therefore is a major threat to social and economic development as it is among the most serious obstacles to attaining and maintaining health of this important age group.

17.1.2 The Eleventh Plan aims at reiterating India's commitment towards eliminating and combating major nutritional disorders and deficiencies which have long term implications on health and development status of the country. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan efforts will be made to carry forward the lessons from previous plan periods by building on the positive experiences and addressing the gaps. Mainstreaming 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 would be necessary during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period.

17.1.3 It is a matter of concern 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.

17.1.4 Among the nutritional challenges facing the nation, the following need priority attention: (i) **low birth weight** due to under nutrition and malnutrition of the mother and foetus, with over 30 percent of Indian babies having low birth weights, (ii) **under nutrition and stunting** among children and under nutrition in adults, and (iii) micronutrient malnutrition especially vitamin A, iodine and iron, and (iv) chronic energy excess & over nutrition and associated health problems.

17.1.5 **Malnutrition** being a multi-faceted problem requires a multi-sectoral approach for its prevention and control. 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. Some of the **direct nutrition interventions** are:

- (a) Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other; 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 National 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.

## Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

### Undernutrition

17.1.7 Children among the age group (0-3 years) constitute one of the most nutritionally vulnerable segments of the population and their nutritional status 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, almost half of children under three years of age (45.9 percent) are underweight, and about 40% are stunted. Wasting is less prevalent affecting 19 percent of children under three years of age.

### 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 observes 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 are of a magnitude that causes public health concerns.

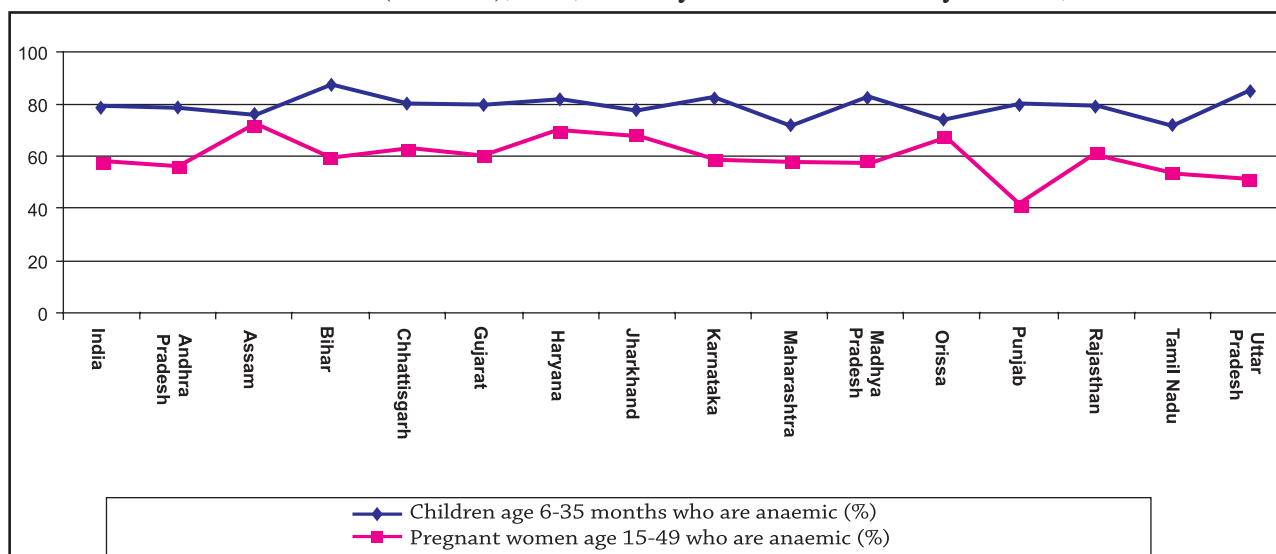
- (i) **Anaemia:** As per the NFHS-3, all over the country, around 73 percent of **children up to the age of three** in urban areas and 81.2 percent in rural areas are anaemic. Also, the prevalence has increased from 74.2% (1998-99) to 79.2% (2005-06). Nagaland had the lowest prevalence (44.3 percent), Goa ranked second (49.3 percent) followed by 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% (even in Tamil Nadu). 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. There are interstate differences in



**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.



prevalence of anaemia that is perhaps attributable partly to differences in dietary intake and partly to access to health care.

17.1.14 The current strategy on iron and folic acid supplementation included as part of RCH II 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 National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme as per the recommended dosage.

(ii) **Iodine Deficiency Disorders:** Unlike other micronutrient deficiencies, iodine deficiency 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, 65 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** 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, under the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Welfare, is 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 761.69 lakh beneficiaries,

comprising of about 629.64 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 132.05 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of about 9.37 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.

### Supplementary Nutrition norms

17.1.24 On an average, the effort should be to provide daily nutritional supplements to the extent indicated below:

Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)
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)

17.1.25 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.

17.1.26 In order to reduce the magnitude of this problem, the Prime Minister during his Independence Day speech in 2001 announced that food grains would be provided to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women from BPL families at subsidized rate. In pursuance of the announcement, 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.

17.1.27 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

17.1.28 Besides the on-going programmes, a five pronged strategy will be 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

### Introduction

17.2.1 The planning process attempts to create conditions for improvement in labour productivity and for provision of social security to supplement the operations of labour market. The resources are directed through the Plan programme towards exchange of information on job opportunities, monitoring of working conditions, creation of industrial harmony through an infrastructure for healthy industrial relations and insurance against disease and unemployment for the workers and their families. The achievements of these desirable objectives in the areas

of labour and labour welfare are determined primarily by the kind of labour market that exists.

17.2.2 The situation of surplus labour, coupled with the employment of most of the workers in the unorganized segment of the economy has prevented the complete elimination of bonded labour, child labour and adverse working conditions faced by the migrant labour. During the Tenth Plan period, all efforts were centered mainly on the elimination of these undesirable practices and due attention was also focused on aspects such as ensuring workers safety and social security. The same efforts would continue during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

### Eleventh Plan Objectives

17.2.3 The Eleventh 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. The essential condition for this is the provision of gainful employment to the entire labour force.

### Plan Outlay and its Utilisation

17.2.4 The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12) outlay is yet to be finalized. The Annual Plan outlay for 2007-08 has been finalized at Rs.345.00 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 336.76 crores for the Annual Plan 2006-07.

*Labour and Labour Welfare sub-head wise outlays are given in Annexure 17.2.1 for Central Sector, and in Annexure 17.2.2 for State Sector for the Annual Plans.*

### ZBB exercise

17.2.5 The Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise for the Eleventh Plan schemes is mandatory according to the instructions of the Planning Commission. The Labour, Employment and Manpower Division of the Planning Commission carried out a joint exercise with the Ministry of Labour & Employment for

rationalization and consequently reduced the number of schemes from 91 at the beginning of the Tenth plan to 56 in the Annual Plan 2006-07 and to 49 in 2007-08. The process of rationalization of schemes is an ongoing one and is likely to result in further reduction of the number of schemes.

### Outcome Budget

17.2.6 The following major schemes have been identified for monitoring under the Outcome Budget:

- Establishment of New Training Institutes in the North-Eastern States, Sikkim and modernization of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the State of J&K
- Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence.
- National Child Labour Project (NCLP)
- Indo-US Child Labour Project (INDUS)
- Central Board for Workers' Education

17.2.7 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment of New Training Institutes in the North-Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir" has got "in principle" clearance from the Planning Commission for extension upto 31.03.2010 from its earlier scheduled date of completion i.e., 31.03.2007. During the course of implementation of the scheme, several problems such as non availability of land, adverse weather conditions etc had cropped up. Thus, the Planning Commission has made a provision of Rs. 30.00 Crores to fund the ongoing scheme during the Annual Plan 2007-08.

### Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Tribes (SCs & STs)

17.2.8 The following are the major schemes aimed at providing benefits to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment:

- **Coaching-cum-Vocational Guidance Centers for SCs & STs** provide occupational

information, individual guidance and organize confidence building programmes for the benefit of job aspirants belonging to SC & ST community. In addition, 13 of these centers provide facilities for training in shorthand and typing. From January to August, 2006, number of candidates covered for Registration Guidance, Pre-submission Guidance, Confidence Building Programme, Training in Typing & Shorthand and Pre-recruitment Training were 19603, 845, 14460, 7356 and 1518 respectively.

- **Special Coaching Scheme** facilitates SCs & STs job aspirants to appear for competitive examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and other recruitment boards for recruitment to Group 'C' posts. So far, 9944 SC & ST candidates have successfully completed the coaching. **Computer training to SC & ST** educated job seekers has been introduced through outsourcing training facilities since February, 2004. During 2006-07, 672 SC & ST candidates have been enrolled.

17.2.9 The two schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes namely "Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through coaching, guidance and Vocational training" and "Introduction of new courses in existing CGCs for SC/ST s" were merged and renamed as "Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through coaching, guidance and Vocational training" with effect from 2006-07.

## Elimination of Child Labour

17.2.10 **The National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLP)**, aimed at withdrawing children working in hazardous occupations and rehabilitating them through special schools, was launched with effect from 15.08.1994. The Scheme was in operation in 100 districts by the end of the Ninth Plan. It was further extended to 150 more districts.

17.2.11 The lack of a sound and continuously updated

database on child labour has been identified as the major handicap in the planned intervention for eradication of this social evil. A sum of Rs. 20.00 Crores has been earmarked for the scientific study on a complete enumeration basis for identifying children working in hazardous occupations. Based on the results of a comprehensive review and appraisal of the NCLP scheme, a view on the expansion of the scheme as proposed by the Ministry shall be taken.

17.2.12 It has been reported that 3.92 lakhs children have been mainstreamed in the formal education system under the NCLP. During the Annual Plan 2007-08, the Ministry proposed enrollment of 4,20,000 working children and mainstreaming of 1 lakh children during the year. The success of the scheme largely depends on the convergence of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with NCLP, strict enforcement, awareness generation and appropriate counseling of the parents. The allocation during the year 2007-08 under the Plan is Rs. 145.00 crores.

17.2.13 The Government of India and the US Department of Labour had initiated a US \$40 million project in February, 2004, popularly known as INDUS, aimed at elimination child labour in 10 hazardous sectors across 21 districts in 5 states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the N.C.T of Delhi. The project is being implemented by ILO and duration of the project is three years (ending in August, 2007). Till 2006-07, 12,330 children were mainstreamed and 2645 adolescents were provided vocational training so far. The Annual Plan allocation during 2007-08 for the INDUS project is Rs. 30.00 crores.

17.2.14 The list of hazardous occupations, as defined under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 has been further amplified through the Notification no. S.O. 1742 (E) dated 10.10.2006 to include "employment of children as domestic workers or servants" and "employment of children in dhabas, restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreation centers".

## Industrial Relations

17.2.15 The Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) of Ministry of Labour and Employment works towards harmonious industrial relations in the central sphere, which includes 1.5 lakh establishments. The Chief Labour Commissioner's (Central) Organization is entrusted with the task of maintaining Industrial Relations, enforcement of Labour Laws and verification of Trade Union Membership in central sphere.

17.2.16 During the year 2005-06, the CIRM carried out 39681 inspections, 11661 prosecutions were launched and 10701 convictions were secured. It intervened in 493 threatened strikes and its conciliatory efforts succeeded in averting 486 strikes, which represent a success rate of 99.4%.

17.2.17 From the gradual increase in the number of the cases being filed under the Act before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts it can be inferred that the awareness about the rights and labour laws among the workers is increasing. A total number of 14,946 cases and 4368 applications have been pending adjudication till the September, 2006.

## Workers Education

17.2.18 The Central Board of Workers Education (CBWE), an autonomous body under Government of India aims at creating and increasing awareness by educating the work force for their effective participation in the socio-economic development of the country. Various training programmes are conducted by the Board for the workers of organized, unorganized, rural and informal sectors at national, regional and unit levels.

17.2.19 From April to October, 2006, 1,52,278 workers were trained through 4465 training programmes of different durations. Out of those trained, about 78% belonged to the unorganized/rural sector. During the same period, Indian Institute of Workers Education, Mumbai conducted 27 training programmes for 674 participants. 248 programmes

for 9706 child labour/parents of child labour were conducted by the Board under the ILO-CBWE-INDUS Project on Child Labour. So far, 2.6 million workers in the unorganized sector and 6.4 million workers in the organized sector have been covered under the training programmes of the CBWE.

## Labour Statistics

17.2.20 Labour Bureau is the primary agency for collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics relating to different aspects of labour, including working conditions, wages & earnings, industrial relations, labour welfare etc. The main activities of the Bureau include compilation of price indices, collection and compilation of information received as part of statutory and voluntary returns filed under various labour laws, conducting surveys and research studies on labour related matters. Twelve different publications on various aspects of Labour Statistics have been published during the year 2006-07, including the Indian Labour Journal (monthly) and Annual Survey of Industries. There are seven Plan schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 559.35 lakh for 2007-08.

## Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

17.2.21 To supplement the efforts of the State governments/Union Territories in handling the issue of Bonded Labour in the country, Govt. of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in May, 1978 for rehabilitation of bonded labourers which provides rehabilitation grant to the extent of Rs. 20000/- per freed bonded labour (shared by the Central and the State Govt. on 50:50 basis; for the seven North Eastern States, 100% grants are provided). A sum of Rs. 6874.65 lakhs has been released to the State Governments up to November, 2006 for rehabilitation of 266738 bonded labourers. The outlay for this scheme during 2007-08 is Rs. 2.00 crores.

## Occupational Safety & Health

17.2.22 The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has, after considering the pattern of accidents

etc., taken various safety measures, including issuance of 60 notices and 30 orders to coal mines and 31 notices and 119 orders to non coal mines. During April-September, 2006, 716 inspections of Ships and Oil Tankers were carried out by the Inspectorates of Dock Safety. There are five schemes under DGMS with a total outlay of Rs. 787 lakhs for 2007-08 and two schemes under Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) with a total outlay of Rs. 409.85 lakhs for 2007-08.

## Social Security

17.2.23 The social security legislations in India, aim at securing payment of compensation for work/service rendered, maternity relief, gratuity, Group Insurance and Provident Fund. The Government has set up five Welfare Funds for beedi, cine and certain categories of non-coal mineworkers under the following Acts to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with measures and facilities such as health, social security, education, housing, recreation and water supply, which are necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of such workers:

1. The Beedi workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976,
2. The Cine Workers' Welfare fund Act, 1981,
3. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946,
4. The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 and
5. The Iron ore, Manganese ore and Chrome ore Mines Labour Welfare Act, 1976

17.2.24 Various State Governments have constituted Welfare funds for the Unorganized Sector Workers. Certain Ministries of the Government of India other than Labour Ministry also provide for other forms of Social Assistance like old age benefit, survivors benefit, assistance for employment, training, education, etc.

17.2.25 The Union Cabinet has since approved the introduction of a Bill in Parliament providing for social security for unorganized sector workers and directed that pragmatic schemes be developed to this end. The cases of gender discrimination in payment of wages

were also directed to be redressed by the State Governments.

## Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

17.2.26 As on March 2006, there were 4, 44,464 establishments and factories covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 with membership of 429.53 lakhs. It seeks to provide social security by the way of monetary benefits to more than 20 crore individual family members of the subscribers.

17.2.27 The Provident Fund arrears, as on 31.03.2006, were of the order of Rs.2530.07 crore. The Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) launches prosecution against the defaulting employers under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and prosecutes employers under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code in case they deduct employees' share of contribution but do not remit the same to the Fund. During 2005-2006, arrears amounting to Rs.1985.55 crore were realized.

## The Employees' State Insurance Scheme

17.2.28 The Employees' State Insurance scheme has been extended to cover other establishments, such as, shops, hotels & restaurants, cinemas & preview theatres, road motor transport undertakings and newspaper establishments. The scheme is being extended to new sectors e.g. educational institutions, health care institutions etc. in a phased manner. The wage ceiling for coverage has been enhanced from Rs. 7,500/- p.m. to Rs. 10,000/-p.m., w.e.f. 1.10.2006. As on 31.3.2006, 91.49 lakh insured persons and about 353.05 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the Scheme.

## Labour Research and Training

17.2.29 The V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI) under the Ministry of Labour and



Employment organizes training and educational programmes, and undertakes, aids, promotes and coordinates research on its own and in collaboration with other national and international agencies. During April to September, 2006, 39 programmes, varying in duration from 14 days to 101 days, were organized on various labour related issues in which 1107 persons were trained by the institute. The outlay for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 5.00 crores.

### **Institute of Applied Manpower Research**

17.2.30 The Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) was established in 1962 as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The main mandate of IAMR is to evolve an institutional framework capable of sustaining and steering of systematic manpower planning process. In addition, IAMR is conducting empirical research touching upon issues concerned with human resources,

entrepreneurial development and skill training in different regions of the country. Over a period of time, IAMR has expanded its activities ranging from need based empirical studies to conducting post graduate degree courses for International participants and made a significant contribution in the area of skill development and training.

17.2.31 During the year 2005-06, the Institute had completed four research studies and was carrying out two ongoing research programmes on Manpower Profile and National Technical Manpower Information System. A need was felt to review the activities of the institute and to assess its suitability/sustainability in the current scenario of rapidly expanding global and Indian economy and ever changing manpower requirements. A high-powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Surendra Singh, former Cabinet Secretary, Government of India, was set up by the Planning Commission to Review the functioning of the IAMR. The Committee is expected to submit its recommendations by July, 2007.

## Annual Plan Allocations of Ministry of Labour and Employment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Division / Scheme	Tenth Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure in Annual Plan					Annual Plan 2007-08	
			2002-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06		2006-07 (upto Dec. 06)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I	(a) Employment	3666.00	222.81	103.33	123.13	166.00	142.00	668.3	
I	(b) Training	36334.00	3115.54	3108.49	3017.14	4879.00	2294.00	11264.50	
II	Industrial Relations	3720.00	511.55	299.58	395.16	426.00	322.00	845.00	
III	Worker's Education (CBWE)	3500.00	604.00	785.00	900.00	914.00	732.00	930.00	
IV	Child Labour	66750.00	6513.77	6733.61	9314.03	11506.00	10301.00	17505.00	
V	Women Labour	250.00	19.93	14.29	22.63	30.00	21.00	51.00	
VI	Labour Bureau	11200.00	591.72	565.06	539.46	561.00	410.00	559.00	
VII	Mines Safety (DGMS)	5500.00	181.77	169.26	289.56	188.00	181.00	787.00	
VIII	Industrial Safety (DGFASLI)	5240.00	59.05	36.93	95.49	82.00	154.00	409.00	
IX	Labour Research (NLI)	1200.00	265.00	225.00	277.96	310.00	258.00	500.00	
X	Information Technology	800.00	116.80	79.89	82.75	99.00	50.00	200.00	
XI	Krishi Shramik Samajik	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
XII	New Initiative on Social Security of Workers	5240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
XIII	Awareness Generation on Labour Welfare and Development	1000.00	0.00	Transferred to CBWE					
XIV	Rehabilitation of bonded Labour	4400.00	344.81	269.91	99.95	78.00	67.00	200.00	
XV	Grants-in-aid to NGOs/ Vos	300.00	10.58	10.29	16.88	9.00	4.00	25.00	
XVI	Training to the personnel of Ministry	200.00	0.00	0.00	Transferred to NLI				
XVII	Modernisation of Sections	400.00	0.00	0.00					
	Exp. in North East (other than DGE&T)	0.00	80.52	0.00	0.00	0.0	1143.00		
<b>Construction of House for Beedi Workers</b>									
<b>Social Security for Unorganised Sector Workers</b>									
<b>Skill Development through PPP</b>									
<b>New Initiative-Skill Development</b>									
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>150000.00</b>	<b>12637.8</b>	<b>12400.6</b>	<b>15174.1</b>	<b>19248.00</b>	<b>16079.00</b>	<b>34500.00</b>	
			5	4	4				

## Annexure 17.2.1 (Contd.)

## Annual Plan Allocations of Ministry of Labour and Employment (Rs. in Lakhs)

State/U.T.	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05		Annual Plan 2005-06		Annual Plan 2006-07 Approved Outlay
	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.	Actual Exp.		RE		BE
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	760.62	1587.59	1230.03		1742.25		1741.91
Arunachal Pradesh	114.70	128.42	128.67		308.00		150.00
Assam	612.68	601.24	424.00	#	344.00	##	***
Bihar	3368.36	5864.45	8872.02		11011.57		14074.40
Chattisgarh	943.00	750.00	1258.03		1971.78		2674.53
Goa	421.52	505.98	497.68		700.00	##	740.00
Gujarat	3923.75	3139.05	10423.00		11405.00	##	11405.00
Haryana	10.61	84.62	10.43		3280.00		3280.00
H.P.	151.69	33.65	39.64		153.70		593.02
Jammu & Kashmir	1326.51	1426.67	2852.10		3035.62		3592.32
Jharkhand	80.00	1257.99	2472.17		1573.00		7469.00
Karnataka	2973.35	2280.13	1962.98	#	100.79		1701.30
Kerala	584.22	903.07	446.32		961.00		1278.00
Madhya Pradesh	800.57	1032.23	1337.53		1796.24		2159.73
Maharashtra	1625.85	1303.31	2107.33		13162.79	##	15504.11
Manipur	106.34	19.78	458.84		147.14		512.00
Meghalaya	95.36	110.52	118.70		250.00		275.00
Mizoram	76.55	79.96	93.13		130.80		150.00
Nagaland	70.40	149.96	143.96		235.61		248.00
Orissa	15.59	20.06	28.50		548.51		1112.67
Punjab	1.48	4.40	0.00		84.70	##	38.10
Rajasthan	93.46	117.95	277.88		2025.50		681.95
Sikkim	30.80	43.93	42.61		69.50		69.50
Tamil Nadu	220.16	3334.57	6313.09		7060.54		13188.26
Tripura	82.19	98.22	91.28		167.69		274.50
Uttar Pradesh	688.00	754.24	767.78		770.00		5175.00
Uttaranchal	540.84	707.55	422.44		1896.50		0.00
West Bengal	108.08	77.24	20.11		512.54		964.51
<b>Total ( States)</b>	<b>19826.68</b>	<b>26416.78</b>	<b>42840.25</b>		<b>65444.77</b>		<b>89052.81</b>
UTs							
A & N Islands	105.22	91.81	133.34		202.35	##	230.00
Chandigarh	75.47	38.09	33.53		36.00	##	72.00
D & N Haveli	30.00	30.55	0.00		35.00	##	0.00
Daman & Diu	34.38	31.19	33.30		65.00	##	124.00
Delhi	557.09	646.47	995.75		1469.48	##	1165.00
Lakshadweep	16.57	1.04	3.89		3.00		3.00
Pondicherry	285.53	369.72	442.99		539.00		590.00
<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>1104.26</b>	<b>1208.87</b>	<b>1642.80</b>		<b>2349.83</b>		<b>2184.00</b>
<b>All India</b>	<b>20930.94</b>	<b>27625.65</b>	<b>44483.05</b>		<b>67794.60</b>		<b>91236.81</b>
Source: Figures obtained from State Plans Division, ;@:- Includes Rs. 20265 Outlay for social security for Labour							
*:- updated on 5th September, 2006 **:-updated on 3rd September, 2006							
# : Actual Expenditure not furnished by State Government; Revised outlay taken.							
## : Revision not sought by States/UTs; Approved Outlay repeated.							
*** : Sectoral break-up not yet finalised.							



## 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.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-2007

18.2 The Annual Plan 2006-2007 outlay for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs.15202.13 crore (including Urban Water Supply & Sanitation) - Rs.9087.13 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.6115.00 crore in the Central Plan. The revised outlay (RE) under Central Plan during the year for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs.5415 crore (see Annexure 18.1). The RE for the State and UT Plans was Rs.9005.69 crore. (see Annexure 18.1).

18.3 The outlay for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector for 2006-07 was Rs.6000 crore. The revised outlay during the year was Rs.5300 crore. Details are given in Annexure 18.2.

18.4 On the basis of reports, furnished by the State Governments to the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, 106978 villages/habitations have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities during 2006-2007, against a total target of 73120 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 specially in the

southern-states, it was also recommended to instal desalination plants all along the Coromandel Coast starting with Chennai.

### Review of Tenth Plan

18.6 During the X Plan, the approved outlay for the programme was Rs 13,245 crores. The programme was well funded during Tenth Plan (being a part of Bharat Nirman Programme) and by the end of March 2007, an amount of Rs 16,103 crore was released to the states under the scheme. On the physical achievement side, 3,32,114 habitations have been reported covered by the states during Tenth Plan. Under the Swajaldhara programme, out of the 18,141 schemes included under the programme with an estimated cost of Rs 960 crore, only 10,077 schemes could be completed in X Plan with an expenditure of Rs 521 crores. The monitorable target of covering all habitations in Tenth Plan, which was aimed to be achieved in 2004, could not be achieved.

### Annual Plan 2007-2008

#### Rural Water Supply

18.7 In keeping pace with the Tenth Plan objective, the Annual Plan 2007-2008 includes higher Plan outlay under water supply and sanitation sector including Rs. 7560 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-6.9.1 and the State-wise details of the State/UT plans are shown in Annexure-18.2.

18.8 The Annual Plan 2007-2008 includes an outlay of Rs. 6500 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.1300 crore in 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07 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.

18.9. 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 is shown in Annexure 18.3.

18.10. 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

18.11. Rural Sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in several States and 572 districts are covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the funding pattern for different components are different. The funding pattern for the major component, i.e., Construction of Individual Household Sanitary latrines is 60:20:20 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 2007-08 includes Rs. 1060 crore for the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) against Rs. 800 crore in 2006-07 to improve the sanitation coverage in rural areas.

## Review of Sanitation Sector TSC in X Plan

18.12. The TSC is being implemented 30 States/UTs with support from the Central Government and the respective State/UT Governments. Against a target of 10.85 crore individual household toilets, the toilets reported completed is about 2.89 crore up to Jan 2007. In addition, about 3.12 school toilets, 8900 sanitary complex for women and 99150 balwadi toilets

have been constructed. The approved outlay for the programme in the X Plan was Rs 955 crore and the anticipated financial utilization is about Rs 2000 crores. The XI Plan targets to complete 7.29 crore individual toilets for achieving universal sanitation coverage in rural areas.

### Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2006-07.

#### Under ARWSP

18.13. Against the outlay of Rs.5200 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2006-07 was to cover the remaining 'NC' habitations, 17000 'PC' habitations, 40000 slipped back habitations, 15,000 nos. of water quality affected habitations. During the year the releases under the programme was Rs. 4408.98 crore and the physical coverage was 472 NC habitations, 6591 PC habitations, 65547 slipped back habitations and 3165 nos of quality affected habitations. The main reason for the shortfall is that the remaining NC 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)

18.14. The outlay for 2006-07 was Rs 800 crore. Being a demand driven scheme, no targets were fixed in advance. However, 15 districts were planned to be covered during 2006-07, gradually bringing the total to 574 districts coverage under the programme. During the year the releases was Rs. 713.79 crore. The physical coverage was to the total of 572 districts under the programme.

### Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2007-08.

#### Under ARWSP

18.15 Against the outlay of Rs.6500 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2007-08 is to cover the remaining 1063 NC, 15823 PC, 90000 slipped back and 48613 quality affected habitations.

#### Under Rural Sanitation Programme (TSC)

18.16. The outlay for AP 2007-08 is Rs. 1060 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

Sl. No.	Scheme	2005-2006 Actual Expenditure	2006-2007		(Rs. Lakh)
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	2007-08 Approved Outlay
	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>				
1.	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Including Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Programme	409800	520000	450000.00	650000
2.	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	66053	80000	80000.00	106000
	<b>Sub-Total (MoRD)</b>	<b>475853.00</b>	<b>600000.00</b>	<b>530000.00</b>	<b>756000</b>

## Annexure 18.1 (Contd.)

## Water Supply &amp; Sanitation (Rural &amp; Urban) – Central Plan Scheme-wise outlay /Expenditure

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2005-2006 Actual Expenditure	2006-2007		2007-08 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
<b>M/o Urban Development</b>					
1.	Public Health Engineering Training Programme	-	-	-	-
2.	Equity to HUDCO (WS Share)	-	-	-	-
3.	Pilot Project on Solid waste management and drainage in few selected IAF air field towns in the country	5897.00	3500	3500	2000
4.	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 Census) *	4424.00	5000	5000	3250.00
5.	Centrally Sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers (ILCS)	201.00	3000	3000	4000
6.	National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers(NSLRS) \$	1356.00	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total (MoUD)</b>		<b>11878.00</b>	<b>11500.00</b>	<b>11500.00</b>	<b>9250.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>487731.00</b>	<b>611500.00</b>	<b>541500.00</b>	<b>756250.00</b>

\* - AUWSP is merged under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Rs. 50 crore is liability for ongoing projects.

\$ - NSLRS is renamed as “Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers” and started under M/o SJE.



## Annexure 18.2

**Outlay/Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation  
(Rural & Urban) – States and Uts**

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	State / UT	2005-06 Actual Expenditure (RE)	2006-07		2007-08 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60189.08	56171.62	56171.62	83186.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2727.00	3280.00	3490.00	2905.00
3.	Assam	4380.06	6376.00	6376.00	7308.00
4.	Bihar	20502.90	25058.00	23546.00	27657.85
5.	Chhatisgarh	12243.65	20855.19	26083.52	32134.89
6.	Goa	8538.08	16650.00	16650.00	16542.00
7.	Gujarat	113591.00	87368.00	87368.00	122000.00
8.	Haryana	22757.33	33000.00	33000.00	63200.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21521.58	21392.93	21392.93	18927.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	18300.30	19837.59	19837.59	13298.98
11.	Jharkhand	13198.31	20000.00	16250.00	20500.00
12.	Karnataka	76989.89	54389.47	60422.61	76359.00
13.	Kerala	15197.30	75809.00	75809.00	91295.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26348.16	18894.00	23737.19	30739.00
15.	Maharashtra	50500.75	62541.84	62541.84	91695.02
16.	Manipur	4093.49	8525.00	9900.00	7849.00
17.	Meghalaya	4283.12	4200.00	4200.00	4700.00
18.	Mizoram	4612.54	5750.00	7047.00	5250.00
19.	Nagaland	1334.00	986.00	986.00	1155.00
20.	Orissa	12520.56	18078.00	15320.00	214357.00
21.	Punjab	16963.13	19055.70	19055.70	27903.30
22.	Rajasthan	40281.39	64767.30	47626.23	23750.00
23.	Sikkim	2338.71	1989.50	2045.50	3358.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	82592.00	57357.02	51353.46	57389.42
25.	Tripura	4224.92	4364.65	5200.83	6689.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76049.96	70001.00	60000.00	82939.00
27.	Uttaranchal	20892.30	16670.00	32070.00	27565.04
28.	West Bengal	11801.14	16600.00	15970.00	32570.00
29.	A & N Islands	2580.87	3973.00	3973.00	2954.80
30.	D & N Haveli	380.41	406.00	406.00	516.00
31.	Daman & Diu	354.00	370.00	320.00	345.00
32.	Delhi	80978.25	83355.00	83351.00	126800.00
33.	Lakshadweep	308.20	3040.00	3040.00	385.00
34.	Pondicherry	5161.26	6143.00	4570.00	8126.82
35.	Chandigarh	1462.00	1458.00	1458.00	*
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>840197.64</b>	<b>908712.81</b>	<b>900569.02</b>	

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Sl. No	State/UT	Target 2006-07						Quality affected habitations	Total
		Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999			Slipped back habitations				
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				1528	743	2271	703	2974
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158	239	397	0	0	0	0	397
3.	Assam	140	1217	1357	0	0	0	514	1871
4.	Bihar				702	406	1108	515	1623
5.	Chhatisgharh				1792	1635	3427	573	4000
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat		36	36	44	603	647	376	1059
8.	Haryana				0	673	673	118	791
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1336	1336	0	0	0	0	1336
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	216	374	0	0	0	105	479
11.	Jharkhand				751	2088	2839	49	2888
12.	Karnataka		3601	3601	48	321	369	620	4790
13.	Kerala		650	650	0	0	0	181	831
14.	Madhya Pradesh				1349	1495	2844	508	3352
15.	Maharashtra	327	640	967	0	0		927	1894
16.	Manipur				100	3	103	30	133
17.	Meghalaya	12	178	190	59	39	98	60	348
18.	Mizoram		86	86	18	0	18	26	130
19.	Nagaland		4	4	0	0		60	64
20.	Orissa				1359	0	1359	817	2176
21.	Punjab	678	0	678	0	0		122	800
22.	Rajasthan	2033		2033	4599	2263	6662	1057	9952
23.	Sikkim		71	71	0	0	0	0	71
24.	Tamil Nadu				791	6209	7000	500	7500
25.	Tripura				279	106	385	40	425
26.	Uttar Pradesh				757	552	1309	900	2209
27.	Uttaranchal	4	61	65	385	0	385	0	450
28.	West Bengal				1907	769	2676	993	3669
29.	A & N Islands		10	10		0		4	14
30.	D & N Haveli	12	6	18		0		0	18
31.	Daman & Diu					0		0	0
32.	Delhi					0		0	0
33.	Lakashadweep		10	10		0		0	10
34.	Pondicherry		13	13		0		2	15
35.	Chandigarh					0		0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3522</b>	<b>8375</b>	<b>11897</b>	<b>16468</b>	<b>17906</b>	<b>34373</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>56270</b>

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Coverage 2005-06									
Sl. No	State/UT	Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999			Slipped back habitations			Quality affected habitations	Total
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				347	2423	2770	524	3294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124	201	325	0	0	0	0	325
3.	Assam	94	2334	2428	0	0	0	0	2428
4.	Bihar				1217	405	1622	3	1625
5.	Chhatisgarh				5002	5316	10318	11	10329
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat		36	36	34	550	584	414	1034
8.	Haryana					365	365	50	415
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1950	1950	0	0	0		1950
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	54	341	395	22	46	68	0	463
11.	Jharkhand				663	1388	2051	49	2100
12.	Karnataka		2124	2124	48	761	809	950	3883
13.	Kerala		1702	1702	0	421	421	26	2149
14.	Madhya Pradesh				2571	7687	10258	132	10390
15.	Maharashtra	87	1813	1900	92	687	779	127	2806
16.	Manipur				39	41	80	0	80
17.	Meghalaya	5	112	117	154	174	328	27	472
18.	Mizoram		86	86	18	0	18	26	130
19.	Nagaland	25	81	106	0	0	0	19	125
20.	Orissa				9763	1490	11253	256	11509
21.	Punjab	706	535	1241	90	325	415	45	1701
22.	Rajasthan	423		423	224	12603	12827	96	13346
23.	Sikkim		74	74	0	46	46	0	120
24.	Tamil Nadu				2021	5612	7633	705	8338
25.	Tripura				0	204	204	0	204
26.	Uttar Pradesh				4416	9538	13954	412	14366
27.	Uttaranchal	4	39	39	176	265	441		484
28.	West Bengal				200	2100	2300	645	2945
29.	A & N Islands					63	63		63
30.	D & N Haveli	14	63	63	0	0	0	0	36
31.	Daman & Diu		22	36					
32.	Delhi								
33.	Lakashadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry		71	71	0	0	0	33	104
35.	Chandigarh								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1536</b>	<b>11585</b>	<b>13121</b>	<b>27097</b>	<b>52447</b>	<b>70544</b>	<b>4550</b>	<b>97215</b>

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Target 2006-07									
Sl. No	State/UT	Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999			Slipped back habitations			Quality affected habitations	Total
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				457	3000	3457	500	3957
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	214	240	0	0	0	88	328
3.	Assam	103	2500	2603	0	0	0	375	2978
4.	Bihar				2000	1000	3000	2116	5116
5.	Chhatisgharh				2400	2000	4400	400	4800
6.	Goa	0	6	6				0	6
7.	Gujarat				79	1500	1579	750	2329
8.	Haryana				150	525	675	50	725
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3000	3000				0	3000
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	198	800	998				10	1008
11.	Jharkhand				3000	402	3402	400	3802
12.	Karnataka	0	2694	2694				2639	5333
13.	Kerala	0	804	804				261	1065
14.	Madhya Pradesh				2600	3000	5600	1363	6963
15.	Maharashtra	137	6000	6137	600	686	1286	250	7673
16.	Manipur				100	3	103	20	123
17.	Meghalaya	5	60	65	500	105	605	30	700
18.	Mizoram	0	26	26	8	100	108	0	134
19.	Nagaland	25	102	127	97	0	97	50	274
20.	Orissa				2500	0	2500	1726	4226
21.	Punjab	83	599	682				200	882
22.	Rajasthan	527	0	527	326	1000	1326	1000	2853
23.	Sikkim				66	72	138	26	164
24.	Tamil Nadu				250	2472	2722	350	3072
25.	Tripura				50	150	200	246	446
26.	Uttar Pradesh				3102	3000	6102	922	7024
27.	Uttaranchal	10	101	111					111
28.	West Bengal				100	2600	2700	1200	3900
29.	A & N Islands	0	45	45				0	45
30.	D & N Haveli	6	10	16				0	16
31.	Daman & Diu							0	0
32.	Delhi							0	0
33.	Lakashadweep	0	3	3				0	3
34.	Pondicherry	0	36	36				28	64
35.	Chandigarh							0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>17000</b>	<b>18120</b>	<b>18385</b>	<b>21615</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>73120</b>

## Annexure 18.3 (Cont'd)

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Sl. No	State/UT	Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999	Coverage 2006-07		
			Slipped back habitations	Quality affected habitations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		4505	495	5000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	174	71	0	245
3.	Assam	2491	0	0	2491
4.	Bihar	0	15430	0	15430
5.	Chhatishgarh	0	8056	0	8056
6.	Goa	1	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	0	1599	762	2361
8.	Haryana	0	671	97	768
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2673	1021	0	3694
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	409	140	0	549
11.	Jharkhand	0	1902	80	1982
12.	Karnataka	890	1564	232	2686
13.	Kerala	853	557	95	1505
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	13258	86	13344
15.	Maharashtra	4010	1973	169	6152
16.	Manipur	0	178	0	178
17.	Meghalaya	88	995	35	1118
18.	Mizoram	0	134	0	134
19.	Nagaland	55	64	4	123
20.	Orissa	0	8111	314	8425
21.	Punjab	297	498	80	875
22.	Rajasthan	365	6625	1000	7990
23.	Sikkim	0	138	0	138
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	6803	353	7156
25.	Tripura	0	366	204	570
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	10025	922	10947
27.	Uttaranchal	54	1842	0	1896
28.	West Bengal	0	2660	379	3039
29.	A & N Islands	31	0	0	31
30.	D & N Haveli	9	0	0	9
31.	Daman & Diu				0
32.	Delhi				0
33.	Lakashadweep				0
34.	Pondicherry	40	22	23	85
35.	Chandigarh				0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12440</b>	<b>89208</b>	<b>5330</b>	<b>106978</b>

## Annexure 4.2.6

**Annual Plan 2007-08- Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources-  
Statewise releases during 2006-07 and proposed allocation 2007-08**

(Rs lakh)

S. No	Name of State/UT	1.Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics		2.Command Area Development and Water Management Programme		3.Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States		
		Releases 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	Releases 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08*	Releases 2006-07	Allocation 2007-08	
1	AndhraPradesh	110.57	The scheme no longer a CSS and is now merged with Central Sector Scheme				Scheme transferred to State Sector from 2007-08. Allocation is demand driven.	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.19		188.13				
3	Assam	15.13						
4	Bihar	38.24						2059.70
5	Chhattisgarh	17.69			1423.20			
6	Goa	3.34						
7	Gujarat	0.00						
8	Haryana	30.53			1998.54			
9	Himachal Pradesh	44.25						133.80
10	JammuKashmir	23.48			606.81			
11	Jharkhand	0.00						280.00
12	Karnataka	39.83			3030.02			
13	Kerala	21.36						
14	MadhyaPradesh	118.86			892.22			
15	Maharashtra	31.35						
16	Manipur	20.22			207.04			
17	Meghayala	13.45						
18	Mizoram	9.12			15.00			
19	Nagaland	11.90			15.10			
20	Orissa	55.07			494.83			
21	Punjab	20.14			2434.39			
22	Rajasthan	19.42			1143.79			
23	Sikkim	7.67						
24	Tamilnadu	56.68			1607.35			
25	Tripura	13.92						
26	UttarPradesh	4.01			4537.52			196.50
27	Uttaranchal	54.86			205.81			118.30
28	WestBengal	54.27			88.96			1173.80
29	A&N Islands	0.00						
30	Chandigarh	0.00						
31	Dagar&Nagar Haveli	0.00						
32	Delhi	3.27						
33	Pondicherry	0.00						
	Others	0.00				3475.00		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>855.82</b>		<b>18888.72</b>	<b>30000.00</b>	<b>7437.10</b>	<b>39900.00</b>	

\*Advance allocations not made because states find it difficult to make matching share. Releases are made as and when the proposals are received from States(Demand driven) . Others Rs 3475 lakh is for Farrakka Barrage

## 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 2007-08 being the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be in tune with the approach and strategies envisaged for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

19.5 The Ministry of Women & Child Development (M/o WCD) 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 will have various women and child specific schemes for the same. It will also coordinate with various other Ministries/Departments for their women and child-related programmes.

### Schemes of the M/o WCD

19.6 For the Annual Plan 2007-08 the M/o WCD has been provided outlay for 27 schemes comprising 12 Central Sector (CS) and 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) out of which 10 are for women and, 13 for children and 4 are 'Other Combined Schemes'. The CS include 3 new schemes viz. Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child with Insurance Cover, Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children and Integrated Child Protection

Scheme (ICPS) for children and 2 new CS viz. Relief and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims & Gender Budgeting and one new CSS i.e. Priyadarshini for women. The Central Adoption Resource Agency, set up in 1990 is now a registered autonomous organization to promote adoption of orphan/destitute/surrendered children in the country by loving and caring families. A new scheme by the same name has been launched w.e.f. 2007-08 to provide plan assistance to CARA to promote inter-country adoption and advocacy to that effect and training of organizations thereof. Details of the schemes to be implemented during 2007-08 may be seen at **Annexure – 19.1**

### **Review of the Annual Plan 2006-07 and outlay for 2007-08**

19.7 The M/o WCD had a total Plan outlay of Rs.4839.85 crore during 2006-07. The outlay included Rs. 44 crore of the schemes relating to children transferred from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to the M/o WCD w.e.f. 2006-07. The total expenditure against this was Rs. 4510.43 crore i.e. 93.19% of the outlay. Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure during 2006-07 and physical achievements are at **Annexure-19.1 and 19.2**. The review of the achievements during Annual Plan 2006-07 and outlay provided and activities envisaged during 2007-08 under different major schemes by the M/o WCD have been presented briefly in the following paragraphs.

19.8 The scheme of '**Condensed Courses for Education and Vocational Training**' was initiated by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in 1985 envisaging social empowerment of women. The scheme caters to the need of adult girls/women who could not join mainstream education system or who were dropout from formal schools or those who did not have opportunity of joining formal education system to pass primary/middle/matric level examination. The scheme had an outlay of Rs. 6 crore during 2006-07. The expenditure during the year was also Rs.6 crore. The target was to sanction 700 courses against which 683 could be organized. During Annual Plan 2007-

08, which is the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the scheme will continue within the overall grant of Rs.55 crore to CSWB along with other on-going schemes of the Board. The target will be to organize 1500 courses benefiting 4500 women.

19.9 The CSWB also carries out social empowerment activities through the scheme of 'Awareness Generation Project' which is under implementation since 1986-87. Awareness generation activities under the scheme are carried out through involvement of voluntary organizations. Camps are organized under the scheme in the community for women on issues relating to their status, legal rights, problems and other social issues and also to create enabling environment for effective participation of women in decision making processes. Women are educated on their social, economic and political rights. The outlay as well as expenditure for the scheme was Rs.5.5 crore during 2006-07. A total of 4129 camps were organized during the year against the target of 5000 camps. This scheme will also have outlay within the overall grant of CSWB during 2007-08. The target, however, will be to organize 6000 camps covering 1.5 lakh women.

19.10 Started in 1969-70, and implemented by the CSWB 'Short Stay Home' is another scheme to address the issue of social empowerment of women. Voluntary Organizations are funded under this scheme for setting up short stay homes for women and girls who are victims of marital conflict, family maladjustment, crime or any other reason for which they become homeless. The scheme provides funds for suitable accommodation with basic amenities to the inmates, besides funds for services like counseling, legal aid, medical facilities, vocational training and rehabilitation of inmates. The scheme was provided with an outlay of Rs.16 crore against which expenditure was Rs.15.63 crore during 2006-07. The target was to sanction 30 new homes. However, only 17 new homes could be sanctioned during 2006-07. A total of 351 Short Stay Homes benefiting 24120 women were in operation by the end of the year including 17 new homes. The target for 2008-09 is



to sanction 38 new homes. During 2007-08, this scheme will also have allocation out of the grants provided to CSWB.

19.11 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 the employment market by facilitating them safe and secured accommodation. Financial assistance, under the scheme 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 for children. It is under consideration for recasting the scheme so as to make it more encouraging to NGOs and other organizations to avail assistance to provide the desired facilities for working women. 875 Hostels have been set up since inception of scheme in 1972. An expenditure of Rs.4.40 crore has also been incurred under the scheme against outlay of Rs.5 crore during the year 2006-07. Only two hostels could be set up during 2006-07. The target for 2007-08 is to set up 8 hostels for 800 women for which the outlay provided is Rs.15 crore.

19.12 The M/o WCD has also been implementing the scheme of 'Information, Mass Media and Publication'. 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, besides safeguarding the rights of the children. Outlay for the scheme during 2006-07 was Rs.15 crore and expenditure was Rs.6.72 crore. The scheme has been provided with an outlay of Rs.15 crore for the year 2007-08.

19.13 Towards economic empowerment the schemes being implemented by M/o WCD are for skill training and for employment and income generation activities so as to make women economically independent and self-reliant. The schemes implemented during Tenth Plan were 'Swayamsidha', 'Swashakti', 'Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP)', 'Training cum

Production Centres for Women (Swawlamban – NORAD)', 'Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)' etc. Out of these schemes Swashakti which was externally aided, has been discontinued after June 2005 and Swawlamban has been transferred to the States w.e.f. 2005-06.

19.14 Swayamsidha, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started in 2000-01 for a period of 6 years. The scheme covered 650 Blocks in 32 States/UTs. The scheme is the recast form of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY). Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) which aimed at encouraging thrift among women through tiny savings and implemented through Post Offices was also merged with Swayamsidha. The scheme was scheduled to end on 31.3.2006 but was extended by one year i.e. up to 31.3.2007. The scheme is expected to get further extension by one more year i.e. up to 2007-08. Subsequently, it is under consideration to be launched as a country-wide scheme named Swayamsidha Phase-II during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. 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 scheme also envisages convergence with all the ongoing sectoral programmes. A total of 69669 covering 10.03 lakh women SHGs have been formed under the scheme. The process of bank-linkage, clustering etc. of these SHGs have been going on. The outlay for Swayamsidha during 2006-07 was Rs.30 crore and the scheme has been provided with an enhanced outlay of Rs.50.90 crore for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for extension of its coverage to other blocks in the country.

19.15 The Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) is a Central Sector Scheme under implementation since 1987. The scheme is for providing skills and new knowledge to poor and assetless women. Earlier the scheme provided training only in trades in the traditional sector, which has been extended to activities in non-traditional sector at present. Under the scheme women beneficiaries are organized into viable and cohesive groups or co-

operatives. A comprehensive package of services including health care, crèche facilities, market linkages etc. are provided besides access to credit. During 2006-07 a total of 35000 women were provided training under the scheme. The outlay for the scheme for 2006-07 was Rs.16 crore, against which the expenditure was Rs.15.98 crore. The scheme will have an outlay of Rs.20 crore for the year 2007-08.

19.16 During 2007-08 the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) will continue its activities of making available easy micro-credit poor women to carry out their petty trades and meet consumption and other needs during emergency situation. The National Credit Fund for Women or the RMK was setup in 1993 as an independent registered society by the Government of India to provide or promote micro-credit to poor women for income generation activities or for asset creation in a quasi-informal and client-friendly manner through simple and minimal procedure. Initially, the Kosh had a principal corpus of Rs. 31.00 crore which was enhanced to Rs.41 crore i.e. by Rs.10 crore in 2006-07. The corpus will be further enhanced to Rs.53 crore i.e. by Rs.12 crore in 2007-08. Since inception upto 2006-07 the loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Kosh was Rs. 217.44 crore and Rs.171.59 crore respectively benefiting 5.88 lakh women. The target during 2007-08 is to sanction loan of Rs. 30 crore covering 30,000 women. At present its lending activities seem to be concentrated more in few economically better off states. During 2007-08 and the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, therefore, RMK will make efforts to uniformly carry out its lending activities in all States by shifting its focus by encouraging more and more NGOs to function as its nodal agencies in different states.

19.17 Rural Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Project i.e. Priyadarshini is a new Centrally Sponsored IFAD assisted scheme, going to be implemented in two districts of Bihar i.e. Sitamadhi and Madhubani and four districts of U.P. i.e. Shravasti, Bahraich, Raebareli and Sultanpur. The project aims at socio-economic empowerment of rural poor women and adolescent girls through sustainable and improved

livelihood opportunities and by strengthening local institutions that relate to their livelihood development. The 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.10.00 crore has been provided for scheme for 2007-08.

19.18 Swadhar or Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances 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 jail 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. At present 129 shelter homes are functional in the country. However, the number of homes is considered to be grossly inadequate. The scheme will continue during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan with some modifications so as to ensure that the scheme is able to meet the needs of women in different situations. Swadhar's outlay during 2006-07 was Rs. 8 crore and expenditure was Rs.7.85 crore. 168 Swadhar Homes benefiting 11288 women were assisted in 2006-07. The scheme has been provided with an outlay of Rs.15 crore during 2007-08 to carry forward its activities of assisting already operating homes and sanctioning 23 new homes benefiting 2150 women.

19.19 The Scheme on Rescue of trafficked Women was to be launched in 2004-05 as per directives of the High Court. The objective is to facilitate rescue of trafficked women with the involvement of NGOs. However, the scheme could not be launched as scheduled pending finalization of its details. The scheme has been revamped and renamed as 'Comprehensive scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children'. Participation of the Non-Governmental Sector, especially in gathering

information and rescue operation will be an important aspect of the scheme. The scheme will have 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 2007-08.

19.20 The M/o WCD will have a new scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape Victims. It will be a central sector scheme. The National Commission for Women has drafted the new 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 with a token outlay of Rs.1.00 for 2007-08, so as to finalize its details before it is implemented in a full-fledged manner in the remaining years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## Gender Justice

19.21 Gender Justice is the major strategy followed in the implementation of the 'Women Component Plan (WCP)' through which efforts were made to ensure that not less than 30% of funds/benefits under various schemes of all Ministries/Departments were earmarked for women. The WCP however, has not been a satisfactory experience in the country during 10<sup>th</sup> plan. The Planning Commission and Ministry of Women and Child Development have been persuading the Central ministries and departments as well as state governments to draw up WCP, not only to quantify and earmark funds and benefits for women, but also to devise special programmes which directly and exclusively benefit women.

19.22 'Gender Budgeting' has also been adopted in the country as an important measure to ensure Gender Justice. Following advice from the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission, Gender Budgeting Cells have also been set up in most of the Central Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Women and Child Development being the nodal agency for women empowerment in the country, has been entrusted with the task of coordinating with the Ministries/

Departments to materialize gender budgeting in each. The Ministry has also been organizing workshops at regular intervals to sensitize all central Ministries/Departments in the matter of Gender Budgeting. A separate scheme on Gender Budgeting was launched in 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs.3 crore to carry out the sensitization activities and to coordinate on Gender Budgeting with other Central Ministries/Departments. The Ministry will have a Gender Budgeting Bureau under the scheme to undertake important initiatives such as engendering important national macro policies, review of effective implementation of all legislation and laws with gender perspective to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, gender outcome assessment, spatial mapping of gender gaps and resource gaps, gender audit of public expenditure and standardization of data to facilitate comparison not only at national level but also at the international level.

19.23 '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 thus has been 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 of implementation of women specific and women related legislation and suggests suitable amendments wherever needed. It keeps surveillance and facilitates redressal of grievances of women etc. The Commission thus has been in the fore front of the national endeavor to improve the status of women in society and work for their overall empowerment. The important activities that the Commission has been undertaking besides review of laws and legislations, enquiries related to violence against women, organizing seminars, workshops, public hearing etc., organizing Bal Vivah Virodh Abhiyan, interacting with members of parliament and others regarding pending women related bills, organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats and legal awareness programmes, sponsoring studies on women related issues etc. The outlay for the scheme is Rs.5.00 crore for 2007-08.

19.24 The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will have also a new pilot scheme viz., Leadership Development of Minorities Women, which will be launched w.e.f. 2008-09. The scheme has been envisaged to tackle the double discrimination faced by Muslim women by reaching out to them and providing 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.

19.25 So far as women and child development in the State sector is concerned; the same is a part of the Social Security and Welfare in most of the States. The outlays or expenditure for women child development in the State sector, therefore are included in the outlay as part of Social Welfare and given in **Annexure** of the Chapter on **'Other Vulnerable Groups'**.

## Child Rights

19.26 The rights-based approach with the strategy of 'survival, protections and development of children' has been adopted in the Eleventh Plan. The 'National Plan of Action for Children' was adopted in 2005-06 and the National Commission for Protection of child Rights has been set up in 2006-07. The following paragraphs summarize the schemes implemented by the M/o WCD for children, including achievements by and proposals for each respectively in 2006-07 and 2007-08.

19.27 The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) 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. ICDS basically aims at providing six basic services to children below six and pregnant and lactating mothers in order to promote their health and nutritional status as well as to promote pre-school education amongst children in the age group of 3-6 years. The services provided are immunization, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and pre-school education. The scheme at present has been adopted

as a flagship scheme specially to tackle the problem of childhood malnutrition. Meanwhile there is Supreme Court directive and the commitment of the NCMP for universalization of this ICDS. Keeping in view the significance of the schemes to address the problem of the childhood malnutrition, the Central Government has started sharing the cost of Supplementary Nutrition under scheme with the States/UTs on a 50:50 basis w.e.f. 2005-06. There were 5652 sanctioned projects in the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> plan. The scheme was expanded in two phases to 6284 projects and 10.53 lakh anganwadi centres, sanctioned up to March 2007. Out of this, 5829 were operational through 8.44 lakh Anganwadi Centres by the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan benefiting 7.05 crore children and pregnant and lactating mothers. During 2007-08, the target is to operationalize all the sanctioned projects and anganwadi centres. Accordingly, the scheme has been provided with an outlay of Rs.5293 crore for the Annual Plan 2007-08. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, there will be a 3<sup>rd</sup> phase expansion of the scheme. The target is to expand the number of projects to 7076 and anganwadi centres to above 12 lakhs based on the revision of population norms for location of projects and anganwadi centres.

19.28 Training of functionaries i.e. is an important component of ICDS. Earlier before March 2006, training was organized through the World Bank assisted UDISHA. The training of ICDS functionaries are carried out at present through internal funding under the on-going ICDS scheme.

19.29 The Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is also a component of ICDS for addressing the needs of self development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills etc. of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years. Grant in aid at the rate of Rs. 1.10 lakh per block is released to the States/UTs for implementation of KSY every year. The scheme provides various programmatic options to States/UTs to selectively intervene for the development of adolescent girls on the basis of the specific needs of the area. KSY also seeks to converge with the scheme of the health department in order to improve

the nutritional and health status of adolescent girls.

19.30 The crèche services for children of working mothers were provided earlier under the Scheme for Crèches for the Children of Working and Ailing Mothers and the National Crèche Fund. The scheme and the corpus have been merged and a new scheme namely, Rajiv Gandhi Crèche Scheme for Children of working Mothers is under implementation since 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2006 to provide better and improved Crèche/Day Care facilities. The number of crèches sanctioned upto 2006-07 was 30902 and the number of beneficiaries was 7.73 lakh. The scheme had an outlay of Rs.90 crore during 2006-07 and has been provided with an outlay of Rs.100 crore during 2007-08.

19.31 The Ministry of Women and Child Development also implements some Programmes for Care and Protection of Children. These programmes were earlier implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, vide a notification dated 16.02.2006, all the subjects relating to Child Welfare/Protection like the Juvenile Justice {Care and Protection of Children} Act, 2000; Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), adoption etc. have been transferred to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. These programmes focus on children in crisis situation such as Street children, Working children, Orphaned infants, Children in conflict with law, Children affected by conflict or disasters, etc. Accordingly, the schemes under implementation are - An Integrated Programme for Street Children, Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection, Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) for Children to Promote in-country Adoption and A Programme for Juvenile Justice.

19.32 The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) – From 2007-08, the ICPS is going to be a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for addressing the issue of child protection and build a protective environment for children through Government-Civil Society Partnership. It will bring together multiple vertical schemes mentioned above under one comprehensive child protection programme and

integrating intervention for protecting children and preventing harm. The new scheme will aim at expanding and improving the reporting and redressal mechanism; improving institutional care; quality non-institutional and alternative care; counseling and family support, training and capacity building, strengthening the knowledge-base; and putting in place a child tracking system including web-enabled child protection data management software and website for missing children. It will be a holistic approach to child protection services and its mechanism will reflect stronger lateral linkages and complimentary systems for vigilance, detection and response. The programme components envisaged under ICPS will include – emergency outreach service through childline; drop-in shelters for marginalized children, family based non-institutional services like sponsorship, foster care, adoption, group foster care, cradle baby reception centre, institutional services like shelter homes, children's homes, observation homes and special homes, specialized services for children with special needs, counseling and family support, training and capacity building etc. The delivery system under the scheme will comprise of District Child Protection Units, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units at the district level and State Child Protection Unit, State Adoption Resource Agency, State Adoption Advisory Committee, Adoption Coordinating Agency at the state level. At the National level the M/o WCD will be the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme with the support of National level organizations like Childline India Foundation, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Central Adoption Resource Agency etc. The scheme will have an outlay of Rs.95.00 crore during 2007-08.

19.33 The M/o WCD also operates the National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development (NIPCCD) as the apex body for training of functionaries of ICDS scheme. The Institute organizes training programmes, seminars, workshops, conferences, conducts research and evaluation studies and provides documentation and information services in the field of public cooperation and child

development. The Institute also collaborates with regional and international agencies, research institutions, universities and technical bodies in the areas of training and research for development of women and children. An outlay of Rs.5.00 crore was provided to NIPCCD in the Annual Plan 2006-07. The expenditure against which was Rs.3.93 crore. It organized 143 training programmes against the target of 60 during the year covering 4169 persons. The outlay for the scheme for 2007-08 is Rs.6.5 crore.

19.34 In pursuance of Prime Minister's announcement during his Independence Day address on 15th August, 2001, a National Nutrition Mission has been set up in July, 2003 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the concerned Union Ministers and some Chief Ministers, Academicians, Technical Experts and NGOs. The focus of the Mission would be to promote synergy between the various programmes and activities carried out by different Ministries/Departments of the Government in the field of Nutrition in implementation of programmes in a holistic and integrated manner and advise on new programmes that may be necessary, besides ensuring full involvement of State in addressing the silent crisis of malnutrition. For the year 2007-08, a token provision of Rs.0.10 crore has been provided for the Mission.

19.35 The Food & Nutrition Board of the M/o WCD has been implementing the scheme Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) and Nutrition Education with the objective of diversifying Indian diets for improving the nutritional status of the people. Under the scheme it carries out nutrition education and training activities, mass awareness campaigns, promotion of infant and young child nutrition and follow-up action on National Nutrition Policy. An outlay of Rs.6.09 crore was provided for the scheme for 2006-07. The expenditure against this was Rs.4.92 crore. The scheme has been provided with an outlay of Rs.7 crore for the year 2007-08.

19.36 National Commission for Protection of the Child Rights: It is a new Central sector Scheme for

proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children. The outlay of Rs.10.00 has been given for 2007-08.

19.37 The year 2007-08 will have another new scheme for children viz., Conditional Cash transfer scheme for Girl Child. The scheme is launched to address the extant biased attitude towards girl children and resultant declining sex ratio. The scheme envisages, as the name goes, conditional cash transfers 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 on a regular basis, sending her to school etc. Thus, the scheme will seek to both address traditional short-term income support objectives as well as promote the longer-term objective of behavioral and attitudinal changes. To begin with, the scheme will be implemented on a pilot project basis in selected 11 blocks of selected states/blocks where child sex ratio is notably very adverse. The outlay for the scheme for 2007-08 is Rs.15 crore.

### **Externally Aided Projects (EAP):**

19.38 The Annual Plan 2007-08 will also have funding from external agencies for some schemes. As mentioned already, the IFAD aided Women Empowerment and Livelihood Project i.e. Priyadarshini will be implemented in selected districts of Bihar and U.P. have already been mentioned earlier. The scheme will have an outlay of Rs.10 crore for 2007-08 out of which Rs.8.61 crore will be external aid. The Conditional Cash transfer scheme for Girl Child will, similarly have the EAP provision of World Bank – DFID aided Rs. 0.25 crore during 2007-08 out of total EAP Component of Rs.1.12 crore for the scheme. The EAP component will be utilized primarily for baseline survey for launching of the scheme. The UNDP assistance for research and monitoring will also continue in 2007-08. Out of Rs. 3.5 crore for scheme of Research, Publication and Monitoring, the UNDP component will be Rs.1 crore during 2007-08.

## Annexure-19.1

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans		
		2006-07		2007-08
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>CENTRAL SCHEMES</b>			
<b>A.</b>	<b>Child Rights</b>			
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers	90.00	86.52	100.00
2.	National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development (NIPCCD)	5.00	3.93	6.50
3.	National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR)	2.00	1.50	10.00
	<b>Total A</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>91.95</b>	<b>116.50</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Women's Agency</b>			
4.	Hostels for Working Women	5.00	4.40	15.00
5.	Training cum Production Centres for Women (NORAD) (Swawlamban)	2.00	1.21	0.00
6.	Support to Training cum Employment Programme (STEP)	16.00	15.97	20.00
7.	National Commission for Women	4.00	3.66	5.00
8.	National Credit Fund for Women (RMK)	10.00	10.00	12.00
9.	Scheme for Women in difficult circumstances (Swadhar)	8.00	7.85	15.00
10.	GIA to Central Social Welfare Board	53.20	22.95	55.00
	<b>Total B</b>	<b>98.20</b>	<b>66.04</b>	<b>122.00</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Grant-in-Aid and Other Schemes</b>			
11.	Other Grant-in-Aid			
	(i) Research & Monitoring	2.25	2.13	3.50
	(ii) Innovative Work on Women & Children	1.31	1.18	7.00
12.	Information and Mass Media	15.00	6.72	15.00
13.	Information Technology	0.50	0.45	1.00
14.	Implementation of National Nutrition Policy and Nutrition Education	6.09	4.92	7.00
	<b>Total C</b>	<b>25.15</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>33.50</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>New Schemes -Child Rights</b>			
15.	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child	0.00	0.00	15.00
16.	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children	0.50	0.00	10.00
	<b>New Schemes- Women's Agency</b>			
17.	Relief and Rehabilitation Rape Victims	1.00	0.00	1.00
18.	Gender Budgeting 0.00	0.00	3.00	
	<b>Toptal D</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>29.00</b>
	<b>Total -I</b>	<b>221.85</b>	<b>173.39</b>	<b>301.00</b>

## Annexure-19.1 (Contd.)

## Ministry of Women and Child Development Scheme-Wise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plans		
		2006-07		2007-08
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
<b>II</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>			
<b>E</b>	<b>Child Rights</b>			
19.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	4543.00	4250.91	5293.00
20.	National Nutrition Mission	0.03	0.00	0.10
21.	Balika Samridhhi Yojana (To be transferred to States - awaiting NDC's approval)	0.03	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total E</b>	<b>4543.06</b>	<b>4250.91</b>	<b>5293.10</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Women's Agency</b>			
22.	Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (Swayamsidha)	30.00	28.20	50.90
23.	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (Swashakti)	2.00	0.09	0.00
	<b>Total F</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>28.29</b>	<b>50.90</b>
	<b>Total E &amp; F</b>	<b>4575.06</b>	<b>4279.20</b>	<b>5344.00</b>
	<b>New Scheme</b>			
<b>G</b>	<b>Child Rights</b>			
24.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	0.00	0.00	95.00
	<b>Women's Agency</b>			
25.	Priyadarshini	1.00		10.00
	<b>Total G</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>105.00</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Scheme Transferred from M/o Socila Justice and Empowerment</b>			
26.	Integrated Scheme for Street Children	11.00	10.16	10.00
27.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in need Care and Protection	3.75	2.77	7.00
28.	Shishu Griha Scheme	3.00	2.59	3.00
29.	Central Adoption Resource Agency	0.00	0.00	2.00
30.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mala Adjustment	24.05	21.78	21.00
	<b>Total H</b>	<b>41.80</b>	<b>37.30</b>	<b>43.00</b>
	<b>Total II</b>	<b>4617.86</b>	<b>4316.50</b>	<b>5492.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>	<b>4839.71</b>	<b>4489.89</b>	<b>5793.00</b>

\*Outlay for ICDS in 2006-07 included Rs. 1.48 crore for World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects and Rs. 87 crore for ICDS Training Programme



## Annexure-19.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	2006-07	
			Targets	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>CENTRAL SCHEMES</b>			
<b>A.</b>	<b>Child Rights</b>			
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers (Cumulative Figures)	No. of Creches Benef. (in lakhs)	27187 6.80	30902 7.73
2.	National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development (NIPCCD)	No. of Train. Prog. No. of Trainees	60 1500	143 4169
<b>B.</b>	<b>Women's Agency</b>			
3.	Hostels for Working Women	No of Addi. Hostels No of women Benef.	10 800	64 1920
5.	Support to Training cum Employment Programme (STEP)	No. of Women Benef. (in lakhs)	1 0	0 0
6.	National Credit Fund for Women (RMK) (Figures are Cumulative)(Rs. in Crore)	No of women Benef.	Not fixed	34692
7.	Scheme for Women in difficult circumstances (Swadhar)	No of women Benef.	5500	11338
8.	Grant-in-aid to Central Social Welfare Board			
	i General Grant-in-Aid	Not quantifiable		
	ii Condensed Courses	No. of courses	700	683
	iii Awareness Projects	No. of camps	5000	4129
	iv Short Stay Homes(SSH)	No. of new SSH	30	18
<b>C.</b>	<b>Grant-in-Aid and Other Schemes</b>			
9.	Other Grant-in-Aid			
	(i) Research & Monitoring	No. of new studies	37	6
	(ii) Innovative Work on Women & Child )	Not quantifiable		
<b>II</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>			
<b>A.</b>	<b>Child Rights</b>			
10.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (Figures are Cumulative)	No. of Projects Sanctioned Operational	6113 5635	5818 5651
		No. of Children and Pregnant and lactating Mothers benefitted ( in crore)		7.05
		No. of Pre-school beneficiaries (in crore)		3.01

## Annexure-19.2 (Contd.)

## Ministry of Women and Child Development Scheme-Wise Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Units	2006-07	
			Targets	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Training of ICDS Functionaries	No. of AWWs (in 1000)	230	191
		No. of Supervisors	17000	5985
		No. of CDPO's	800	835
<b>B</b>	<b>Women's Agency</b>			
12.	Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme	No. of Blocks	650	650
	<b>(Swayamsidha) (cumulative)</b>	NO. of SHGs	65000	69669
		No. of Benefi. (in lakh)		10.03
	<b>Scheme Transferred from M/o Socila Justice and Empowerment</b>			
13.	Integrated Programme for Street Children	No. of Benef.	0	32931
14.	Scheme for Welfare of working children in need of care and Protection	No. of Benef.	0	4900
15.	Schemes of Assistance to Homes for Children to Promote in country adoption	No. of Unit	0	61
		No. of Benef.	0	610
16.	Programme for Juvenile Justice	No. of Homes	0	711
		No. of Benef.	0	39962

## CHAPTER - 20

# Agriculture

### Introduction

20.1 Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy, as it constitutes the backbone of the rural livelihood security system. India's total geographical area is 328.7 million hectares, of which 141 million hectares is the net sown area, while 190 million hectares is the gross cropped area. The gross irrigated area is 77 million hectares with a cropping intensity of 135 per cent. The agriculture sector contributes about 18 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP); 11 per cent of total exports. The rapid growth of agriculture is essential 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.

20.2 The livestock and fisheries sector together account for about 28% of the value of the output of agriculture & allied activities. India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world with a total production of 97 million tonnes (Provisional) in 2005-06. The value of output of milk is higher than that of either paddy or wheat. Poultry development in the country has shown good progress over the years, primarily because research and development schemes of the government have been complemented with effective management and marketing by and organized private sector.

20.3 The Tenth Five Year Plan had targeted a growth rate of 4 per cent in the GDP of agriculture and allied sectors. The Mid-term appraisal of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan had projected a revised target of 2.2%. The actual performance in the Tenth Plan has been close to this revised target. The growth rate of

agriculture and allied sectors' GDP at 1999-00 prices are given in Table-4.1.

**Table-20.1**

<b>Growth of Total and Agriculture and Allied sectors' GDP at factors cost (at 1999-00 prices)</b>		
(Figures in percentages)		
	Total GDP	Agriculture & Allied sector's GDP
2002-03	3.8	-7.2
2003-04	8.5	10.0
2004-05	7.5	0.0
2005-06	9.0	6.0
2006-07	9.2	2.7
Avg. Annual Growth during 2002-03 to 2006-07	7.6	2.3
<i>Source: CSO</i>		

20.4 The signs of productivity deceleration in the Foodgrains production had started emerging since 1990s. The growth during recent past as well as during the last three decades had been attributed to the technological inputs. Thereafter, the impact of technology appears to have been less effective. Major factors responsible for the deceleration in productivity are given below:

- The decline in total factor productivity in most of the agriculturally advanced and intensive regions;
- Soil fatigue due to over exploitation of soil nutrients reserve and organic matter in high cropping intensity regions like trans-gangetic, upper-gangetic and southern-plateau regions;
- Improper water management practices like

flooding and submergence, especially in command areas which has led to over exploitation and wastage of groundwater and increase in salt content in soil surface and sub-soil which affect the crop growth and the productivity;

- There has been imbalance and sub-optimal use of fertilizer nutrients in general. The ratio of N.P.K. has been distorted due to more use of nitrogenous fertilizers with little use of P and K fertilizers. The use of micro and secondary nutrients is almost non-existent;
- A sizeable area in the country is under soil salinity/alkalinity and toxicity of aluminum. Due to repeated cultivation of same crop over years the realized productivity is very low;
- About 60% area in the country is rainfed. In these regions in absence of protective irrigation at critical crop growth stage, the agriculture is at sustenance level only;
- Non-availability of certified/quality seed of recommended cultivars resulting in low Seed Replacement Rates (SRRs) across the regions, poor level of fertilizers application in rainfed crops, inadequate plant protection measure and the gap in the availability and use of critical inputs;
- Continuous cultivation of same genetic material over years has eroded the genetic potential of the crops and their varieties which need to be enhanced. However, lack of technology breakthrough to break the yield barriers is a major bottleneck in achieving acceleration in the productivity;
- Effective dissemination of improved knowledge on package and practices based on scientific knowledge and field experience is almost lacking in the States;
- Inadequate or non-existent post-harvest management infrastructure at farm level, lack of price incentives, market distortions, low access to credit due to cumbersome procedures and high transaction cost involved in institutional

credit at a very high interest rates;

- Decreasing holding size and predominance of small and marginal farmers that generates small quantity of production with little marketable surplus and
- Lack of marketing infrastructure, limited access to markets and information, low value addition, inadequate public and private investment in agriculture and regional disparities in investment, technology adoption are also causing deceleration in productivity;

### 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 10th 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, as reflected in the Approach Paper, 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.

20.8 Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. H.

Hanumantha Rao to suggest the strategy and programmes for the Agriculture and Allied Sectors to be followed during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The Committee considered the reports of the various Working Groups and interacted with the stakeholders. It has suggested the following ‘Strategic Action Points’:

- i. Public sector outlay for agriculture should be increased to 4% of GDP agriculture towards the end of eleventh plan.
- ii. Outlay for agriculture R&D should be raised to 1% of GDP agriculture at the earliest.
- iii. Research priorities need to shift towards enhancing the yield potential in the rain-fed areas by evolving, through recourse to modern biotechnologies, varieties that are drought and pest resistant, and by evolving cropping systems suited to varying agro-climatic conditions.
- iv. A complete restructuring of the agriculture research system with involvement of SAUs is necessary to make research responsive to the needs of the farmers. This may involve complete functional and financial autonomy to ICAR and SAUs, with measures to ensure greater accountability for performance. National fund should be created for strategic research which should be planned, managed and monitored by high level expert scientific committees at Centre and in each state. Research agenda setting and management should be decentralized at the agro-climatic region level.
- v. The on-going major and medium irrigation schemes should be speedily completed. A major programme for physical modernization of existing systems is needed to improve distribution network and to increase productivity by reducing losses.
- vi. Rainwater harvesting and aquifer recharge should be provided strong policy support. All existing wells and ponds should be renovated to augment water supply.
- vii. Incentives should be provided to improve soil health through balanced use of fertilizers and application of micro nutrients and improvement

- in the organic matter for soils. Soil health cards, giving regularly updated information on major and micronutrients should be issued to all the farmers by strengthening of soil testing labs in all parts of the country. Production and sale of bio-fertilizers, e.g. compost, organic manure and micro nutrients should be encouraged on a large scale.
- viii. Balanced use of fertilizers (NPK) should be promoted either by redistributing the prevailing amount of fertilizer subsidy over NPK or by increasing subsidy on P and K.
  - ix. Policies like free power and irrigation must be stopped through a major nation-wide initiative for creating awareness among the elected representatives and public at large about the harmful consequences and by empowering the local community institutions to charge the economic rates and use the amounts so collected for development at the local level.
  - x. Supply of power to agriculture should be metered at individual user level or at the level of groups of contiguous farms with the involvement of local institutions, where necessary, so that users pay on the basis of actual consumption. Government may subsidize the rate for small and marginal farmers but should not allow a flat rate or a totally free supply.
  - xi. The existing guidelines for Watershed Development need strengthening to ensure (a) proper social mobilization and institution - building in the initial stages of the programme so as to ensure community participation on a sustained basis; (b) adequate attention to equity and livelihood concerns of the poor; and (c) convergence of the programmes undertaken by different Ministries at the watershed level with a view to raising agricultural productivity. There has to be effective coordination between the concerned departments from the stage of planning to implementation and from the top to the grass roots level.
  - xii. Quality control and regulation should be made stringent to check supply of spurious pesticides, seed and fertilizer.
  - xiii. SAU, ICAR, State farms and other public agencies should expand their seed production activities. Special effort should be made to distribute seed of improved varieties in the less developed states. Cooperative and Private sectors should be encouraged in seed production.
  - xiv. MSP must be honoured for major crops in all the regions/ states, at least in markets up to the Mandal level. At least one major crop in kharif and one major crop in rabi season in each agro ecological region in a state should be guaranteed MSP. There should be clear distinction between MSP and procurement price.
  - xv. The effect of volatility in international price s on domestic agriculture should be checked by aligning tariffs with the changing price situation.
  - xvi. Direct marketing by farmers to consumers on the pattern of *Apni Mandi* model in Punjab, *Uzhavahar Shandies* in Tamil Nadu and *Rythu Bazar* in Andhra Pradesh should be encouraged on a large scale. The character of these models should not be diluted by allowing non- farmers to sell their produce in such markets.
  - xvii. Post harvest infrastructure should be modernized and food laws should be simplified and unified to attract private investments in food processing.
  - xviii. Extension machinery should be revamped and oriented to meet the information needs of diversified agriculture by employing a variety of approaches spanning Rural Knowledge Centres (RKC's), ICT based extension, farmer - to-farmer extension, involvement of PRIs, NGOs and private sector.
  - xix. Women farmers' access to knowledge should be ensured through the women extension workers, especially in the remote hilly and tribal areas where women farmers predominate.

- xx. The restructuring of cooperative credit now in progress, on the lines of the recommendations of A. Vaidyanathan Committee should be implemented speedily and rigorously.
- xxi. Credit supply should be on liberal terms and involve minimum paper work and cost. The cover age of operational holdings should be increased significantly, with sub-targets for the less developed states and small and marginal farmers. The share of direct accounts with a credit limit of Rs. 25,000 in total direct finance should be targeted at a substantially higher level.
- xxii. Agriculture insurance should be expanded by strengthening NAIS and by involving banks and private insurance companies. There should be 50% subsidy on the premia for insurance.
- xxiii. Enhancing women's rights in land, providing infrastructure support to women farmers, and advancing legal support on existing laws, will enable them to access credit, inputs, and marketing outlets.
- xxiv. The gender bias in the functioning of institutions for information, extension, credit, inputs and marketing should be corrected by gender-sensitizing the existing infrastructure providers. Women's cooperatives should be promoted for the dissemination of agricultural technology and other inputs, as well as for marketing of produce.
- xxv. Appropriate legislation should be brought immediately to liberalize land lease market.
- xxvi. Agriculture and forestry in the North East region needs to be treated as integrated activity emphasizing "agroforestry", rather than agriculture and forestry separately.
- xxvii. Special programmes need to be designed and implemented to enable small farmers to improve their capacity to go for high value commercial activities in crop production, dairy, poultry, fisheries etc.. These farmers should be provided liberal assistance for meeting capital requirement to take up such activities.

## Performance in 2006-07

### Outlay and Expenditure

20.9 Outlay for the Ministry of Agriculture has been substantially increased since the annual plan 2004-05. The outlay of Rs. 6900 crore for 2006-07 for the Ministry of Agriculture is more than double the expenditure of the Ministry (Rs.3068.67 crore) in 2003-04. The progress of outlay and expenditure during 10<sup>th</sup> plan period for the three departments, namely, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) of the Ministry of Agriculture is given in Table-20.2

20.10 The share of investment in agriculture (in terms of gross capital formation in agriculture sector) is presented for the period of 1999-2000 to 2005-06 in the table below. In the recent years i.e. since 2002-03, public investment in agriculture sector has increased which is reflected in higher share of public sector gross capital formation. It has increased from 17% to 24% as may be seen from the figures given in the following table:

20.11 The 53rd Meeting of the National Development Council has reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture sector during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and towards this end resolved to launch a Food Security Mission covering wheat, rice and pulses as well as to introduce a new additional central assistance to incentivise States to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively. The resolution lays out the actions to be taken by the Central Government and the State Governments. A copy of the resolution is enclosed at appendix.

20.12 The Central Government has taken several steps recently to promote diversification of agriculture and increase the rate of growth of the agriculture. These include the following:-

- The National Horticulture Mission has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on

Table-20.2

**Outlay and Expenditure of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Department of Agricultural Research and Education**  
(Rs. in crore)

S.No		DAC	DAHDF	DARE	TOTAL
I	Tenth Plan Outlay (2002- 07)**	13200.00	2500.00	5368.00	21068.00
II	2002-03(BE)#	2167.00	300.00	775.00	3242.00
III	2002-03 (Expenditure)#	1655.94	230.26	650.75	2536.95
IV	2003-04(BE) #	2167.00	300.00	775.00	3242.00
V	2003-04 (Expenditure)#	2050.34	269.35	748.98	3068.67
VI	2004-05(BE)#	2650.00	500.00	1000.00	4150.00
VII	Additional GBS during 2004-05	440.00	100.00	-	540.00
VIII	2004-05 (RE)#	2945.00	575.00	900.00	4420.00
IX	2004-05 (Expenditure)#	2656.26	563.45	816.01	4035.72
X	2005-06 (Expenditure)#	3817.46	589.16	1046.75	5453.37
XI	2006-07 (RE)#	4860.00	750.00	1430.00	7040.00
XII	2007-08(BE)#	5520.00	910.00	1620.00	8050.00

Sources: - \*\* Tenth Plan Five-Year Plan (2002-07), Planning Commission, Government of India .

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- Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2005 and has become fully operational during 2005-06.
- In December 2005 the Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored 'Micro Irrigation' programme that would propagate efficient methods of irrigation dealing to increased water use efficiency.
- The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation issued order in Nov., 2006 to constitute National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA).
- A National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGCRA) has been set up in the Directorate of Extension as a focal point for convergence and coordination of gender related issues within the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.
- Jute Technology Mission was approved in June, 2006.

**Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture Sector (At 1999-00 prices)**

Year	Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Economy	Annual Increase in Column 2	GCF in Agriculture proper			
			Public Sector	Total	Annual Increase in Col 5	Public Sector as % of Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	456416		7716	43473		17.7
2000-01	478317	4.80	7155	38735	-10.90	18.5
2001-02	525452	9.85	8746	47043	21.45	18.6
2002-03	584366	11.21	7962	46823	-0.47	17.0
2003-04	687150	17.59	9376	45132	-3.61	20.8
2004-05	822786	19.74	10267	48576	7.63	21.1
2005-06	1000760	21.63	13219	54539	12.28	24.2



- Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space Agro-metrological and Land Based Observations (FASAL), jointly conceived by the Department of Space and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was approved in the month of August, 2006.
- A new centrally sponsored scheme “National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development” was approved in October, 2006
- Central Institute of Horticulture has been set up at Dimapur, Nagaland to cater to the needs of development of Horticulture Sector in North Eastern Region
- The constitution (106<sup>th</sup>) amendment with 2006 in respect of cooperatives was introduced in Lok Sabha on 22 May, 2006. The bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture.
- The seed bill 2004 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in the month of December, 2004 and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture. The bill seeks to replace the existing Seed Act 1966 with a view to create a facilitative climate for growth of Seed Industry, enhance seed replacement rates, encourage export of seeds and import of useful germplasm and create conducive atmosphere for application of science in varietal development as well as enhanced investment in research and development.
- Government has recently approved a rehabilitation package amounting to Rs. 16,978.69 for the farmers in distress in 31 selected districts in the 4 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. The package comprises relief from
- the Prime Minister’s Relief Fund, strengthening institutional credit support, irrigation development, promotion of micro-irrigation, watershed development, extension services, enhancing seed replacement rate, income augmentation through horticulture, live stock and fisheries development in these districts.

20.13 In pursuance to the Cabinet approval, the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has been set up at Hyderabad on 09.09.2006 with the main objectives of bringing major activities relating to fisheries and aquaculture for focused attention and professional management.

20.14 A brief account of the major schemes/programmes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are given below:

### **Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)**

20.15 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). ISOPOM has a total outlay of Rs. 1019.26 crore including the central share of Rs.835 crore during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The expenditure under ISOPOM during 2006-07 is Rs. 304.85 crore against the BE of Rs. 270.00 crore. The outlay for 2007-08 is Rs.300.00 crore.

### **Technology Mission on Cotton**

20.16 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. The outlay for the year 2006-07 under the scheme is Rs.74.00 crore and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.62.62 crore. The BE for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 100.00 crore.

## Agricultural Inputs and Services

20.17 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 Plan outlay of Rs. 159 crore. Rs. 90.00 crore is the out lay for the year 2006-07 against which expenditure is Rs. 109.57 crore. Rs 97.57 crore is the BE for 2007-08.

20.18 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. Against the Tenth Plan Out lay of Rs. 52.00 crore, the anticipated expenditure is 22.04 crore (42.38%). The BE for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 5.00 crore.

20.19 In order to promote organic farming, a new Central sector scheme, National Project on Organic Farming, has been approved in October 2004 with a Plan outlay of Rs.57.05 crore by re-structuring the on-going scheme of National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers. The scheme is being implemented at a pilot scale during the Tenth Plan in the areas where use of agro-chemicals is very low, areas which fall in agri-export zones, and in urban hinterland (peri urban) areas. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 crore has been provided for the year 2006-07 against which the expenditure is Rs. 27.00 crore. The outlay for 2007-08 has also been kept at Rs 27 crore.

## Plant Protection and Quarantine

20.20 The scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India" is being

implemented with Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 96.05 crore, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 56.97 crore. The outlay for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 14.95 crore and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 14.95 crore. Similarly the BE for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 16.50 crore.

20.21 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, with plan outlay of Rs. 96.05 crore. 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.

20.22 The scheme of Monitoring of Pesticides Residues at National Level has been introduced during 2005 with an outlay of Rs.24 Crore. 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. The outlay for the year 2006-07 is Rs 9.99 crore with an anticipated expenditure of Rs 9.99 crore. Similarly an amount of Rs 10.00 crore has been kept for the annual plan 2007-08.

## Agricultural Extension

20.23 A new centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms has been introduced in 2005 with a Plan outlay of Rs.226.07 crore. Under this scheme, extension reforms have been initiated through new institutional arrangements similar to the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model of extension services, which was successfully pilot-tested under the National Agricultural Technology Project

(NATP). It envisages convergence of line departments, multi-agency extension strategies, broad based extension delivery, group approach to extension incorporating gender concerns. The scheme provides for setting up of Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) at the State level; preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) with Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach; with bottom –up approach based on the needs identified.

20.24 Under the scheme 256 districts have been identified for establishment of “Agriculture Technology Management Agency” (ATMAs) against which ATMAs have been set up in 238 districts as on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2006.

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 being implemented with a Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 42.11 crore. Against an outlay of Rs. 11.00 crore provided for the year 2006-07, the anticipated expenditure is also 11.00 crore. An amount of Rs 22.00 crore has been kept for the year 2007-08.

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 being implemented with the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 314.58 crore. Against an outlay of Rs. 135.91 crore for the year 2006-07, the anticipated expenditure is Rs 135.91 crore. An amount of Rs. 84.00 crore has been kept for the year 2007-08.

20.27 Extension support to Central Institutes is being implemented with an outlay of Rs.80.74 crore for extending support to (i) MANAGE for education, research projects, capacity building and consultancy; (ii) Training programme at 4 Extension Education Institutes (EEl)s; at Nilokheri, Rajendranagar, Anand and Jorhat (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. The budget outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs. 13.65 crore against which the actual expenditure is Rs.12.43 crore. An outlay of Rs.14.00 crore has been provided in 2007-08.

## 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 have been taken out of the purview of ‘Macro Management’. The Tenth Plan outlay and actual expenditure for Annual Plan 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 for Macro Management stood at Rs.4313.00 crore, Rs.595.00 crore, Rs. 649.00 crore, Rs.1186.00 crore, Rs 841.00 crore and 911.27 crore respectively. BE in 2007-08 is Rs.1100.00 crore.

## Agricultural Credit

20.29 Lack of credit at reasonable rates is a persistent problem, in large parts of the country, reflecting the collapse of the cooperative credit system. The failure of the organized credit system in extending credit has led to excessive dependence on informal sources usually at exorbitant interest rates. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the 59<sup>th</sup> round in its report on ‘Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers-Indebtedness of Farmers Households’ has found that incidence of indebtedness is highest in Andhra Pradesh (82%) followed by Tamil Nadu (74.5%), Punjab (65.4%), Kerala (64.4%), Karnataka (61.1%), Maharashtra (54.8%) and Haryana (53.1%). The survey has found that more than 50% of indebted farmer households had taken loan for the purpose of capital or current expenditure

in farm business. Such loans accounted for 584 rupees out of every 1000 rupees of outstanding loan, ceremonies accounted for 111 rupees per 1000 rupees of outstanding loans of farmer households. The survey has also investigated into the sources of the borrowing farmers and has found that the most common source of loan was 'agricultural/professional money lender'. At all-India level, on an average, 29 out of 100 indebted households borrowed loan from the moneylenders; 56% of the borrowers took loans from banks, cooperative societies and other government institutions. In terms of percentage of outstanding loan amount the most important source of loan was banks (36%), followed by moneylenders (26%).

20.30 The flow of institutional (Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks) credit to agriculture has been considerably enhanced since 2003-04 which may be seen from the following figure:

Year	Rs. Crore	
2002-03	70,810	
2003-04	86,981	
2004-05	1,25,309	
2005-06	1,80,486	
2006-07	1,49,343*	Target up to Dec.31, 2006

20.31 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 5.82 crore have been given KCCs till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006. Cooperative Banks accounted for bulk of cards issued (58.6%) followed by public sector banks (32%) and Regional Rural Banks (9.4%).

20.32 The utilization of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) which constitutes shortfalls in net bank credit below 18 per cent to priority / agriculture sector by public and private sector banks, is also a matter of concern. Only 59 per cent of the sanctioned amount (Rs. 42948.51 crore) under RIDF has been disbursed (Rs. 25384.02 crore) as on March, 2005. Further, the share of agriculture and allied

sectors in the sanctions is only 43 per cent. There is need to make RIDF more agriculture focused by restricting the eligible activities to those which contribute directly for enhancing total factor productivity and credit absorption capacity in agriculture sector.

### National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

20.33 A broad based Central Sector 'National Agriculture Insurance Scheme' (NAIS) was introduced in the country from the rabi season of 1999-2000. The scheme is operating on the basis of "area approach" i.e. defined areas for each notified crops for widespread calamities, and on an "individual basis" for localized calamities such as hailstorm, land slide, cyclone and flood.

20.34 The Tenth Plan outlay for NAIS stood at Rs. 1500 crore. Actual expenditures during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 stood at Rs. 254.99 crore, Rs. 637.93 crore, Rs. 350 crore, Rs. 749.55 and Rs. 635.37 crore respectively. The budget estimates for 2007-08 stands at Rs. 500 crore. During the last twelve crop seasons (i.e. from Rabi 1999-2000 to Kharif 2005), 7.51 crore farmers have been covered over an area of 12.20 crore hectares insuring a sum amounting to Rs. 70696 crore. Claims to the tune of about Rs. 7207 crore have become payable against the premium income of about Rs. 2226 crore benefiting about 2.14 crore farmers. In 2005-06 1.26 crore farmers were covered under the scheme with a sum of Rs. 18,000 crore worth of crop insurance.

### 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. There are about 5.45 lakh cooperatives in the country with a membership of about 23.62 crore and working capital of Rs. 34.01 crore.

20.36 The Task Force in its report dated 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2005 has worked out the cost of Revival Package of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions at Rs. 14839 crore (including a contingent fund of Rs. 4000 crore) which was proposed to be shared by GOI, state governments and Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS) Units in the ratio of 66:22.9:11.1 respectively. Assistance would be available for wiping out accumulated losses, covering invoked but unpaid guarantees given by the state governments, increasing the capital to a specified minimum level, retiring government share capital and technical assistance. The financial package is, however, subject to institutional, legal and regulatory reforms by the state governments which would enable cooperatives to become democratic, self-governing, self-reliant organizations for mutual thrift and credit. The Report of the Task Force on Revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions was discussed in an Interactive Session under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with state governments on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2005. Based on the Report, the Central Government has worked out 9 packages to survive Rural Co-operative Credit.

### **Agricultural Marketing**

20.37 The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has prepared model legislation on agriculture produce marketing and discussed the same with the States at different fora. The model legislation provides for direct marketing of agricultural produce, contract farming, setting up of agricultural markets in the private sector etc. So far 7 States viz Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. have amended the Agricultural Produce Marketing Acts are issued ordinances to allow for contract farming and direct marketing, and setting up of agricultural marketing infrastructure in the private sector, for adoption of innovative marketing system and technologies. Some other States, which include Maharashtra, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and NCT of Delhi have reformed

the APMC acts partially. There are some other States/ UTs where there is no APMC Act and hence adoption of the DAC's model legislation is not required. These include: Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshdweep. Some other States have initiated the administrative action to introduce the reforms. However, there is a need to speed up the agriculture marketing reforms.

20.38 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. The scheme has been approved with a Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 190 crore for implementation as a agricultural marketing reform-linked programme. For the Annual Plan 2006-07, a outlay of Rs 67 crore has been provided for the scheme against which expenditure is Rs. 62.50 crore. The Budget Estimate for 2007-08 stands at Rs. 62.50 crore.

### **Demand, Supply and Pricing of Agriculture Commodities**

20.39 Assessment of demand and supply is one of the most crucial exercises for the planning process. The demand of commodities, particularly, agricultural commodities is linked to its requirement of final consumption by the population and / or intermediate consumption in the supply chain. The supply for the consumption requirement during the reference period gets sourced either from the domestic production, its net inventory from the carry over stocks or through imports, depending upon the capacity of domestic supply resources.

20.40 The agriculture sector during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan experienced slackness in demand as well as supply, yet there was mismatch in supply and demand. This mismatch accentuated in the later part of the plan period, causing concern on the front of food security. Several factors, constraining supply have been identified as important causes for deceleration in the growth of agriculture. The externalities of climatic

aberrations and market uncertainties were found to be further contributing to the supply inconsistency. Therefore, the supply front cannot be left to the Business As Usual (BAU) approach, and specific interventions would be needed to augment supply, to reduce the eventualities of demand-supply mismatch and to quest for sustainable agricultural growth.

## Demand Projection

20.41 The demand projections relate to dynamics of population and their consumption over time and space. The Planning Commission constituted a working Group for the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) on Crop Husbandry, Agriculture Inputs, Demand & Supply Projections and agricultural statistics under the Chairmanship of Prof. V.S. Vyas. For items such as foodgrains, oilseeds and sugarcane that mostly go for food consumption in its primary or primary processed form, the Group has worked out following three different approaches:

- (a) The simplistic approach to project the demand for the future is by using projection of population and the baseline consumption parameters.. This approach assumes short term static behaviour of consumption and is also followed by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for its near time demand and supply assessment of foodgrains, in particular, in the context of their agricultural price policy formulation.
- (b) The Normative Approach to estimate the demand is based on the normative requirement of foodgrains, oilseeds and sugar/jaggery as recommended by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and the projected population figures brought out by RGI.
- (c) The third approach for assessing demand projections is the Behaviouristic Approach which is based on the growth of population and changing behaviour of consumption on account of changing per capita income in a growing economy, measured in terms of consumption / expenditure elasticity.

20.42 The demand projections given by the above mentioned approaches differ significantly because of different set of assumptions used for their estimation. The Summary of plausible scenario of demand at the terminal year of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2011-12) is given in Table below:

**Demand Projections for terminal year  
of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

Crop(s)	Demand in Million Tonnes
Cereal	224
Pulses	20
Total Food Grains	244
Oilseeds	53 / 36*
Sugarcane	322
Cotton	28.7 Million Bales of 170 KG Each
Jute and Mesta	9.87 Million Bales of 180 KG Each

If the present level of imports is maintained in the case of edible oils

## Supply Projections

20.43 The Sub Group on Supply and Demand delved on the issue of supply scenario of crop groups using different approaches viz. (a) based on Simple Regression Method, (b) Exponential Growth Method, (c) Multiple Regression Method taking irrigated area (barring jute & mesta where only two variables have been used), fertilizer consumption per hectare and crop area as independent variable, (d) Average Annual Growth rate Method and (e) Compound Annual Growth Method.

20.44 First three of the aforesaid five methods are based on the growth trend of the period 1995-96 to 2004-05 and provide the supply projections of foodgrains in the range of 214 to 223 million tonnes for the terminal year of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. This projected supply level is the extension of BAU approach and is much lower than the demand projection of 244 million tonnes. The projection based on average annual growth during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, though assesses supply in the terminal year of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan most optimistically at 240 million tonnes, still short of demand by 4 million tonnes, will be matching the demand by lowering the ambition of exports. The BAU approach, particularly in case of crop husbandry offers a not very pleasing

scenario. In order to meet the demand, efforts would therefore be required to augment the supply during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and desirable rate of growth for foodgrains will at least be 2.3 % per annum to meet the objective of macro food security. The comparative scenario of demand and supply of agricultural crops falling in crop husbandry considered from various alternatives for 2011-12 is summed up as follows:

20.45 The comparative position of demand projections based on Behaviorist Approach for 2011-12 for foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane and compound annual growth rate based last five years consumption for fibres are shown in the following table along with the range of supply projections based on compound annual growth rates of last five years production in respect of foodgrains and fibres. As regards oilseeds, the supply projections take into accounts the supply potential as well as accommodating the import substitution at existing level.

### Comparative Demand Supply Projections for terminal year of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

(In million tonnes)

Crops	Demand Projections for 2011-12	Range of Production Supply Projections for 2011-12
Foodgrains	244@@	214 – 240 (from alternative methods)
Oilseeds	53	45.**
Sugarcane	340#	278-334 (from alternative methods)
Cotton*	29	16 – 50 (from alternative methods)
Jute & Mesta@	10	11

\*Million bales of 170 kg each @Million bales of 180 kg each

@@ includes 2 million tonnes for augmenting buffer stock and average export of 8 million tonnes # includes 12 lakh tonnes for augmenting buffer stock and average export of 5.4 lakh tonnes of sugar \*\*The supply projections for oilseeds are based on realization of potential yield. This supply assessment would improve self sufficiency level in edible oils from existing 55% to 80%. However, if the level of edible oil imports to meet the domestic demand is assumed to be retained at present level (4.7 million tonnes), then the supply would require to be of 36 million tonnes of

domestic production of oilseeds.

## Pricing of Agricultural Products

20.46 Assurance of a remunerative and stable price environment is considered very important for increasing agricultural production and productivity since the market place for agricultural produce tends to be inherently unstable, which often inflict undue losses on the growers, even when they adopt the best available technology package and produce efficiently. Towards this end, minimum support price (MSP) for major agricultural products are fixed by the Government, each year, after taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP).

## Determination of Minimum Support Price

20.47 In formulating the recommendations in respect of the level of minimum support prices and other non-price measures, the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices takes into account, apart from a comprehensive view of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity of group of commodities, the following factors:

- i. Cost of production
- ii. Changes in input prices
- iii. Input-output price parity
- iv. Trends in market prices
- v. Demand and Supply
- vi. Inter-crop price parity
- vii. Efficient on industrial cost structure
- viii. Effect on cost of living
- ix. Effect on general price level
- x. International price situation
- xi. Parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers
- xii. Effect on issues prices and implications for subsidy

20.48 Twenty five (25) agricultural commodities are

currently covered under the mandate given to the CACP for advising the Government in respect of the price policy. The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices is required to convey its recommendations to the Government well before the sowing season of the crop. With a view to interacting with various interest groups, the Commission follows the sequence of steps indicated below:

- (i) The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices identifies the main issues of relevance for the ensuing season (short, medium or long term).
- (ii) The Commission sends a questionnaire to Central Ministries, State Governments and other organizations related to trade, industry, processors, and farmers both in the cooperative and the private sector and seeks their views on certain issues and factual information on related variables.
- (iii) Subsequent to steps (ii), the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices holds separate discussions with the State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments and other organizations. The Commission also interacts with research and academic institutions and keeps track of relevant studies and their findings.
- (iv) The Commission visits certain areas for on-the-spot observations and feed back from local organizations and farmers.

### Food Security & High Value Yield

20.49 One of the most notable achievements of Independent India is that through green revolution technology the country could achieve self-sufficiency in food at the national level. It was in a position to address the problem of mass hunger, starvation and food shortages, although the achievements in this respect were far from satisfactory due to the failure to generate adequate employment and purchasing power for the poor. However, slowdown in the growth of agricultural output in the recent years is posing a serious threat to food security.

20.50 There is serious concern relating to the

adequate of nutrition intake. While input of cereals increased at a much faster rate than population during the post-green revolution period till mid 1990s, output of pulses remained almost stagnant. Consequently, per capita availability of pulses, which is a major source of protein in the country, showed a sharp decline. Thus protein deficiency remains quite high in the country. Now, even cereal production has stagnated causing per capita availability to decline. This requires renewed emphasis on food security aspects of agriculture.

20.51 National Development Council (NDC) in its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 29.05.07 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister adopted a resolution to launch a 'National Food Security Mission' comprising of Rice, wheat and Pulses to enhance the production of rice by 10.0 million tonnes, wheat by 8.0 million tonnes and pulses by 2.0 million tonnes by the end of Eleventh Plan. The scheme is proposed to be launched from 2007-08 with an objective to enhance the production and productivity of these crops and make the country self-sufficient in food grains. There will be three components of National Food Security Mission, i.e. National Food Security Mission – Rice (NFSM-Rice), National Food Security Mission – Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), National Food Security Mission – Wheat (NFSM-Wheat).

20.52 The new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Food Security Mission is being introduced with the objectives of:

1. Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner;
2. Restoring soil fertility and productivity at individual farm level;
3. Creation of sustained employment opportunities; and
4. Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence of farmers of targeted districts

### Components of the Mission

20.53 The components proposed to be included



under the Mini Missions are:

### 1. National Food Security Mission-Rice

- (i) Demonstration of improved production technology including hybrid rice and System of Rice Intensification
- (ii) Increasing seed replacement rate to 33% in targeted districts against national average of 24.4% through comprehensive seed production programme of improved varieties
- (iii) Popularization of newly released varieties through seed mini kits
- (iv) Promotion of micro nutrients and gypsum application
- (v) Popularization of mechanical weeders and other farm implements
- (vi) Integrated pest management
- (vii) Extension, training and mass media campaign including awards for best performing districts.
- (viii) Miscellaneous expenses

### 2. National Food Security Mission- Wheat

- (i) Demonstration of improved package of practices of wheat
- (ii) Increasing the seed replacement rate to 33% in targeted districts from present level of 16% in the country.
- (iii) Promotion of micronutrient use in deficient areas
- (iv) Incentive for promotion of application of Gypsum
- (v) Popularization of Zero till Machines and rotavator in rice – wheat system
- (vi) Providing subsidy on water lifting device and community generators for irrigation to be used in wheat cultivation
- (vii) Extension, training and mass media campaign including awards for best performing districts
- (viii) Miscellaneous expenses

### 3. National Food Security Mission-Pulses

- (i) Increasing seed replacement rate to 25% from present level of 7-8% through targeted seed production programme of improved varieties/ hybrids of pulses
- (ii) Popularization of improved production technologies through supply of critical inputs to the beneficiary farmers
- (iii) Demonstration of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies
- (iv) Promotion of micro nutrients, gypsum application and bio-fertilizers
- (v) Promotion of sprinkler irrigation to provide life saving irrigation to pulses.
- (vi) Pilot Project on tackling the menace of blue bull (Neel Gai) which has emerged as a major threat to pulse crops.
- (vii) Extension, training and mass media campaign including awards for best performing districts/ states
- (viii) Pilot project to enhance pulse productivity/ production through demonstration of Technologies and Practices developed by ICRISAT.

### High Value Yield

20.54 Diversification of Agriculture is emerging as a major source of growth. The significance of this factor will increase as the consumption pattern gets diversified. Experience shows that per capita direct demand for total cereals is on the decline in rural as well as urban India, while per capita demand for high value products like fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs and meat is increasing. The demand for fruits and livestock products is growing at a faster pace than the demand for foodgrains.

20.55 The emerging scenario of increasing diversification offers an opportunity for raising farm income significantly as the employment elasticity for these activities is quite high. However, there are

serious marketing constraints and scale disadvantages for diversified agriculture, especially for small farmers, private sector engaged in agro-processing and agrobusiness in general can play an important role in promoting diversification both by providing assured market for output and input through contract farming.

20.56 Livestock and fishery development need major changes in policies and infrastructure support. There is need to massively scale up and expand the breeding infrastructure for cattle and buffalo. There is scope for livestock improvement through selective breeding using better quality indigenous stock and there exists a huge gap between the requirement and availability of feed and fodder in the country.

20.57 Animal Husbandry, fishery and horticulture are thus important source of growth and proposed strategies and programmes for these sectors, in particular the role of the public sector need to be properly articulated.

## Horticulture

20.58 National Horticulture Mission, National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board and the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) are the implementing agencies for the major developmental programmes in the horticulture sector.

### National Horticulture Mission

20.59 National Horticulture Mission envisages tapping the immense latent potential of horticulture, for promoting employment generation and raising income of farmers. The Mission was operationised in 2005-06. The outlay for the NHM in 2006-07 was Rs. 1000 crore and the reported expenditure is around the same level. Outlay for 2006-07 for the mission was Rs. 1000 crore. During 2006-07, 88 model nurseries and 207 small nurseries were established. An area of 2.12 Lakh ha have been brought under horticultural crops. During 2007-08 it is proposed to establish 50 model nurseries and 225 small nurseries. An area of 2.80 Lakh ha would be brought

horticultural crops and 0.60 Lakh ha of senile plants rejuvenated. An amount of Rs. 1150 crore has been allocated for the Mission in 2007-08.

### National Horticulture Board

20.60 The National Horticulture Board (NHB) addresses issues related to post harvest management in the horticulture sector through different schemes. These are:- Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-harvest Management, Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, Construction, Expansion and Modernization of Cold Storages, Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture. For the year 2006-07 the expenditure by NHB was Rs 123.53 crore. An outlay of Rs. 115 crore has been provided for the scheme in 2007-08.

### Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut

20.61 The Scheme on Integrated Development of Coconut Industry including Technology Mission on Coconut is being implemented by the Coconut Development Board under the Ministry of Agriculture since 1982-83. The thrust areas covered under the programme are production and distribution of quality planting material, demonstration of production and protection technologies, development of technologies for product diversification, creation of awareness on health benefits of coconut etc. The provision of Rs.40 crore for the scheme in Annual Plan 2006-07 is reported to be fully utilized. The Annual Plan 2007-08 outlays has been pegged at Rs.40 crore.

### Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-East including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal (TMNE)

20.62 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started in 2001-02, and comprises four Mini-Missions viz. MM- I (Research), MM-II (Production and Productivity), MM-III (Post harvest Management and Marketing) and MM-IV (Processing). Under the scheme 100% assistance is provided to the states from

the Central Governments. The original approved outlay for the scheme in the Tenth Plan for NE States including Sikkim was Rs. 585 crore, which after the inclusion of the three States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal was increased to Rs. 845 crore. The outlay for the year 2006-07 was Rs.293 crore. The provision for 2007-08 is Rs. 293.40 crore

#### **4 National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development**

20.63 The Mission has been approved by the Government in 2006-07 with the principal objectives to i) use bamboo development for poverty alleviation and employment generation, in the rural sector; ii) diversify, modernize and expand bamboo based industries through the application of modern technology and financial support; and iii) use of bamboo as a means to achieve ecological security. An allocation of Rs. 80 crore has been provisioned for 2006-07. Anticipated expenditure is Rs 70.00 crore, Outlay for the year is Rs. 70.00 crore.

#### **National Bamboo Mission (NBM)**

20.64 National Bamboo Mission was approved in Oct, 2006 to provide holistic growth of the bamboo sector. It envisages to cover over a period of four years an additional area of 1.80 million hectares under bamboo and improve existing stock over an area of 0.2 million hectares. Rs 70.00 crore has been earmarked for the scheme in 2007-08.

#### **Central Institute of Horticulture, Nagaland**

20.65 Central Institute of Horticulture, Nagaland was approved in Jan, 2006 as a Central Sector Scheme. The main aim of scheme of CIH is capacity building of officers, farmers, entrepreneurs etc., demonstration of improved technologies, promotion of organic cultivation etc. The institute has been set up at Medziphema near Dimapur in Nagaland. It will be networked with other institutes involved in development of horticulture in the Country. Ann amount of Rs. 4 crore has been provisioned in 2007.

#### **Animal Husbandry & Dairying**

20.66 India has vast resources of livestock and poultry; it ranks first in respect of cattle (198.88 million) and buffalo (89.91 million) population, second in goats (122.72 million), third in sheep (57.49 million) and 7<sup>th</sup> in poultry population (489.01 million) in the world.

20.67 The performance of the major schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF) is detailed below:

#### **National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme**

20.68 National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (CSS) project was launched in 2000-2001. The primary objectives are delivery of artificial insemination (AI) at the farmers' door for breed improvement and providing quality-breeding inputs in breeding tracts of important indigenous breeds so as to conserve and prevent breeds from extinction. So far more than 26 States have participated in the scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 119.34 crores has been made during 2006-07.

#### **Livestock Health**

20.69 In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the state/union territory governments to provide better health care through polyclinics / veterinary hospitals / dispensaries / first-aid centers including mobile veterinary dispensaries. A net work of 26,540 Polyclinics / Hospitals / Dispensaries and 25,433 Veterinary aid centers, supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories, are functioning in the States and Union Territories for quick and reliable diagnosis of diseases.

20.70 The "Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme" is being implemented in 54 specified districts in the country to control FMD. The Scheme provides 100 per cent funding including the cost of vaccine and supporting expenses. The state governments are providing manpower, infrastructure and logistic support. About 1400 lakh vaccinations

are to be carried out during the five rounds of vaccination.

### **Central Cattle Development Organization**

20.71 Central Cattle Development Organization (CS) consists of 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms, one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta and 4 Central Herd Registration Units, which have been established by the Department in different regions of the country for production of genetically superior breed of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and identification of location of superior germ plasms of cattle and buffaloes, to meet the requirement of bulls and frozen semen doses in different parts of the country.

### **Poultry Improvement Programme**

20.72 Under the Assistance to States Poultry Farms (CSS) scheme, during 2006-07 assistance of Rs. 25.14 crore had been provided to States for strengthening of poultry and duck farms.

### **Improvement of Small Animals**

20.73 Under the Scheme 'Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds (CSS), an expenditure of Rs. 2.42 crore had been incurred during 2006-07. Against the Xth Plan Outlay of Rs. 18.00 crore, the Department has released an amount of Rs.15.03 crore up to 2006-07 for conservation of 27 breeds of horses, pony, goat, sheep, pig, yak and double humped camel. Out of the release of Rs.2.42 crores, Rs.59.41 lakh have been released to the State of Jammu Kashmir for conservation of Yak and Double Humped Camel during 2006-07.

### **Fodder Development**

20.74 Central Fodder Development Organization (CS) includes 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration located in different agro climatic zones of the country. The expenditure during 2006-07 was Rs.3.73 crore on Central Fodder

Development Organization.

### **Dairy Development**

20.75 The Department has introduced a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production" during Tenth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 crore. The scheme, approved in October, 2003, has the main objective of improving the quality of milk produced at the village level in the country. The expenditure on Intensive Dairy Development Project and Clean Milk Production was Rs. 58.26 crore in 2006-07.

### **Animal Husbandry Statistics**

20.76 Livestock products are estimated on the basis of sample surveys being conducted throughout the year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Sample Survey for the Estimation of major Livestock Products" and an amount of Rs. 6.93 crore was spent during 2006-07. The 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock census has been conducted by all the States/UTs and final report was released in January, 2005. Planning for conduct of 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock census due in 2007 has commenced.

### **Livestock Insurance**

20.77 The scheme for livestock insurance has been formulated to provide a protection mechanism to farmers and cattle rearers against any loss of their animals. The scheme is being implemented in 100 districts on pilot basis. It envisages subsidy of premium to the extent of 50% which will be borne by the Central Government. Till the end of March, 2007, cattle and buffaloes to the tune of 35,7337 have been insured by the State implanting Agency.

## **4.8 Fisheries and Aquaculture**

20.78 This sector contributes to about 1.07% of the GDP and 5.34% of the agricultural GDP with 4.4% 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, better infrastructure facilities of fishing harbours, fish landing centers, post harvest processing and marketing network and socio- economic development of fish farmers and fishers.

20.79 A landmark achievement in fisheries sector during Tenth Plan is setting up of a National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) with its headquarters at Hyderabad in September, 06 with the total budget of Rs.2100 crores during 2006-2012.

### **Review of Annual Plan 2006-07**

20.80 A sum of Rs.277.02 crores was allocated for implementation of central/centrally sponsored schemes in fisheries sector during 2006-07. A sum of Rs.160.49 crores was actually spent for implementation of various central and centrally sponsored schemes under fisheries during 2006-07.

### **Schemes/Programmes proposed during 2007-08**

20.81 All the central/centrally sponsored schemes for development of marine fisheries and infrastructure fresh water and coastal aquaculture, schemes for welfare of fishermen through insurance of fishermen and construction of fishermen houses and programmes of fisheries institutes are proposed to be continued during 2007-08.

20.82 An allocation for Rs. 205.68 crores has been made for Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Fisheries including a provision for Rs. 100.5 crores for the newly set up NFDB during 2007-08. The thrust areas identified under NFDB are development of aquaculture, infrastructure facilities including domestic and export marketing, reservoir fisheries, deep sea fishing, mariculture etc. for increased production and productivity, income and employment generation to fish farmers and fishermen.

### **Agriculture Research & Education**

20.83 The mandate of Indian Council of Agricultural

Research (ICAR), an apex scientific organization at national level, is to promote and augment science and technology programmes relating to agriculture, agricultural education and demonstration of new technologies as a first line extension activity.

20.84 The research set up of the ICAR includes 48 Central Institutes, 5 National Bureau, 12 Project Directorates, 32 National Research Centers and 62 All India coordinated Research Projects. The ICAR also promotes research, education and extension education in 41 State Agriculture Universities, 5 Deemed Universities and 1 Central Agricultural University by giving financial assistance in different forms.

### **Review of Annual Plan 2006-07**

20.85 Major research achievements under different subject matter Divisions during 2004-05 are summarized below:

National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) with a total outlay of US\$250 million was launched. The main features of the project include research on production to consumption system, sustainable livelihood security in disadvantaged areas and basic and strategic research of the frontiers of science. This is considered as the next step towards attaining excellence in science, using science for enhancing rural livelihood security and making agriculture a profitable commercial venture through integration of technology with agricultural economy. The innovativeness of the project lies in its emphasis on holism, integration of basic, strategic, applied and anticipatory research, social re-engineering in terms of consortia made of operation, and management and combining social, economic, ecological and participatory governance features. It is visible that in conjunction with the intensified ongoing research efforts and with the continued cooperation and support of all the stakeholders, the project will prove to be a worthy initiative in transforming Indian agriculture into a commercial venture with enhanced on and off farm employment, profitability and livelihood security.

20.86 An Indo-US Knowledge Initiative to explore and work on mutually reinforcing priority areas of agricultural education, research, service and commercial linkage was launched with initial focus on education, food processing, use of by products and biofuels, biotechnology, and water management. Work plan was signed in February, 2006 and 15 young scientists under Borloug Fellowship Programme from the ICAR institutes/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) were deputed to different universities in the United States. Six joint research projects are formulated and put to implementation.

20.87 Soil resource survey and mapping of 12 districts of 8 states was done for land use planning, and 254 atlases for 22 districts in Andhra Pradesh were generated. Soil loss maps generated for Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are useful in soil conservation measures and prioritizing the implementation programme and resource allocation.

20.88 Profitable winter maize based diversified cropping systems, agro-forestry systems for different agro climatic regions and fruit crop based multi tier cropping systems were identified. Cultivation of amaranth proved a commercially viable proposition and a good source of protein for farmers in arid Kachchh. The vegetative propagation of *Jatropha* through stem cutting has been standardized. *Jatropha* forage grass (*Aeluropus logopoides*) was found suitable intercropping system for biosaline agriculture. Drought management software has been developed for Andhra Pradesh.

20.89 The rapidly upcoming poultry sector in the country received a big set back, as it was struck with bird flu caused by deadly H5N1 virus. The ICAR accorded high priority to develop a vaccine against the bird flu. As a result of concerted efforts a cost-effective vaccine has been developed using cell culture rather than chick embryos, in a short span of 3 months. The trials of vaccine indicate its superior efficacy over the imported vaccine.

20.90 At present, there are 541 Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVK's) in rural districts sanctioned by ICAR. This includes 364 under State Agriculture Universities, 37 under ICAR Institutes, 89 under NGO's 32 under State Government and remaining 19 under other various organizations. The KVKs conducted 4109 on farm trials involving 537 technologies on varietal evaluation, nutrient management, insect and pest management, cropping system, weed management, resource conservation and farm implements and tools. Activities of KVKs organized were – frontline demonstrations on oilseeds, pulses, cotton and other important crops, training programmes for farmers, skill oriented programmes for rural youth and in-service personnel,. Creating awareness about improved agricultural technologies, production of seeds of cereals, oilseeds, pulses and vegetables, saplings/seedlings of fruits, vegetables spices, medicinal plants, ornamental plants, plantation crops and forest species, fingerlings, biofertilizers, biopesticides, baculoviruses, neem oil and bioagents (Cards) for availability to the farmers.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

20.91 The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has been increased by 20% for the year 2007-08 to Rs.1620 crore from Rs.1350 crore in 2006-07. for Crop Science Research, an outlay of Rs.310 crore for Horticulture Rs.70 crore, Natural Resource Management – Rs.80 crore, Agriculture Engineering –Rs.40 crore, Animal Science - Rs. 90 crore., Fisheries Rs.40 crore, Agriculture Education –Rs.292 crore, Agriculture Extension –Rs.281 crore, Strategic Research – Rs.9 crore, Over sight Committee-Rs.40 crore, Indo-US knowledge initiative-Rs.5 crore ,DARE & IPR Management-Rs.19 crore and National Agriculture Innovation Project Rs.285 crore have been provided during 2007-08.

## CHAPTER - 21

# Water Management and Irrigation

21.1 As per the X Plan strategy, agriculture was projected to grow at 4 per cent in order to achieve overall an annual average growth rate of 8 per cent during the Plan. The Tenth Plan strategy for irrigation focused on completion of on-going projects by central assisted programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, promotion of water use efficiency, restructuring the CAD Programme to introduce system rehabilitation and farmers' participation, reconciliation and firming up figures of irrigation statistics, stepping up of water-rates and working out appropriate norms for administrative costs in O&M component, surface and ground water pollution and flood management. During the Tenth Plan period, the States projected creation of an additional irrigation potential (major, medium and minor) of 16.743 m.ha. with an outlay of Rs. 84734.64 crore. Considering the performance of the sector during the first three years, the Mid Term Appraisal for Tenth Five Year Plan had down scaled the irrigation potential creation from 16.743 m.ha. to 10.500 m.ha. Against this revised target the likely achievement during the X Plan is only 8.818 m.ha. The likely investments in the irrigation sector during X Plan is about Rs 1.02 lakh crores. Although the investment in irrigation sector has gone up, the corresponding physical achievement is about 50 per cent only.

21.2 The Approach Paper for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has pegged the agriculture growth rate at 4.1 per cent (against the actual growth rate of 1.7 per cent in X Plan ) for achieving an overall growth rate of 9 percent. 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 Approach Paper 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. Ground water potential in Gangetic Plains and Assam is essential for bringing more land under irrigation. Water Management requires commitment of public resources to the tune of Rs 80000 crore for treating 80 million ha of area. Convergence of programmes is essential for tapping resources of this huge magnitude.

21.3 The Working Group on Water Resources constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended bringing 16 million hectare under irrigation during XI Plan period through a combination as shown below.

Major and Medium Irrigation including Extension, Renovation and Modernization Projects (ERM Projects)	9.00 m.ha
Minor Irrigation	

(a) New Surface Water Schemes	1.5 m.ha.
(b) Ground Water Schemes	4.5 m.ha
(c) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	1.0 m.ha
Total Minor Irrigation	7.00m.ha.
Grant Total for XL plan	16.00m.ha

21.4 It has also recommended an overall outlay of Rs 2,31,000 crore for the sector with Rs 1,82,050 for the State Sector and Rs 49,750 for the Central Sector for achieving the envisaged targets under various sub sectors like potential creation through Major and Medium Irrigation and Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control during the XI Plan.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

21.5 The review of the irrigation sector performance during 2006-07 and the strategy for 2007-08 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

### Major and Medium Irrigation

21.6 The ultimate irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects is 58.46 m.ha. The potential achieved till end of Ninth Plan is 36.91 m.ha. An approved outlay of Rs. 71,213.18 crore for creating an additional irrigation potential of 9.93 m.ha.

has been envisaged in the beginning of the Tenth Plan. However based on the performance during the first three years, the target for the X Plan has been scaled down to 6.5 m.ha after Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan. Based on the information received from states and union territories, an irrigation potential of 5.30 m.ha. is likely to be created during the X Plan period taking the irrigation potential under Major and Medium Irrigation to 42.35 m.ha. The actual physical achievements are likely to be available by next fiscal. Statewise Actual expenditure 2005-06, approved outlays 2006-07, revised approved outlays 2006-07 and approved outlays 2007-08 are at annexure 21.1 to 21.4 respectively. The physical achievements reported by the states in the X Plan are at annexure 21.7. which also indicate the outcome of the investments i.e potential utilization. During XI plan States have projected an irrigation potential creation of about 7.314 m.ha and for 2007-08 1.374 m.ha. However the XI plan projected target would depend on the actual approved outlays for the irrigation sector and it may undergo revision.

21.7 Table below gives the outlays and expenditure on major & medium irrigation sector in the X Plan and for Annual Plans 2002-03 to 2005-06, Revised estimates/Outlays for 2006-07 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2007-08.

**Table 21.1 Major & Medium Irrigation**

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>351.40</b>	-	<b>70861.78</b>	-
2002-03	62.82	48.48	13646.07	9607.2
2003-04	76.08	61.68	13981.02	10984.72
2004-05	85.93	57.22	15517.71	16201.15
2005-06	86.33	55.46	20121.94	20540.34
2006-07	126.14	72.35	25368.30	24566.53
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>437.30</b>	<b>295.19</b>	<b>88635.04</b>	<b>81899.94</b>
2007-08	132.50		38030.25	



## Incomplete Irrigation Projects

21.8 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 spillover cost of these 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 53rd 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".

21.9 The projects have to 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.

## Externally Aided Projects

21.10 There are 14 ongoing irrigation projects receiving external assistance in various States. The name of project, assistance amount and disbursement till 31st March 2007 are given below.

**Table 21.2 Externally Assisted On-going Projects As On 31.3.2007**

### World Bank

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion Disbursement	Assistance amount in Million Donor Currency	Type of Assistance	Cumulative upto 31st March 2007 Million US\$/SDR (Rs. in crores)
1	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project CR.3635-IN	04.06.2002 31.01.2009	SDR 80 Revised SDR 63.420	Credit	SDR 27.891 (Rs 183.411 ) (up to 12/2006)
2	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN4750-IN	30.10.2004 30.3.2011	US\$394.02	Loan	US\$ 30.30 (Rs 118.17)
3	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3603-IN	15.03.2002 31.03.2008	SDR 100.02	Credit	SDR 50.844 (Rs. 333.576)

Table 21.2 Externally Assisted On-going Projects As On 31.3.2007 (Contd.)

## World Bank

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion Disbursement	Assistance amount in Million Donor Currency	Type of Assistance	Cumulative upto 31st March 2007 Million US\$/SDR (Rs. in crores)
4	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3602-IN	08.03.2002 31.10.2007	SDR 90.471	Credit	SDR 26.530 (Rs 172.524)
5	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project LN 4796-IN	19.8.2005 30.9.2011	US\$ 325	Loan	US \$ 32.45
6	Tamilnadu	Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management	12.2.2007 31.3.2013	US \$ 485	Loan and Credit	Nil
7	Hydrology Project II	Multi State*	19.1.2006 31.1.2012	US \$ 104.98	Loan	

Bilateral Assistance  
(JBIC JAPAN-Loan)

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Assistance amount in Million Yen	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31st March 2007 Million Yen (Rs. in crores)
8	Andhra Pradesh	Modernization of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	25.01.1996 26.02.2005 31.3.2005 22.3.2009	Tranche I 16049 Tranche II 4773	15728.655 (Rs. 670.679) 2118.746
9	Andhra Pradesh	Irrigation and Livelihood improvement project	30.3.2007 31.3.2013	23,974	Nil
10	Orissa-	Rengali Irrigation Project	12.12.1997 04.01.2005	Tranche I 6844.227 Tranche II 6342	6844.227 (Rs 265.94) 1998.263
11	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	31.3.2005 31.3.2013	11555	0.00

**Germany-Loan**

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Assistance amount in Million Yen	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007 Million Yen (Rs. in crores)
12	Maharashtra	Minor Irrigation Project	31.12.1998 31.12.2008	Euro 23.008	Euro 7.214
13	Himachal Pradesh	Minor Irrigation & Rural water Supply Project	28.11.2002 30.6.2010	Euro 2.75	Euro 0.00 (Rs 0.00)

**Asian Development Bank**

S. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Assistance amount in Million Yen	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007 Million Yen (Rs. in crores)
14	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Sector Project 2159-IN	20.3.2006 31.03.2013	US \$ 46.108	US \$ 0.51 (Rs 2.119)

\* Participating states: Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab.

**Minor Irrigation**

21.11 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.

21.12 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 Ninth

Plan, a potential of 56.90 m.ha. had been created. The approved outlay for Tenth Plan in state sector is Rs. 13872.86 crore intending to create 6.807 m.ha. of additional potential. During the Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Plan, after assessing the actual performance in the first three years of Plan, the potential creation target was scaled down to 4.0 m.ha. Against this, the states have reported likely creation of 3.518 m.ha. Statewise Actual expenditure 2005-06, approved outlays 2006-07, revised approved outlays 2006-07 and approved outlays 2007-08 are at annexures 21.1 to 21.4 respectively. The physical achievements reported in the last three years along with the outcome i.e. potential utilization are at annexure 21.5. During XI plan States have projected an irrigation potential creation of about 6.266 m.ha and for 2007-08 1.235 m.ha. However the XI plan projected target would depend on the actual approved outlays for the irrigation sector and it may undergo revision.

21.13 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.

21.14 Table below gives the outlays and expenditure on Minor Irrigation sector in the X Plan and for Annual

Plans 2002-03 to 2005-06, Revised estimates/Outlays for 2006-07 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2007-08.

**Table 21.3 Minor Irrigation**

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector & UTs	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd. Expenditure
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>533.80</b>	-	<b>13,872.86</b>	-
2002-03	109.16	82.91	2049.92	1555.95
2003-04	95.22	74.27	2488.36	1882.51
2004-05	105.20	79.97	2939.46	2282.79
2005-06	72.64	63.23	3102.63	4096.22
2006-07	88.94	80.30	3951.63	3942.55
Tenth Plan	471.16	380.68	14532.00	13760.02
2007-08	67.50		5383.95	

### Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

21.15 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 Tenth Plan renamed as "Command Area Development & Water Management Programme" envisaging beneficiary contribution and Participatory Irrigation Management.

21.16 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.

21.17 The Working Group on Water Resources for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has suggested that from XI Plan onwards CAD should form part of all new Major and Medium Irrigation projects to ensure quicker utilization of the potential. Hence the assistance would be confined to the irrigation projects commenced till end of X Plan. Working Group also recommended expanding the scope of the project to address system deficiencies. The assistance to the Water Users Association to be increased from the current Rs 600 to Rs 1000. So far about 55,500 WUA's have been formed covering an area of 10.23 m.ha.

21.18 Table 21.4 below gives the outlays and expenditure on CADWM sector in the X Plan and for Annual Plans 2002-03 to 2005-06, Revised estimates/Outlays for 2006-07 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2007-08. The physical achievement reported is at table 21.5. and these are also outcomes.

**Table 21.4 Command Area Development Programme (Financial)****(Rs. Crore)**

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd. Expenditure
Tenth Plan	1406.80	-	2789.88	
2002-03	202.00	152.16	272.39	290.45
2003-04	202.00	144.02	262.54	231.04
2004-05	180.00	142.78	658.95	264.45
2005-06	200.00	199.90	338.58	404.82
2006-07	205.70	191.08	1349.18	1795.05
Tenth Plan	989.70	829.94	2881.64	2985.81
2007-08	<b>300.0</b>		<b>1781.18</b>	

**Table 21.5 CAD Physical Progress (Million hectare)**

Item of work	Cumulative achievement up to Ninth Plan	Likely Achievement during X Plan 2002-2007	Likely Cumulative achievement up to X Plan	Target for 2007-08
Field Channels	15.80	2.044	17.844	1.44
Warabandi	10.18	1.053	11.233	1.60
Field Drains	1.12	0.584	1.704	0.16
Land* Leveling/ Shaping	2.18	0.05	2.23	Deleted
Correction of System deficiency				1.70
Institutional support to WUA's				2.30

\*(Activity on land leveling is being closed w.e.f. 01.04.2004)

## Flood Control

21.19 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 protections works and raising of villages above in 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 flood sector, a Task Force for flood management and Erosion Control headed by Chairman Central Water Commission was constituted to examine the causes of recurring floods and erosion in Assam and other North Eastern states, Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern UttarPradesh 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 would be included in the XI plan State Sector Scheme Flood Management Programme.

21.20 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.

21.21 Table 21.5 below gives the outlays and expenditure on flood sector in the X Plan and for Annual Plans 2002-03 to 2005-06, Revised estimates / Outlays for 2006-07 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2007-08.

**Table 21.5 Flood Control and Drainage**

(Rs. crores)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Antcpd. Expenditure
Tenth Plan	1308.00	-	4619.00	-
2002-03	176.02	100.10	588.76	485.03
2003-04	180.70	120.23	576.35	438.98
2004-05	201.87	135.82	621.84	703.20
2005-06	262.03	191.80	806.52	892.62
2006-07	279.22	206.27	1349.18	1353.80
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>1099.84</b>	<b>754.22</b>	<b>3942.65</b>	<b>3873.63</b>
2007-08	<b>100.00</b>		<b>1467.43</b>	

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund**

21.22 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.

21.23 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	RIDFIX	5500
2004-05	RIDF X	8000
2005-06	RIDF XI	8000
2006-07	RIDF XII	10000
2007-08	RIDF XIII	12000

21.24 The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for 2007-08 of NABARD has been provided with Rs 12000crore 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

21.25 Under Bharat Nirman, it is proposed to bring 10 m.ha. under irrigation. During 2005-06, states have reported creation of 1.596 m.ha and in 2006-07, the potential creation reported so far is 1.542 m.ha (total 3.138 m.ha). Full details of irrigation component is separately given in the Chapter on Bharat Nirman.

### Performance of Ministry of Water Resources

21.26 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	
2002-03	550.00	393.66
2003-04	554.00	410.00
2004-05	580.00	415.79
2005-06	621.00	510.39
2006-07	700.00	502.97
Tenth Plan	3605.00	2232.81
2007-08	600.00	

Even though the approved outlays provided to the Ministry of Water Resources is almost as agreed during the beginning of the X Plan, the Ministry could utilize only 62% of the funds provided. 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 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, 1 Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 4 State Sector Schemes. The performance of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is at annexure 21.6.

### Outcome Budget 2007-08

21.27 The concept of Outcome Budget was introduced in 2005-06 and since then the Outcome Budget document is being presented in the Parliament. During 2007-08 the physical targets proposed to be achieved under some of the important Centrally Sponsored / Central Sector / State Sector schemes supported by Ministry of Water Resources is as given below.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources

21.28 The Ministry of Water Resources has only one Centrally Sponsored Scheme Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) for the year 2007-08. The details of the scheme are already dealt in the paragraphs 21.15 to 21.18.

### Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

21.29 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.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-2007

21.30 The Annual Plan 2006-2007 outlay for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs.15202.13 crore (including Urban Water Supply & Sanitation) - Rs.9087.13 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.6115.00 crore in the Central Plan. The revised outlay (RE) under Central Plan during the year for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs.5415 crore

Name of the Scheme	Expected Outcomes
1. Command Area Development and Water Management Programme- Centrally Sponsored Scheme Allocation Rs 300 crore in 2007-08	Bridging the gap between the potential created and utilized. Gap would be reduced by 2.05 m.ha. through activities like development of Cultural Command Area(CCA) 0.7 m.ha, correction of conveyance deficiency 1.25 m.ha. and reclaiming water logged area 0.1 m.ha.
2. Flood Management Both Central Sector and State Sector Schemes Allocation Rs 461 crore with Rs 62 crore for Central Schemes and Rs 399 crore for State Sector Scheme	(a) 2.18 lakh ha of area would be protected against flood. (b) 6000 flood forecasts would be issued for assisting states to plan their flood relief and management.
3. Ground Water management and regulation Central Sector Scheme Allocation Rs 62 crore	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 (1). Ground water management study in 1.5 lakh sq km (2). Ground water exploration – 800 wells (3). Monitoring of the ground water table through network of 15,500 wells (4) 40 districts groundwater report preparation.
5. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	(a) Completion of 17 projects. (b) To create additional irrigation potential of 0.32 mha under those projects supported by AIBP.
6. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture	Completing renovation works in 4 districts and restoring irrigation under the command of 100 water bodies
7.Flood Control in Brahmaputra Barak Valley	To provide protection to 45,600 ha area

(see Annexure 21.9). The RE for the State and UT Plans was Rs.9005.69 crore. (see Annexure 21.10).

21.31 The outlay for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector for 2006-07 was Rs.6000 crore. The revised outlay during the year was Rs.5300 crore. Details are given in Annexure 21.9.

21.32 On the basis of reports, furnished by the State Governments to the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, 106978 villages/habitations have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities during 2006-2007, against a total target of 73120 villages/habitations. The state-wise target and coverage are

indicated in Annexure - 21.11.

21.33 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 specially in the southern-states, it was also recommended to instal desalination plants all along the Coromandel Coast starting with Chennai.



## Annual Plan 2007-2008

### Rural Water Supply

21.34 In keeping pace with the Tenth Plan objective, the Annual Plan 2007-2008 includes higher Plan outlay under water supply and sanitation sector including Rs. 7560 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-21.9 and the State-wise details of the State/UT plans are shown in Annexure-21.10.

21.35 The Annual Plan 2007-2008 includes an outlay of Rs. 6500 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.1300 crore in 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07 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.

21.36 The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February, 2005 announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 28th 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 is shown in Annexure 21.11

21.37 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

21.38 Rural Sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in several States and 572 districts are covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the funding pattern for different components are different. The funding pattern for the major component, i.e., Construction of Individual House hold Sanitary latrines is 60:20:20 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 2007-08 includes Rs. 1060 crore for the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) against Rs. 800 crore in 2006-07 to improve the sanitation coverage in rural areas.

### **Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2006-07.**

#### **Under ARWSP**

21.39 Against the outlay of Rs.5200 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2006-07 was to cover the remaining `NC' habitations, 17000 `PC' habitations, 40000 slipped back habitations, 15,000 nos. of water quality affected habitations. During the year the releases under the programme was Rs. 4408.98 crore and the physical coverage was 472 NC habitations, 6591 PC habitations, 65547 slipped back habitations and 3165 nos of quality affected habitations. The main reason for the shortfall is that the remaining NC 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)**

21.40 The outlay for 2006-07 was Rs 800 crore. Being a demand driven scheme, no targets were fixed in advance. However, 15 districts were planned to be covered during 2006-07, gradually bringing the total to 574 districts coverage under the programme. During the year the releases was Rs. 713.79 crore The physical coverage was to the total of 572 districts under the programme.

### **Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2007-08.**

#### **Under ARWSP**

21.41 Against the outlay of Rs.6500 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2007-08 is to cover the remaining 1063 NC, 15823 PC, 90000 slipped back and 48613 quality affected habitations.

#### **Under Rural Sanitation Programme (TSC)**

21.42 The outlay for AP 2007-08 is Rs. 1060 crore. It is demand driven scheme, hence no target is fixed

## Annexure 21.1

## Actual Expenditure -2005-2006

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6226	386.49	13.2	46.35	6672.04
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	36.00	2.00	5.55	43.95
3	Assam	17.61	21.64	0.95	23.76	63.96
4	Bihar	415.66	256.34	36.00	110.15	818.15
5	Chhattisgarh	371.59	211.35	10.46	0.69	594.09
6	Goa	130.14	23.15	3.44	4.16	160.89
7	Gujarat	1601.05	941.76	3.19	1.10	2547.10
8	Haryana	354.46	0.00	20.81	67.72	442.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	31.12	65.77	2.41	16.73	116.03
10	Jammu & Kashmir	64.77	66.77	9.06	33.74	174.34
11	Jharkhand	307.42	45.01	0.00	2.12	354.55
12	Karnataka	3579.39	197.26	31.21	9.27	3817.13
13	Kerala	179.39	17.71	3.72	9.37	210.19
14	Madhya Pradesh	1108.04	270.55	3.91	2.54	1385.04
15	Maharashtra	3350.42	787.87	54.96	1.43	4194.68
16	Manipur	68.74	14.90	5.07	10.62	99.33
17	Meghalaya	0.14	7.31	0.26	3.42	11.13
18	Mizoram	0.01	18.80	0.15	0.00	18.96
19	Nagaland	0.01	12.95	1.00	0.93	14.89
20	Orissa	427.96	69.63	4.59	1.48	503.66
21	Punjab	111.16	36.78	31.27	36.90	216.11
22	Rajasthan	708.82	174.09	58.08	7.37	948.36
23	Sikkim	0.00	4.55	0.05	2.27	6.87
24	Tamil Nadu	131.85	61.71	20.43		213.99
25	Tripura	9.96	22.60	0.00	4.15	36.71
26	Uttar Pradesh	1241.19	157.70	36.69	297.77	1733.35
27	Uttaranchal	68.90	128.94	2.79	27.87	228.50
28	West Bengal	34.09	35.38	48.92	93.39	211.78
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>20540.29</b>	<b>4073.01</b>	<b>404.62</b>	<b>820.85</b>	<b>25838.77</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.98	2.40
30	Chandigarh	0.00	4.19	0.00	0.00	4.19
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.78	0.20	0.00	0.98
32	Daman & Diu	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.31	0.50
33	Delhi	0.00	0.10	0.00	37.92	38.02
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	3.80
35	Pondicherry	0.00	16.58	0.00	28.76	45.34
	<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>23.21</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>71.77</b>	<b>95.23</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>20540.34</b>	<b>4096.22</b>	<b>404.82</b>	<b>892.62</b>	<b>25934.00</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>55.46</b>	<b>63.23</b>	<b>199.90</b>	<b>191.80</b>	<b>510.39</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20595.80</b>	<b>4159.45</b>	<b>604.72</b>	<b>1084.42</b>	<b>26444.39</b>

## Approved Outlay 2005-2006

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	6933.45	610.43	8.92	100	7652.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.52	49.04	2.58	7.42	59.56
3	Assam	39.21	23.94	2.95	28.00	94.10
4	Bihar					893.18
5	Chattisgarh	560.69	333.59	23.01	0.25	917.54
6	Goa	59.12	44.99	4.20	11.96	120.27
7	Gujarat*	1601.05	208.72	3.19	1.10	1814.06
8	Haryana	290.00	0.00	55.00	48.00	393.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.54	79.48	3.12	14.40	111.54
10	Jammu & Kashmir	77.19	67.54	10.73	32.65	188.11
11	Jharkhand	374.75	70.00	2.50	2.75	450.00
12	Karnataka	3509.91	384.70	40.00	7.80	3942.41
13	Kerala	95.21	11.10	7.05	5.74	119.10
14	Madhya Pradesh	1378.31	255.31	6.51	1.45	1641.58
15	Maharashtra	1985.75	249.45	6.87	1.29	2243.36
16	Manipur	116.78	16.55	5.07	8.50	146.90
17	Meghalaya	1.42	9.00	0.26	3.42	14.10
18	Mizoram	0.01	17.40	0.15	0.00	17.56
19	Nagaland	0.05	12.35	1.00	0.05	13.45
20	Orissa	280.45	46.29	4.00	1.01	331.75
21	Punjab	112.32	62.45	14.00	33.00	221.77
22	Rajasthan	812.80	150.56	71.56	10.15	1045.07
23	Sikkim	0.00	4.00	0.05	3.00	7.05
24	Tamil Nadu	278.91	130.14	15.95		425.00
25	Tripura	12.40	29.07	0.65	6.10	48.22
26	Uttar Pradesh	1453.23	127.13	40.00	331.00	1951.36
27	Uttaranchal	26.65	29.02	1.77	20.14	77.58
28	West Bengal	107.13	48.08	7.51	84.13	246.85
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>20121.85</b>	<b>3070.33</b>	<b>338.60</b>	<b>763.31</b>	<b>25187.27</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	3.63	0.00	6.25	9.88
30	Chandigarh	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	4.35
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.78	0.20	0.00	0.98
32	Daman & Diu	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.36	0.59
33	Delhi	0.00	0.04	0.00	17.12	17.16
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	3.80
35	Pondicherry	0.00	23.36	0.00	15.68	39.04
	<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>32.30</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>43.21</b>	<b>75.80</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>20121.94</b>	<b>3102.63</b>	<b>338.80</b>	<b>806.52</b>	<b>25263.07</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>86.33</b>	<b>72.64</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>262.03</b>	<b>621.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20208.27</b>	<b>3175.27</b>	<b>538.80</b>	<b>1068.55</b>	<b>25884.07</b>

\*does not include Rs 1169.71 crore for Sujalam Sufalam Yojana

## Annexure 21.3

## Revised Approved Outlay 2006-07

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	8907.31	741	16.25	335.44	10000.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	44.90	2.40	7.30	55.08
3	Assam	70.96	13.48	1.00	64.27	149.71
4	Bihar	409.32	76.00	35.94	158.51	679.77
5	Chattisgarh	442.69	375.64	2.20	2.91	823.44
6	Goa	120.73	31.84	3.50	12.08	168.15
7	Gujarat	3452.54	430.37	3.19	1.10	3887.20
8	Haryana	378.00	0.00	70.00	50.00	498.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.54	119.20	3.12	18.31	170.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	61.90	59.00	12.19	17.50	150.59
11	Jharkhand	315.90	63.00	0.10	3.00	382.00
12	Karnataka	4038.64	409.83	76.29	17.66	4542.42
13	Kerala	178.83	29.50	7.10	46.15	261.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	1219.87	361.57	0.00	2.98	1584.42
15	Maharashtra	1652.88	220.30	865.00	4.77	2742.95
16	Manipur	191.3	23.9	5.63	12.8	233.63
17	Meghalaya	0.22	10.00	0.29	2.15	12.66
18	Mizoram	0.01	31.53	0.15	0.00	31.69
19	Nagaland	0.00	33.10	0.50	0.50	34.10
20	Orissa	180.47	86.43	497.00	6.90	770.80
21	Punjab	173.81	70.70	23.00	24.72	292.24
22	Rajasthan	539.81	167.71	47.59	4.07	759.18
23	Sikkim	0.00	7.71	7.41	0.05	15.17
24	Tamil Nadu	190.17	109.76	21.00	65.96	386.89
25	Tripura	15.96	29.06	0.06	4.55	49.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	1850.00	273.29	49.92	300.00	2473.21
27	Uttaranchal	80.91	37.20	2.50	20.73	141.34
28	West Bengal	64.22	60.15	41.42	125.60	291.39
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>24566.47</b>	<b>3916.17</b>	<b>1794.75</b>	<b>1310.01</b>	<b>31587.41</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	2.22	0.00	2.98	5.20
30	Chandigarh	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	2.05
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.86	0.30	0.00	1.16
32	Daman & Diu	0.06	0.15	0.00	0.38	0.59
33	Delhi	0.00	0.10	0.00	16.16	16.26
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25
35	Pondicherry	0.00	21.00	0.00	23.02	44.02
	<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>26.38</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>43.79</b>	<b>70.53</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>24566.53</b>	<b>3942.55</b>	<b>1795.05</b>	<b>1353.80</b>	<b>31657.94</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>72.35</b>	<b>80.30</b>	<b>191.08</b>	<b>206.27</b>	<b>550.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24638.88</b>	<b>4022.85</b>	<b>1986.13</b>	<b>1560.07</b>	<b>32207.94</b>

## Approved Outlay - 2007-08

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CADWM	Flood	Total Control
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	4144.6
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	Uttaranchal	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>

\*Proposed outlay by the state; approved outlay yet to be finalised

## Annexure 21.5

## Ministry of Water Resources -Schemewise actual expenditure 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rs crore)

SI No	Name of Scheme/Project Programme Programme	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	2006-07 Actual Expenditure
<b>I</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources</b>		
1	Hydrology Project(MOWR, CWC,CWPRS,NIH,CGWB)		2.58
2	IT Development in Ministry of Water Resources		0.75
3	National Water Academy		1.69
4	Snow Hydrology Studies		0.12
5	Monitoring of water qualities in rivers of India		0.51
6	Hydrological observations in rivers originating from Bhutan	0.16	0.12
7	Strengthening of Monitoring Organisation		3.27
8	Kirthai Hydro project renamed as Kirthai and other multi purpose projects in Indus basin		1.08
9	Data collection from key hydrological stations.		8.87
10	Studies on reservoir sedimentation, river morphology and other remote sensing applications		1.94
11	R&D:research evaluation studies and mass awareness activities	5.61	5.72
12	Upgradation and modernisation/ computersiation of information system		0.74
13	Investigation for Water Resources development in North Eastern region.		0.48
14	Geo technical investigations for river valley projects		2.92
15	Applied/basic research in structures.		1.47
16	Advanced research and consultancy.		0.76
17	Upgradation of laboratory and field testing facilities		1.51
18	Scheme for remote sensing techniques, coastal erosion and off shore data collection and earth science laboratory		0.03
19	Continuation and strengthening of National Institute of Hydrology and INCOH		2.62
20	Continuation and strengthening of NIH,Regional Centre including Centre for flood management and drought proofing studies.		
21	Feasibility study for inter basin transfer of water- NWDA.	17.03	18.77
22	Ground water survey and exploration and investigations		62.82
23	Central Ground Water Authority		1.21
24	Acquisition of land and building for CGWB field offices		4.78
25	Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute.		0.61

## Ministry of Water Resources -Schemewise actual expenditure 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rs crore)

SI No	Name of Scheme/Project Programme	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	2006-07 Actual Expenditure
26	Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater		0.00
27	R&D schemes of CGWB		0.50
28	R&D schemes of CAD	1.58	1.63
29	Grant in Aid to Brahmaputra Board.	18.63	18.76
30	Ganga Flood Control Commission	2.39	2.46
31	Pagaladia dam project	1.50	3.00
32	Joint observation on common rivers with Bangladesh and neighbouring countries	0.14	0.31
33	Maintenance of flood protection works for Kosi and Gandak	3.74	2.50
34	Survey and investigation of Kosi High dam.	2.54	5.18
35	Pancheswar Multi Purpose project	0.88	1.51
36	Extension of embankments of Lalbekaya,Kamla,Bagmati and Khando rivers.	14.13	18.34
37	Strengthening and modernisation of flood forecasting and hydrological network in Brahma Putra and Barak Basin		2.69
38	Flood forecasting on rivers common to India and Nepal	0.00	0.06
39	Investigations for Teesta Hydel Project, Rangit Project I&IV, Manas-Teesta Link.		1.89
40	Establishment and modernisation of flood forecasting and network including inflow forecast		12.14
41	Scheme for construction of residential and non residential office buildings for Central Water Commission		4.41
42	Farakka barrage project including works for flood protection and anti erosion , river training and special repairs.	29.59	24.58
43	Water Quality Assessment Authority		0.13
44	Upgradation of facilities in CWC regarding dam safety and rehabilitation.		0.74
45	Setting up specialised units in HE designs,pumped storage and instrumentation.		0.23
46	Modernisation and upgradation of research facilities in CWPRS CWPRS.		1.93
47	Improvement of canal control through modern techniques and technologies.		0.11
48	New schemes of Majuli island in Assam, Dibang project etc	11.04	12.51
	<b>Total Central Sector Schemes</b>	<b>108.96</b>	<b>240.98</b>



## Annexure 21.5 (Contd.)

## Ministry of Water Resources -Schemewise actual expenditure 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rs crore)

SI No	Name of Scheme/Project Programme	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	2006-07 Actual Expenditure
<b>II</b>	<b>State Sector(SS) Schemes Assisted by Ministry of Water Resources*</b>		
49	Improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country	13.25	12.91
50	Critical anti erosion works in coastal other than Ganga basin States.		
51	Repair Renovation and restoration of water bodies directly linked to agriculture.	87.21	71.62
52	Flood control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley	49.01	86.79
53	Flood Proofing Programme in North Bihar	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total SS Schemes</b>	<b>149.47</b>	<b>171.32</b>
	<b>Grand Total(CS+SS)</b>	<b>258.43</b>	<b>412.30</b>
	* The 2005-06 figures for SS schemes are actual releases		

## Annexure 21.5 A

**Approved Outlay for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes  
of Ministry of Water Resources for 2007-08**

(Rs crore)

<b>Schemes(Accounting Head)</b>	<b>Outlay for 2007-08</b>
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES</b>	
<b>Investigation &amp; Planning</b>	
WR Info. System(Major and Medium Irrigation)	30
Hydrology Project(Major and Medium Irrigation)	33
Ground Water Management and Regulation(Minor Irrigation)	62
Inv. of WRD (Major and Medium Irrigation)	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Research &amp; Development</b>	
R&D (Major and Medium Irrigation)	30
National Water Academy(Major and Medium Irrigation)	2
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Ground Water Training (M.I.)	1.5
IEC (Major and Medium Irrigation)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.5</b>
<b>Project / Programme Implementation</b>	
Pagladiya Dam (FCD)	1
Farakka Barrage project (Tport)	33
Dam Safety Studies & Plg. (Major and Medium Irrigation)	1
River Basin Organisation (Major and Medium Irrigation)	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.5</b>
<b>Flood Management</b>	
Flood Forecasting (FCD)	16
Flood Management & Works on Border Rivers(FCD)	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	
Infrastructure Development(MMI , MI ,FCD)	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TOTAL of Central Sector</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>	
Command Area Development and Water Management	300
<b>TOTAL of CSS</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>TOTAL of CS+CSS</b>	<b>600</b>

## Annexure 21.6

Annual Plan 2007-08- Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources-  
Statewise releases during 2006-07 and proposed allocation 2007-08

(Rs lakh)

SI. No	Name of State/UT	1.Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics		2.Command Area Development and Water Management Programme		3.Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States	
		Releases	Allocation	Releases •	Allocation	Releases	Allocation
		2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08*	2006-07	2007-08
1	AndhraPradesh	110.57	The				Scheme transferred to State Sector from 2007-08. Allocation is demand driven.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.19	scheme no	188.13			
3	Assam	15.13	longer a				
4	Bihar	38.24	CSS and			2059.70	
5	Chhattisgarh	17.69	is now				
6	Goa	3.34	merged	1423.20			
7	Gujarat	0.00	with				
8	Haryana	30.53	Central	1998.54			
9	Himachal Pradesh	44.25	Sector			133.80	
10	JammuKashmir	23.48	Scheme	606.81			
11	Jharkhand	0.00				280.00	
12	Karnataka	39.83		3030.02			
13	Kerala	21.36					
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.18.86		892.22			
15	Maharashtra	31.35					
16	Manipur	20.22		207.04			
17	Meghayala	. 13.45					
18	Mizoram	9.12		15.00			
19	Nagaland	11.90		15.10			
20	Orissa	55.07		494.83			
21	Punjab	20.14		2434.39			
22	Rajasthan	19.42		1143.79			
23	Sikkim	7.67					
24	Tamilnadu	56.68		1607.35			
25	Tripura			13.92			
26	UttarPradesh	4.01		4537.52		196.50	
27	Uttaranchal	54.86		205.81		118.30	
28	WestBengal	54.27		88.96		1173.80	
29	A&N Islands	0.00					
30	Chandigarh	0.00					
31	Dagar&Nagar Haveli	0.00				*	
32	Delhi	3.27					
33	Pondicherry	0.00					
	Others	0.00				3475.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>855.82</b>		<b>18888.72</b>	<b>30000.00</b>	<b>7437.10</b>	<b>39900.00</b>

\* Advance allocations not made because states find it difficult to make matching share. Releases are made as and when

## Annexure 21.7

## Major and Medium Irrigation Targets for Eleventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08\*

(in 000 ha)

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative Ach'ment Upto IX Plan		Anticipated Ach'ment X Plan Up to X Plan		Cumulative Antcpd ach'ment (March 2007) XI plan		Target for 2007-08		Annual Plan Target	
			PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	3303.22	3051.59	296.99	193.04	3600.21	3244.63	NF	NF	NF	NF
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.78	1.20	0.78	42.00	NF	7.1	NF
3	Assam	970.00	243.92	174.37	58.77	36.58	302.69	210.95	111.99	NF	41.3	NF
4	Bihar	5223.50	2680.00	1714.83	199.00	100.10	2879.00	1814.93	2622.41	NF	534.86	NF
5	Chattisgarh	1146.93	922.50	760.74	214.50	187.50	1137.00	948.24	350.00	NF	70.00	NF
6	Goa	62.00	21.17	15.33	12.58	8.00	33.75	23.33	36.00	49.00	4	20.00
7	Gujarat	3000.00	1430.37	1300.83	800.13	534.53	2230.50	1835.36	NF	NF	20	20.00
8	Haryana	3000.00	2099.49	1849.97	94.21	43.28	2193.70	1893.25	23.55	NF	1.47	NF
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	13.35	7.51	2.10	0.72	15.45	8.23	16.00	NF	2.00	NF
10	Jharkhand	1276.50	354.47	230.45	43.30	15.35	397.77	245.80	416.65	NF	21.1	NF
11	Jammu Kashmir	250.00	179.69	168.75	7.61	5.85	187.30	174.60	12.73	12.76	0.72	0.72
12	Karnataka	2500.00	2121.12	1844.82	516.59	274.87	2637.71	2119.69	440.34	264.20	82.50	49.50
13	Kerala	1000.00	609.49	558.87	60.00	32.50	669.49	591.37	50.00	NF	10.00	NF
14	Madhya Pradesh	4853.07	1386.90	875.63	545.00	297.71	1931.90	1173.34	777.06	NF	159.9	NF
15	Maharashtra	4100.00	3239.00	2147.24	255.15	165.85	3494.15	2313.09	NF	NF	NF	NF
16	Manipur	135.00	91.15	72.91	15.40	8.50	106.55	81.41	46.95	NF	17.00	NF
17	Meghalaya	20.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	10.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	NF	Nil	NF
20	Orissa	3600.00	1826.56	1794.17	147.80	84.55	1974.36	1878.72	321.73	NF	32.71	NF
21	Punjab	3000.00	2542.48	2485.99	32.19	24.53	2574.67	2510.52	NF	NF	NF	NF
22	Rajasthan	2750.00	2482.15	2313.87	379.43	212.22	2861.58	2526.09	824.30	NF	147.2	NF
23	Sikkim	20.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	TamilNadu	1500.00	1549.31	1549.29	13.25	7.64	1562.56	1556.93	NF	NF	1.30	NF
25	Tripura	100.00	4.90	4.50	9.15	5.95	14.05	10.45	8.97	NF	3.15	NF
26	Uttar Pradesh	12154.00	7910.09	6334.00	871.88	475.36	8781.97	6809.36	1203.40	1203.40	220.22	165.00
27	Uttanchal	346.00	280.30	185.41	8.68	5.64	288.98	191.05	NF	NF	NF	NF
28	West Bengal	2300.00	1683.29	1527.12	71.52	46.49	1754.81	1573.61	NF	NF	NF	NF
29	Union Territories	98.00	6.51	3.94	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58465.00</b>	<b>36981.43</b>	<b>30972.13</b>	<b>4656.43</b>	<b>2767.51</b>	<b>41637.86</b>	<b>33739.64</b>	<b>7314.08</b>	<b>1529.36</b>	<b>1376.53</b>	<b>255.22</b>

\*Figures under reconciliation with states

NF: Not Furnished

## Major and Medium Irrigation Physical Achievements! in 000 ha)\*

Annexure 21.7 A

SI No	Name of State/UT	Ultimate Irrigation Potential		Target for X Plan		Achievement 2002-03		Anticipated Achievement 2005-06		Anticipated Achievement 2006-07		Anticipated Achievement		Target 2006-07		Anticipated Achievement in 13 <sup>th</sup> Plan		Anticipated Achievement	
		PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	0.00	739.88	480.92	94.24	61.26	11298	73.44	78.03	50.72	11.74	7.63	142.45	92.59	NF	NF	296.99	193.04
2	Arumachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.60	0.80	0.52	0.3	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	1.20	0.78
3	Assam	970.00	0.00	116.10	75.47	5.50	3.58	0.62	0.40	47.65	30.97	2.50	1.63	12.71	8.26	2.5	NF	58.77	36.58
4	Bihar	5223.50	0.00	948.42	400.00	27.00	17.55	45.00	29.25	45.00	29.25	37.00	24.05	125.00	81.25	45	NF	199.00	100.10
5	Chattisgarh	1146.93	0.00	305.00	198.25	58.00	37.70	47.00	78.62	59.50	38.68	50.00	32.50	35.00	22.75	NF	NF	214.50	187.50
6	Goa	62.00	0.00	26.66	14.69	1.72	1.12	3.15	2.05	2.22	1.44	4.29	2.65	5.10	3.32	1.2	0.74	12.58	8.00
7	Gujarat	3000.00	0.00	1904.00	1237.60	144.00	93.60	137.13	89.13	168.00	109.20	324.00	210.60	15.00	9.75	27	32	800.13	534.53
8	Haryana	3000.00	0.00	119.00	77.35	16.30	10.60	13.57	8.82	16.43	10.68	20.28	13.18	25.29	16.44	27.63	NF	94.21	43.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	0.00	8.00	5.20	0.20	0.13	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	1.00	0.65	1	NF	2.10	0.72
10	Jharkhand	1276.50	0.00	315.00	204.75	3.56	2.31	4.82	3.13	0.00	0.00	15.23	9.90	NF	NF	19.69	NF	43.30	15.35
11	Jammu Kashmir	250.00	0.00	25.00	16.25	1.40	1.20	2.6	1.69	NF	NF	2.63	2.20	NF	NF	0.98	0.76	7.61	5.85
12	Karnataka	2500.00	0.00	999.89	649.93	57.12	37.13	68.21	44.34	74.67	29.87	134.09	17.54	146.89	95.48	182.5	146	516.59	274.87
13	Kerala	1000.00	0.00	90.00	58.50	10.00	6.50	15.00	9.75	15.00	9.75	10.00	6.50	15.00	9.75	10	NF	60.00	32.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	4853.07	0.00	265.30	127.20	101.75	66.14	25.32	81.46	147.76	39.50	170.17	110.61	343.18	223.07	NF	NF	545.00	297.71
15	Maharashtra	4100.00	0.00	1276.43	829.68	24.00	15.60	15.00	74.75	115.00	74.75	1.15	0.75	NF	NF	NF	NF	255.15	165.85
16	Manipur	135.00	0.00	28.15	18.30	0.00	0.00	5.15	4.50	5.25	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.98	5	NF	15.40	8.50
17	Meghalaya	20.00	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
18	Mizoram	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
19	Nagaland	10.00	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
20	Orissa	3600.00	0.00	465.07	302.30	29.92	19.45	67.40	43.81	27.75	18.04	5.00	3.25	33.34	21.67	17.73	NF	147.80	84.55
21	Punjab	3000.00	0.00	160.30	104.20	2.19	5.03	Nil	Nil	NF	NF	30.00	19.50	30.00	19.50	NF	NF	32.19	24.53
22	Rajasthan	2750.00	0.00	413.80	268.97	44.80	29.12	68.85	44.95	92.00	92.00	71.00	46.15	131.55	85.51	102.78	NF	379.43	212.22
23	Sikkim	20.00	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
24	Tamil Nadu	1500.00	0.00	9.38	6.10	4.25	2.76	5.14	3.34	2.36	1.53	NF	NF	NF	NF	1.5	NF	13.25	7.64
25	Tripura	100.00	0.00	10.50	6.83	0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil	4.50	2.93	4.65	3.02	4.65	3.02	NF	NF	9.15	5.95
26	Uttar Pradesh	12154.00	0.00	1000.76	650.49	145.34	94.47	74.72	38.63	145.20	130.00	162.00	105.30	344.00	223.60	344.62	106.96	871.88	475.36
27	Uttanchal	346.00	0.00	6.20	4.03	1.24	0.81	2.48	1.61	2.48	1.61	2.48	1.61	0.67	0.44	NF	NF	8.68	5.64
28	West Bengal	2300.00	0.00	700.00	455.00	39.00	25.35	7.52	4.89	15.00	9.75	10.00	6.50	15.00	9.75	NF	NF	71.52	46.49
29	Union Territories	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58465.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9936.84</b>	<b>6194.59</b>	<b>812.33</b>	<b>534.91</b>	<b>922.26</b>	<b>638.95</b>	<b>1064.20</b>	<b>684.93</b>	<b>1068.51</b>	<b>625.26</b>	<b>1428.33</b>	<b>928.41</b>	<b>789.13</b>	<b>286.46</b>	<b>4656.43</b>	<b>2767.51</b>

In Mid term Appraisal of Tenth Plan, the X Plan target has been scaled down to 6.5 m.ba. 'Figures under reconciliation with states

NF Not furnished ...

Annexure 21.8  
Minor Irrigation Physical details for XI Plan (000 ha)\*

SI No	Name of State/UT	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative achievement upto IX Plan		Achievement in X Plan		Cumulative achievement Up to X Plan		Target for XI Plan		Target for 2007-08	
			PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	6260.00	3019.46	2781.22	72.96	62.70	3092.42	2843.92	NF	NF	NF	NF
2	Andhra Pradesh	168.00	99.52	77.40	14.85	-9.21	114.37	86.61	42.00	NF	7.10	NF
3	Assam	1900.00	603.62	494.11	28.36	14.45	631.98	508.56	142.54	NF	20.00	NF
4	Bihar	5663.50	4716.44	3759.46	42.34	33.87	4758.78	3793.33	1384.00	NF	318.00	NF
5	Chhattisgarh	571.00	487.70	322.86	69.06	-55.25	556.76	378.11	450.00	NF	90.00	NF
6	Goa	54.00	22.20	19.14	2.19	1.78	24.39	20.92	2.70	2.30	0.45	0.22
7	Gujarat	3103.00	1998.92	1876.14	20.50	16.40	2019.42	1892.54	NF	NF	25.00	24.00
8	Haryana	1512.00	1630.95	1578.12	6.72	5.38	1637.67	1583.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	303.00	161.00	138.30	10.09	6.47	171.09	144.77	15.00	NF	2.50	NF
10	Jharkhand	1183.50	588.87	471.09	72.22	29.74	661.09	500.83	308.23	NF	35.65	NF
11	Jammu Kashmir	1108.00	382.45	362.77	7.90	4.86	390.35	367.63	3.34	3.34	1.80	1.80
12	Karnataka	3474.00	1585.04	1541.74	56.85	50.48	1641.89	1592.22	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00
13	Kerala	1679.00	640.02	603.76	47.00	25.60	687.02	629.36	200.00	NF	50.00	NF
14	Madhya Pradesh	11361.00	2256.13	2149.48	84.75	67.80	2340.88	2217.28	267.00	NF	30.00	NF
15	Maharashtra	4852.00	2942.60	2557.72	113.00	90.40	3055.60	2648.12	NF	NF	NF	NF
16	Manipur	469.00	75.49	62.34	17.20	10.96	92.69	73.30	22.30	NF	3.90	NF
17	Meghalaya	148.00	50.97	47.31	10.60	6.58	61.57	53.89	16.50	NF	2.00	NF
18	Mizoram	70.00	16.69	14.08	4.57	0.87	21.26	14.95	35.40	NF	8.40	NF
19	Nagaland	75.00	76.56	65.63	16.61	6.57	93.17	72.20	22.00	NF	6.18	NF
20	Orissa	5203.00	147412	1337.55	174.79	104.42	1648.91	1441.97	207.27	NF	38.83	NF
21	Punjab	2967.00	3427.56	3367.82	2.52	0.38	3430.08	3368.20	NF	NF	NF	NF
22	Rajasthan	2378.00	2447.10	2361.80	20.80	12.64	2467.90	2374.44	70.47	NF	15.00	NF
23	Sikkim	50.00	29.67	23.61	4.80	2.01	34.47	25.62	10.00	NF	1.50	NF
24	TamilNadu	4032.00	2123.38	2119.52	13.95	8.88	2137.33	2128.40	NF	NF	3.95	NF
25	Tripura	181.00	109.65	-96.09	25.33	20.26	134.98	116.35	40.00	NF	6.00	NF
26	Uttar Pradesh	17481.00	21599.40	17279.62	2004.27	1591.70	23603.67	18871.32	2906.15	NF	543.15	421.80
27	Uttanchal	518.00	500.98	400.80	17.77	8.04	518.75	408.84	64.40	NF	12.68	NF
28	West Bengal	4618.00	3792.52	3098.12	230.16	184.13	4022.68	3282.25	NF	NF	NF	NF
	Total(States)	81382.00	56859.01	49011.60	3192.16	2431.84	60051.17	51443.44	6259.30	55.64	1232.09	457.82
29	A&N Islands	T	1.38	1.35	0.72	0.53	2.10	1.88	1.50	NF	0.30	NF
30	Chandigarh		0.26	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	D&N Haveli		0.69	0.65	0.66	0.42	1.35	1.07	0.33	NF	0.04	NF
32	Daman&Diu		15.37	10.29	2.39	0.15	17.76	10.44	2.00	NF	2.00	NF
33	Delhi		21.64	18.52	Nil	Nil	21.64	18.52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Pondicherry		4.37	4.36	3.60	1.70	7.97	6.06	2.50	2.50	0.50	0.50
	Total (UT's)	46.00	43.71	35.41	7.41	2.85	51.12	38.26	6.33	2.50	2.84	0.50
	<b>Total States &amp; (UT's)</b>	<b>81428.00</b>	<b>56902.72</b>	<b>49047.01</b>	<b>3199.57</b>	<b>2434.69</b>	<b>60102.29</b>	<b>51481.70</b>	<b>6265.63</b>	<b>58.14</b>	<b>1234.93</b>	<b>458.32</b>

\* Figures under reconciliation with states

**Annexure 21.8A**  
**Minor Irrigation Physical details (000 ha)\***

Sl No	Ultimate Name of State/UT	Irrigation Potential		Target for X Plan		Achievement 2002-03		Achievement 2003-04		Achievement 2004-05		Anticipated Achievement 2005-06		Anticipated Target 2006-07		Achievement 2006-07		Achievement X Plan		
		PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6260.00	195.40	156.32	7.23	5.78	32.44	25.95	11.53	9.22	21.74	21.74	29.56	23.65	NF	NF	PC	PU	72.96	62.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168.00	20.00	16.00	4.13	3.30	2.98	2.38	1.70	1.36	2.70	2.16	6.85	5.48	3.34	NF	PC	PU	14.85	9.21
3	Assam	1900.00	14.00	11.20	14.00	11.20	1.76	1.41	NF	NF	2.30	1.84	13.8	11.04	10.3	NF	PC	PU	28.36	14.45
4	Bihar	5663.50	264.60	211.68	42.34	33.87	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	20.00	16.00	NF	NF	PC	PU	42.34	33.87
5	Chattisgarh	571.00	55.00	44.00	29.10	23.28	19.96	15.97	NF	NF	20.00	16.00	35	28.00	NF	NF	PC	PU	69.06	55.25
6	Goa	54.00	4.54	1.86	0.33	0.26	0.38	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.41	2.19	1.78
7	Gujarat	3103.00	64.00	45.00	6.50	5.20	4.00	3.20	4.00	3.20	6.00	4.80	4	3.20	4	4	2.5	2.5	20.50	16.40
8	Haryana	1572.00	42.50	34.00	6.72	5.38	0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	Nil	Nil	6.72	5.38	
9	Himachal Pradesh	303.00	10.00	8.00	2.09	1.67	2.00	1.60	2.00	1.60	2.00	1.60	2.00	1.60	2	2	NF	NF	10.09	6.47
10	Jharkhand	1183.50	56.93	45.54	1.74	1.39	6.15	4.92	7.85	6.28	21.44	17.15	34.26	27.41	35.04	NF	PC	PU	72.22	29.74
11	Jammu Kashmir	1108.00	23.50	18.80	1.40	0.90	2.70	2.16	2.16	NF	2.20	1.80	NF	NF	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.90	4.86
12	Karnataka	3474.00	221.29	177.03	8.00	6.40	7.92	6.34	7.92	6.34	8.00	6.40	8	6.40	25.01	25.01	25.01	25.01	56.85	50.48
13	Kerala	1679.00	50.00	40.00	7.00	5.60	10.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	10	8.00	15	NF	NF	NF	47.00	25.60
14	Madhya Pradesh	11361.00	125.00	100.00	35.00	28.00	13.01	10.41	16.74	13.39	20.00	16.00	28.17	22.54	NF	NF	PC	PU	84.75	67.80
15	Maharashtra	4852.00	1158.00	926.40	27.00	21.60	39.00	31.20	47.00	37.60	NF	NF	250	200.00	NF	NF	PC	PU	113.00	90.40
16	Manipur	469.00	14.45	11.56	3.40	2.72	3.30	2.64	3.50	2.80	3.50	2.80	5	4.00	3.5	NF	NF	NF	17.20	10.96
17	Meghalaya	148.00	12.50	10.00	2.97	2.38	0.65	0.52	2.81	2.25	1.80	1.44	2.561	2.05	2.37	NF	NF	NF	10.60	6.58
18	Mizoram	70.00	1.66	1.33	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	4.57	0.87
19	Nagaland	75.00	9.43	7.54	Nil	Nil	2.98	2.38	1.70	1.36	3.53	2.82	8.4	6.72	8.4	NF	NF	NF	16.61	6.57
20	Orissa	5203.00	132.37	105.90	30.37	24.30	20.56	16.45	51.02	40.82	28.58	22.86	32.05	25.64	44.26	NF	NF	NF	174.79	104.42
21	Punjab	2967.00	Not fixed	Not fixed	2.34	0.24	0.18	0.14	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	2.52	0.38
22	Rajasthan	2378.00	50.00	40.00	4.00	3.20	1.80	1.44	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5	4.00	5	NF	NF	NF	20.80	12.64
23	Sikkim	50.00	5.00	4.00	0.40	0.32	NF	NF	0.46	0.37	1.65	1.32	1.25	1.00	2.29	NF	NF	NF	4.80	2.01
24	Tamil Nadu	4032.00	9.02	7.22	0.68	0.54	5.21	4.17	5.21	4.17	NF	NF	NF	NF	2.85	NF	NF	NF	13.95	8.88
25	Tripura	181.00	32.40	25.92	7.30	5.84	7.06	5.65	6.47	5.18	4.50	3.60	5	4.00	NF	NF	NF	25.33	20.26	
26	Uttar Pradesh	17481.00	3616.80	2893.44	373.92	299.14	369.79	295.83	484.20	387.36	352.28	281.82	396.84	317.47	424.08	327.55	327.55	327.55	2004.27	1591.70
27	Uttarakhand	518.00	11.88	9.50	2.38	1.90	2.38	1.90	2.38	1.90	2.92	2.34	5.5	4.40	7.71	NF	NF	NF	17.77	8.04
28	West Bengal	4618.00	500.00	400.00	65.00	52.00	70.00	56.00	67.00	53.60	28.16	22.53	30.97	24.78	NF	NF	NF	NF	230.16	184.13
	Total (States)	81382.00	6700.27	5253.24	685.57	546.64	624.44	501.25	739.22	591.38	544.17	439.71	915.16	732.13	600.76	357.07	357.07	357.07	3192.16	2431.84
29	A&N Islands		0.81	0.65	0.16	0.13	NF	NF	0.46	0.37	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.06	NF	NF	NF	0.72	0.53
30	Chandigarh		0.16	0.13	0.02	0.02	NF	NF	NF	NF	0.02	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	NF	NF	NF	0.04	0.04
31	D&N Haveli		0.95	0.76	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	NF	NF	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.13	NF	NF	NF	0.66	0.42
32	Daman&Diu		0.96	0.77	0.19	0.15	NF	NF	NF	NF	Nil	Nil	2.2	1.76	2.2	NF	NF	NF	2.39	0.15
33	Delhi		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NF	NF	NF	Nil	Nil
34	Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NF	NF	NF	Nil	Nil
35	Pondicherry		2.50	2.00	1.41	1.13	0.97	0.78	0.46	0.37	0.26	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.60	1.70
	Total (UT's)	46.00	5.38	4.30	1.97	1.58	1.16	0.93	0.92	0.74	0.47	0.38	2.67	2.14	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	7.41	2.85
	Total (States&UT's)	81428.00	6705.65	5366.55	687.54	548.22	627.50	502.08	740.14	592.11	544.64	440.08	917.83	734.26	603.65	357.57	357.57	357.57	3195.57	2434.69

NF: Not Furnished

In Mid term Appraisal of Tenth Plan, the X Plan target has been scaled down to 4.0 m.ha.

\* Actual achievement figures under reconciliation with states

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	2007-08 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>					
1	Central Pollution Control Board	40.96	42.90	42.90	45.00
2	Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies	0.12	1.00	1.00	0.98
3	Common Effluent Treatment Plants	4.37	4.40	4.40	3.95
4	Environmental Management in Heritage Pilgrimage and Tourism Centres Including Taj Protection	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
5	Establishment of Environment Protection Authorities and Tribunal Environment Commission &	2.22	3.30	3.30	2.00
6	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution and Environment Policy and Law	4.99	4.00	6.50	4.27
7	Environmental Health				
8	Clean Technologies	0.59	1.50	1.50	1.40
9	Environmental Impact Assessment	2.20	2.50	2.69	1.30
10	Industrial Pollution Prevention Project EAP				
11	Hazardous Substances Management	5.50	6.00	8.70	7.53
12	Botanical Survey of India	8.15	11.00	10.00	3.36
13	Zoological Survey of India	9.70	9.81	11.99	5.63
14	G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	7.30	7.50	8.64	8.50
15	Biosphere Reserves	7.18	8.20	9.10	10.60
16	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	10.89	12.00	16.40	16.99
17	Assistance of Botanic Garden and Centres for Conservation and Propagation of Endemic, Rare and Endangered Plants	1.44	2.00	1.75	2.00
18	Biodiversity Conservation	3.48	3.00	5.50	3.70
19	Taxonomy Capacity Building Project	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.50
20	Institute of Bio-diversity				
21	Research & Development	4.22	4.20	4.70	4.15
22	Environment Education, Training & Awareness	32.81	35.00	40.00	32.23
23	National Museum of Natural History	4.73	6.00	5.76	5.04
24	Centres of Excellence	5.80	7.50	7.88	7.50
25	Environmental Information System (ENVIS)	4.97	5.00	5.00	4.27
26	National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS)	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
27	Environment Management Capacity Building Project (EMCB) EAP				



## Annexure -21.9 (Contd.)

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	2007-08 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Indo-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) EAP	0.00	0.01	0.00	
29	GoI-UNDP- CCF Programme EAP	0.38	4.00	4.00	5.00
30	Global Environment Facility EAP	0.00	0.00		
31	International Co-operation Activities	2.20	3.00	2.50	0.79
32	Canada Assisted Centre for Excellence in Environmental Science, Technology & Policy EAP				
33	Indo-German Technical Co-operation Project EAP				
34	State of Environment Project	1.37	0.90	1.56	0.50
35	Information Technology (IT)	5.53	6.23	6.23	26.27
36	Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change (ACPCC)	2.02	5.67	4.32	2.65
37	Strengthening of Plan Coordination		0.00		
38	Civil Construction Unit (CCU)	1.78	2.02	1.94	0.01
	<b>NEWSCHEMES</b>				
39	Organizational Strengthening and Repositioning of Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO) - Madhya Pradesh and Strengtheninh Natural Resource Management & Farmers Livelihood in Nagaland	0.00	1.59	0.94	2.00
40	Strengthening of Environment Information Centre	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
41	National Coastal Management Programme	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
42	Capacity building EIA and Revised Environmental Clearance Process	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
43	National River Conservation Directorate	4.93	5.00	5.00	1.68
44	National River Conservation Plan	280.36	290.00	282.41	269.00
45	National River Conservation Plan EAP		80.00		
46	National Lake Conservation Plan	56.22	60.00	58.41	100.00
	<b>TOTAL NRCDFORESTRY</b>	<b>341.51</b>	<b>435.00</b>	<b>345.82</b>	<b>370.68</b>
47	Indian Council for Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE)	53.35	56.00	60.03	59.00
48	Grant-In-Aid to Indian Plywood Industries Research and Institute (IPIRTI)	2.90	3.05	4.25	4.00

## Scheme-wise Plan Outlays &amp; Expdr.

Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	RE	2007-08 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
49	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)	4.79	5.00	6.77	6.00
50	Training to IFS Officers	1.36	1.50	1.50	1.35
51	Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)	3.63	4.75	4.82	1.65
52	Directorate of Forestry Education (DFE)	3.75	3.65	3.86	2.70
53	Gregarious Flowering of Bamboo in NE	17.82	25.00	25.00	27.00
54	Forest Survey of India (FSI)	4.82	5.00	5.50	0.66
55	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	33.31	71.65	49.37	71.13
56	Strengthening of Forestry Divisions	6.34	5.50	7.40	1.65
57	Afforestation through PRIs (NCMP - related Scheme)	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
58	Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions	2.31	3.00	2.60	4.58
59	Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries	52.36	53.50	56.00	62.00
60	Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	8.90	10.00	12.00	11.00
61	Project Tiger	36.38	32.00	35.54	65.00
62	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement project CSS (EAP)	0.29	3.00	3.00	3.00
63	Eco Development around Protected Areas				
64	Project Elephant	11.83	15.59	15.59	16.68
65	Central Zoo Authority (CZA)	16.36	17.00	20.63	17.00
66	National Zoological Parks	1.25	1.00	1.55	1.00
67	Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas	0.00	0.10		
	<b>Total – Forestry &amp; Wildlife</b>	<b>261.75</b>	<b>316.39</b>	<b>315.42</b>	<b>355.50</b>
68	<b>ANIMAL WELFARE NATIONAL AFFORESTATION &amp; ECO DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>21.09</b>	<b>21.00</b>
69	National Afforestation & Eco-development Board (NAEB)	15.74	23.00	16.32	18.24
70	National Afforestation Programme	252.71	325.00	285.65	355.55
71	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification				9.60
72	Greening India				
73	Eco-Development Forces	7.83	8.00	9.50	
	<b>TOTAL NAEB</b>	<b>276.28</b>	<b>356.00</b>	<b>311.47</b>	<b>383.39</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1081.74</b>	<b>1338.93</b>	<b>1225.00</b>	<b>1351.00</b>

## Annexure – 21.10

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

S. No.	Parameter	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	2006-07 Anticipated
1	Forest and Tree Cover in the country	25% of geographic area	23.68% till 2002*
2	No. of villages covered under Joint Forestry Management (JFM)	1.70 lakh	1,06,479 Committees

\* Assessment is made biannually by the Forest Survey of India. The assessment report for 2005 is yet to be released

**State-wise, Scheme-wise Releases of Central Funds to  
On-going CSS under the Ministry of Environment & Forests**

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08 (Indicative)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	Andhra Pradesh		
		Gujarat	211.97	
		Maharashtra	223.03	
		Punjab		
		Tamil Nadu		
		Uttar Pradesh		
3	Taj Protection Mission	Uttar Pradesh		
4	Biosphere Reserve	Assam	13.796	50
		Arunachal Pradesh	37.774	40
		Chhatisgarh	65	80
		Karnataka	24.88	80
		Kerala	109.03	120
		Madhya Pradesh	124.95	123
		Meghalaya	40	40
		Orissa	82.85	82
		Sikkim	58.43	50
		Tamil Nadu	78.927	128
		Uttar Pradesh		
		Uttaranchal	80	80
		West Bengal	79.11	80
		A&N Islands	101.5	102
5	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	Assam		
		Goa		
		Gujarat		
		Himachal Pradesh		
		J & K		
		Karnataka		
		Kerala		
		Manipur		
		Orissa		
		Punjab		
		Rajasthan		
		Tamil Nadu		
		West Bengal		
6	National River Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh	47.85	40
		Bihar	0.07	0.5
		Gujarat	0	1.48
		Goa	0	1.31
		Haryana	7.77	12
		Jharkhand	0	0
		Karnataka	0	7
		Kerala	0	1
		Madhya Pradesh	4.15	10.61

## Annexure- 21.11 (Contd.)

State-wise, Scheme-wise Releases of Central Funds to  
On-going CSS under the Ministry of Environment & Forests

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08 (Indicative)
1	2	3	4	5
		Maharashtra	10.09	10.76
		Nagaland		
		Orissa	11.04	12
		Punjab	15.35	30
		Rajasthan	0	0.15
		Tamil Nadu	82.72	30
		Uttar Pradesh	38.65	65.7
		Uttranchal	8.25	10
		West Bengal	18	26.69
		Delhi	26.5	50
7	National Lake Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh		1
		Gujarat		1
		Jammu & Kashmir	30	50
		Karnataka	4.5	8.5
		Madhya Pradesh	4.58	10
		Maharashtra	2.3	7.56
		Orissa	1	0.79
		Tamil Nadu		4
		Rajasthan		8.3
		Uttar Pradesh	1.49	4
		Uttranchal	7.33	6
		Tripura		0
		West Bengal	1.11	0.85
8	Project Tiger	Andhra Pradesh		
		Arunachal Pradesh		
		Assam		
		Bihar		
		Chhattisgarh		
		Jharkhand		
		Karnataka		
		Kerala		
		Madhya Pradesh		
		Maharashtra		
		Meghalaya		
		Mizoram		
		Orissa		
		Rajasthan		
		Tamil Nadu		
		Uttar Pradesh		
		Uttranchal		
		West Bengal		
9	India Eco Development Project	Andhra Pradesh		
		Jharkhand		
		Gujarat		

## Annexure- 21.11 (Contd.)

State-wise, Scheme-wise Releases of Central Funds to  
On-going CSS under the Ministry of Environment & Forests

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08 (Indicative)
1	2	3	4	5
		Karnataka		
		Kerala		
		Madhya Pradesh		
		Rajasthan		
		West Bengal		
10	Project Elephant	Andhra Pradesh		
		Arunachal Pradesh		
		Assam		
		Bihar / Jharkhand		
		Chhattisgarh		
		Karnataka		
		Kerala		
		Manipur		
		Meghalaya		
		Mizoram		
		Nagaland		
		Orissa		
		Tamil Nadu		
		Tripura		
		Uttar Pradesh /		
		Uttranchal		
		West Bengal		
	##	MOEF provision for 'Reserve' of Rs. 0.75 Cr. included.		
11	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	Andhra Pradesh		
		Arunachal Pradesh	191.68	
		Assam	190.26	
		Bihar	132.53	
		Chhattisgarh	371.4	
		Goa		
		Gujarat	400	
		Haryana	167.5	
		Himachal Pradesh		
		Jammu & Kashmir		
		Jharkhand	112.263	
		Karnataka	122.88	
		Kerala	167.597	
		Madhya Pradesh	325	
		Maharashtra		
		Manipur	395.18	
		Meghalaya	150	
		Mizoram	229.71	
		Nagaland	337.72	

## Annexure- 21.11 (Contd.)

**State-wise, Scheme-wise Releases of Central Funds to  
On-going CSS under the Ministry of Environment & Forests**

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08 (Indicative)
1	2	3	4	5
		Orissa	76.38	
		Punjab		
		Rajasthan	100.07	
		Sikkim	141.7	
		Tamil Nadu	158.4	
		Tripura	162.915	
		Uttar Pradesh	135.04	
		Uttranchal	508.85	
		West Bengal	218.1	
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.8552	
12	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	Andhra Pradesh		
		Arunachal Pradesh		
		Assam		
		Bihar		
		Chhatisgarh		
		Goa		
		Gujarat		
		Haryana		
		Himachal Pradesh		
		Jammu & Kashmir		
		Jharkhand		
		Karnataka		
		Kerala		
		Madhya Pradesh		
		Maharashtra		
		Manipur		
		Meghalaya		
		Mizoram		
		Nagaland		
		Orissa		
		Punjab		
		Rajasthan		
		Sikkim		
		Tamil Nadu		
		Tripura		
		Uttar Pradesh		
		Uttranchal		
		West Bengal		
		Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
		Chandigarh		
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
		Daman & Diu		
		Delhi		
		Lakshadweep		

## Annexure- 21.11 (Contd.)

**State-wise, Scheme-wise Releases of Central Funds to  
On-going CSS under the Ministry of Environment & Forests**

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08 (Indicative)
1	2	3	4	5
13	National Afforestation Programme	Andhra Pradesh		
		Arunachal Pradesh		
		Assam		
		Bihar		
		Chhatisgarh		
		Goa		
		Gujarat		
		Haryana		
		Himachal Pradesh		
		Jammu & Kashmir		
		Jharkhand		
		Karnataka		
		Kerala		
		Madhya Pradesh		
		Maharashtra		
		Manipur		
		Meghalaya		
		Mizoram		
		Nagaland		
		Orissa		
		Punjab		
		Rajasthan		
		Sikkim		
		Tamil Nadu		
		Tripura		
		Uttar Pradesh		
		Uttranchal		
		West Bengal		
	<b>Total MOEF</b>			



## Annexure 21.12

## State-wise Sectoral Outlays – E &amp; F Sector

(Rs. crore)

S.No.	State	2005-06 RE *	2006-07 BE	2006-07 RE	2007-08 BE
1	Andhra Pradesh	219.88	191.23	191.23	204.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23.97	31.03	31.03	37.75
3	Assam	27.20	5.57	5.57	24.47
4	Bihar	20.94	25.14	30.14	30.14
5	Chattisgarh	141.26	130.80	151.91	400.62
6	Delhi	106.59	9.60	7.10	27.25
7	Goa	9.25	8.81	8.81	
8	Gujarat	161.53	110.77	110.77	213.5
9	Haryana	98.25	98.25	98.25	101.57
10	Himachal Pradesh	78.51	122.17	122.17	104
11	J & K	50.95	18.61	18.61	27.43
12	Jharkhand	93.30	115.00	110.00	12
13	Karnataka	69.97	151.61	174.88	202.2
14	Kerala	36.27	46.65	46.65	52.78
15	Madhya Pradesh	216.91	178.39	266.17	252.65
16	Maharashtra	17.84	44.74	44.74	58.81
17	Manipur	13.14	16.10	15.10	18.5
18	Meghalaya	15.42	23.75	23.75	32
19	Mizoram	11.83	13.39	13.39	14.48
20	Nagaland	9.16	13.42	13.42	13.33
21	Orissa	4.53	55.80	39.59	135.3
22	Punjab	82.34	70.52	70.52	
23	Rajasthan	105.68	123.12	89.89	197.2
24	Sikkim	7.41	10.75	9.72	21.96
25	Tamil Nadu	146.10	185.79	170.59	197
26	Tripura	11.12	12.99	14.10	
27	Uttar Pradesh	156.97	192.29	170.66	
28	Uttaranchal	144.84	264.43	264.43	
29	West Bengal	25.33	30.58	22.08	33.66
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.83	14.10	14.10	19.82
31	Chandigarh	4.70	5.59	5.59	18.69
32	D & N Haveli	3.73	4.11	4.11	16.1
33	Daman & Diu	0.40	0.54	0.54	2.06
34	Lakshadweep	0.43	0.36	0.36	0.61
35	Pondicherry	3.90	1.97	1.97	4.75
	<b>Total – All States &amp; UTs</b>	<b>2135.46</b>	<b>2327.96</b>	<b>1944.95</b>	<b>2474.77</b>

\* Actuals yet be firmed up.

## Annexure 21.12 A

## Recommended Outlay for F&amp;WL&amp;ECO.&amp;ENV.for AP07-08

(Rs. crore)

S.No.	STATES	F&WL	E&ENV.		
1	Andaman&Nicobar	19.6	0.22	19.82	Andaman&Nicobar
2	Andhra Pradesh	203.72	0.42	204.14	Andhra Pradesh
3	ArunachalPradesh	37.5	0.25	37.75	ArunachalPradesh
4	Assam	23.48	0.99	24.47	Assam
5	Bihar	30.14		30.14	Bihar
6	Chandigarh	15.31	3.38	18.69	Chandigarh
7	Chhattisgarh	399.62	1	400.62	Chhattisgarh
8	Dadra&NagarHaveli	16.1		16.1	Dadra&NagarHaveli
9	Daman &Diu	1.68	0.38	2.06	Daman &Diu
10	Delhi	10	17.25	27.25	Delhi
11	Goa				Goa
12	Gujarat	210	3.5	213.5	Gujarat
13	Haryana	100.58	0.99	101.57	Haryana
14	Himachal Pradesh	103.53	0.47	104	Himachal Pradesh
15	J&K	26.48	0.95	27.43	J&K
16	Jharkhand	12		12	Jharkhand
17	Karnataka	177.34	24.86	202.2	Karnataka
18	Kerala	45.28	7.5	52.78	Kerala
19	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.45	0.61	Lakshadweep
20	Madhya Pradesh	241	11.65	252.65	Madhya Pradesh
21	Maharashtra	55.81	3	58.81	Maharashtra
22	Manipur	14.6	3.9	18.5	Manipur
23	Meghalaya	31	1	32	Meghalaya
24	Mizoram	13.98	0.5	14.48	Mizoram
25	Nagaland	13.26	0.07	13.33	Nagaland
26	Orissa	109.95	25.35	135.3	Orissa
27	Pondicherry	4	0.75	4.75	Pondicherry
28	Punjab				Punjab
29	Rajasthan	197	0.2	197.2	Rajasthan
30	Sikkim	19.46	2.5	21.96	Sikkim
31	Tamil Nadu	185	12	197	Tamil Nadu
32	Tripura				Tripura
33	West Bengal.	33.48	0.18	33.66	West Bengal

## Annexure 21.10

**Water Supply & Sanitation (Rural & Urban) - Central Plan Scheme-wise outlay /Expenditure**  
(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2005-2006 Actual Expenditure	2006-2007		2007-08 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1	Ministry of Rural Development Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Including Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Programme	409800	520000	450000.00	650000
2.	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme <b>Sub-Total (MoRD)</b> M/o Urban Development	66053 <b>475853.01</b>	80000 <b>600000.00</b>	80000.00 <b>530000.00</b>	106000 <b>756000</b>
1	Public Health Engineering Training Programme				
2	Equity to HUDCO (WS Share)				
3	Pilot Project on Solid waste management and drainage in few selected IAF air field towns in the country	5897.00	3500	3500	2000
4	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated	4424.00	5000	5000	3250.00
5	Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 Census)* Centrally Sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for	201.00	3000	3000	4000
6	Liberation of Scavengers (ILCS) National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS)\$	1356.00	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total (MoUD)</b>	<b>11878.00</b>	<b>11500.00</b>	<b>11500.00</b>	<b>9250.00</b>
	Total	487731.00	611500.00	541500.00	756250.00

\* - AUWSP is merged under Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Rs. 50 crore is liability for ongoing projects.

\$ - NSLRS is renamed as "Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" and started- HBder M/o SJE.

## Outlay/Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural &amp; Urban) - States and UTs

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT	2005-06 Actual Expenditure (RE)	2006-07 Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	2007-08 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60189.08	56171.62	56171.62	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2727.00	3280.00	3490.00	
3.	Assam	4380.06	6376.00	6376.00	7308.00
4.	Bihar	20502.90	25058.00	23546.00	27657.85
5.	Chhatisgarh	12243.65	20855.19	26083.52	32134.89
6.	Goa	8538.08	16650.00	16650.00	
7.	Gujarat	113591.00	87368.00	87368.00	122000.00
8.	Haryana	22757.33	33000.00	33000.00	63200.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21521.58	21392.93	21392.93	18927.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	18300.30	19837.59	19837.59	13298.98
11.	Jharkhand	13198.31	20000.00	16250.00	20500.00
12.	Karnataka	76989.89	54389.47	60422.61	76359.00
13.	Kerala	15197.30	75809.00	75809.00	91295.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26348.16	18894.00	23737.19	30739.00
15.	Maharashtra	50500.75	62541.84	62541.84	91695.02
16.	Manipur	4093.49	8525.00	9900.00	7849.00
17.	Meghalaya	4283.12	4200.00	4200.00	4700.00
18.	Mizoram	4612.54	5750.00	7047.00	5250.00
19.	Nagaland	1334.00	986.00	986.00	1155.00
20.	Orissa	12520.56	18078.00	15320.00	214357.00
21.	Punjab	16963.13	19055.70	19055.70	27903.30
22.	Rajasthan	40281.39	64767.30	47626.23	23750.00
23.	Sikkim	2338.71	1989.50	2045.50	3358.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	82592.00	57357.02	51353.46	57389.42
25.	Tripura	4224.92	4364.65	5200.83	6689.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76049.96	70001.00	60000.00	
27.	Uttaranchal	20892.30	16670.00	32070.00	27565.04
28.	West Bengal	- 11801.14	16600.00	15970.00	32570.00
29.	A & N Islands	2580.87	3973.00	3973.00	2954.80
30.	D&NHaveli	380.41	406.00	406.00	
31.	Daman & Diu	354.00	370.00	320.00	3,45.00
32.	Delhi	80978.25	83355.00	83351.00	126800.00
33.	Lakshadweep	308.20	3040.00	3040.00	385.00
34.	Pondicherry	5161.26	6143.00	4570.00	
35.	Chandigarh	1462.00	1458.00	1458.00	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>840197.64</b>	<b>908712.81</b>	<b>900569.02</b>	

## Annexure 21.11 (Con'd)

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

SI. No	State/UT	Target 2005-06							
		Uncovered habitations of GAP 1999			Slipped back habitations			Quality affected habitations	Total
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				1528	743	2271	703	2974
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158	239	397	0	0	0	0	397
3.	Assam	140	1217	1357	0	0	0	514	1871
4.	Bihar				702	406	1108	515	1623
5.	Chhatishgarh				1792	1635	3427	573	4000
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat		36	36	44	603	647	376	1059
8.	Haryana				0	673	673	118	791
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1336	1336	0	0	0	0	1336
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	216	374	0	0	0	105	479
11.	Jharkhand				751	2088	2839	49	2888
12.	Karnataka		3601	3601	48	321	369	620	4790
13.	Kerala		650	650	0	0	0	181	831
14.	Madhya Pradesh				1349	1495	2844	508	3352
15.	Maharashtra	327	640	967	0	0		927	1894
16.	Manipur				100	3	103	30	133
17.	Meghalaya	12	178	190	59	39	98	60	348
18.	Mizoram		86	86	18	0	18	26	130
19.	Nagaland		4	4	0	0		60	64
20.	Orissa				1359	0	1359	817	2176
21.	Punjab	678	0	678	0	0		122	800
22.	Rajasthan	2033		2033	4599	2263	6662	1057	9952
23.	Sikkim		71	71	0	0	0	0	71
24.	Tamil Nadu				791	6209	7000	500	7500
25.	Tripura				279	106	385	40	425
26.	Uttar Pradesh				757	552	1309	900	2209
27.	Uttaranchal	4	61	65	385	0	385	0	450
28.	West Bengal				1907	769	2676	993	3669
29.	A & N Islands		10	10		0		4	14
30.	D&NHaveli	12	6	18		0		0	18
31.	Daman & Diu					0		0	0
32.	Delhi					0		0	0
33.	Lakashadweep		10	10		0		0	10
34.	Pondicherry		13	13		0		2	15
35.	Chandigarh					0		0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3522</b>	<b>8375</b>	<b>11897</b>	<b>16468</b>	<b>17906</b>	<b>34373</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>56270</b>

## Coni aj Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

SI. No	State/UT	Coverage 2005-06							
		Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999			Slipped back habitations			Quality affected habitations	Total
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				347	2423	2770	524	3294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124	201	325	0	0	0	0	325
3.	Assam	94	2334	2428	0	0	0	0	2428
4.	Bihar				1217	405	1622	3	1625
5.	Chhatisgarh				5002	5316	10318	11	10329
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat		36	36	34	550	584	414	1034
8.	Haryana					365	365	50	415
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1950	1950	0	0	0		1950
10.	Jammu& Kashmir	54	341	395	22	46	68	0	463
11.	Jharkhand				663	1388	2051	49	2100
12.	Karnataka		2124	2124	48	761	809	950	3883
13.	Kerala		1702	1702	0	421	421	26	2149
14.	Madhya Pradesh				2571	7687	10258	132	10390
15.	Maharashtra	87	1813	1900	92	687	779	127	2806
16.	Manipur				39	41	80	0	80
17.	Meghalaya	5	112	117	154	174	328	27	472
18.	Mizoram		86	86	18	0	18	26	130
19.	Nagaland	25	81	106	0	0	0	19	125
20.	Orissa				9763	1490	11253	256	11509
21.	Punjab	706	535	1241	90	325	415	45	1701
22.	Rajasthan	423		423	224	12603	12827	96	13346
23.	Sikkim		74	74	0	46	46	0	120
24.	Tamil Nadu				2021	5612	7633	705	8338
25.	Tripura				0	204	204	0	204
26.	Uttar Pradesh				4416	9538	13954	412	14366
27.	Uttaranchal	4	39	39	176	265	-441		484
28.	West Bengal				200	2100	2300	645	2945
29.	A &N Islands					63	63		63
30.	D&N Haveli	14	63	63	0	0	0	0	36
31.	Daman & Diu		22	36					
32.	Delhi								
33.	Lakashadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry		71	71	0	0	0	33	104
35.	Chandigarh								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1536</b>	<b>11585</b>	<b>13121</b>	<b>27097</b>	<b>52447</b>	<b>70544</b>	<b>4550</b>	<b>97215</b>

## Annexure 21.11(Cont'd)

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Sl. No	State/UT	Target 2006-07						Quality affected habitations	Total
		Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999			Slipped back habitations				
		NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh				457	3000	3457	500	3957
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	214	240	0	0	0	88	328
3.	Assam	103	2500	2603	0	0	0	375	2978
4.	Bihar				2000	1000	3000	2116	5116
5.	Chhatisgarh				2400	2000	4400	400	4800
6.	Goa	0	6	6				0	6
7.	Gujarat				79	1500	1579	750	2329
8.	Haryana				150	525	675	50	725
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3000	3000				0	3000
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	198	800	998				10	1008
11.	Jharkhand				3000	402	3402	400	3802
12.	Karnataka	0	2694	2694				2639	5333
13.	Kerala	0	804	804				261	1065
14.	Madhya Pradesh				2600	3000	5600	1363	6963
15.	Maharashtra	137	6000	6137	600	686	1286	250	7673
16.	Manipur				100	3	103	20	123
17.	Meghalaya	5	60	65	500	105	605	30	700
18.	Mizoram	0	26	26	8	100	108	0	134
19.	Nagaland	25	102	127	97	0	97	50	274
20.	Orissa				2500	0	2500	1726	4226
21.	Punjab	83	599	682				200	882
22.	Rajasthan	527	0	527	326	1000	1326	1000	2853
23.	Sikkim				66	72	138	26	164
24.	Tamil Nadu				250	2472	2722	350	3072
25.	Tripura				50	150	200	246	446
26.	Uttar Pradesh				3102	3000	6102	922	7024
27.	Uttaranchal	10	101	111					111
28.	West Bengal				100	2600	2700	1200	3900
29.	A & N Islands	0	45	45				0	45
30.	D&NHaveli	6	10	16				0	16
31.	Daman & Diu							0	0
32.	Delhi							0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	3	3				0	3
34.	Pondicherry	0	36	36				28	64
35.	Chandigarh							0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>17000</b>	<b>18120</b>	<b>18385</b>	<b>21615</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>73120</b>

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

SI. No	State/UT	Coverage 2006-07			
		Uncovered habitations of CAP 1999	Slipped back habitations	Quality affected habitations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		4505	495	5000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	174	71	0	245
3.	Assam	2491	0	0	2491
4.	Bihar	0	15430	0	15430
5.	Chhatisgarh	0	8056	0	8056
6.	Goa	1	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	0	1599	762	2361
8.	Haryana	0	671	97	768
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2673	1021	0	3694
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	409	140	0	549
11.	Jharkhand	0	1902	80	1982
12.	Karnataka	890	1564	- 232	2686
13.	Kerala	853	557	95	1505
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	13258	86	13344
15.	Maharashtra	4010	1973	169	6152
16.	Manipur	0	178	0	178
17.	Meghalaya	88	995	35	1118
18.	Mizoram	0	134	0	134
19.	Nagaland	55	64	4	123
20.	Orissa	0	8111	314	8425
21.	Punjab	297	498	80	875
22.	Rajasthan	365	6625	1000	7990
23.	Sikkim	0	138	0	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	6803	353	7156
25.	Tripura	0	366	204	570
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	10025	922	10947
27.	Uttaranchal	54	1842	0	1896
28.	West Bengal	0	2660	379	3039
29.	A & N Islands	31	0	0	31
30.	D&N Haveli	9	0	0	9
31.	Daman & Diu				0
32.	Delhi				0
33.	Lakashadweep				0
34.	Pondicherry	40	22	23	85
35.	Chandigarh				0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12440</b>	<b>89208</b>	<b>5330</b>	<b>106978</b>



## CHAPTER - 22

# Forestry, Wildlife and Animal Welfare

### Performance Review of 2006-07

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.

In the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, under NAP, 715 FDA projects have been sanctioned for the cost of Rs. 1514.79 crore, involving 23,750 JFM Committees, managing 9.24 lakh ha of forests. JFM remains to be spread to all the 1.70 lakh fringe villages as a participatory forest management practice. The efforts of states are crucial for achieving this target.

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.

Under the programme for development of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks, assistance has been extended to 326 Protected Areas of the

states. Project Tiger has reviewed by the Tiger Task Force set up by Prime Minister. The tiger Task Force has 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 2007-08

Details of major programmes for the year 2007-08 are given below:

#### Afforestation Programme (NAP)

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.

The Scheme forms the main plank for universalisation of JFM as envisaged in the Tenth Five Year Plan. In the Mid term Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth Plan, it has been suggested to link conservation to gainful employment and livelihood to evolve sense of responsible ownership among the communities. States should also be motivated to adopt JFM in their afforestation programmes. The outlay for the programme is Rs 355.55 crore.

#### Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

The Protected Area network of the Country consists of 509 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 96 National

Parks covering an area of 1.56 lakh sq. kms. Central assistance is provided to the State Governments /UTs for management of these areas for specific identified habitat management/improvement activities. At present, 326 PAs are provided assistance under this scheme. Central assistance will be extended to more Protected Areas including provision of voluntary relocation of human habitations, wherever feasible based on the principles advocated by the Tiger Task Force. An amount of Rs 62 crore has been provided for the programme.

### **Project Tiger**

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 eco-systems in the reserves.

Based on the recommendation of the Tiger Task Force, the National Tiger Conservation Authority and a National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau have been constituted through an amendment in the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. The outlay of Rs 65 crore includes an earmarked amount of Rs 30 crore for relocation of villages from tiger reserves on recommendations of the Tiger Task Force.

### **Project Elephant**

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.

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. The agreed outlay for 2007-08 is Rs. 17 crore as against the revised outlay of Rs.15.59 crore in 2006-07 which is anticipated to be fully utilised.

### **Management of prospective gregarious flowering of Muli Bamboo in North East**

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 27crore has been provided for the programme, to be completed by the year 2009-10.

### **Integrated Forest Protection**

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 2007-08 is Rs 71.13 crore.

### **Institutional support**

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

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**

For linking green cover to mainstream development of industry, energy security and gainful employment opportunities, National Missions on Bamboo has been 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**

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) have been set up under this Act. A National Institute for Animal Welfare has been set up under this programme. The Institute has started training programmes with the help of Educational Consultants India Ltd (Ed.CIL). The Animal Welfare Board of India has been conferred with “Rajiv Gandhi National Golden Award 2005” by the national magazine “Public Sector Today” for its exemplary work in the field of animal welfare. The outlay for the programme will be Rs 21 crore.



## CHAPTER - 23

# Rapid Poverty Reduction

23.1.1. The percentage of population in poverty has declined from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.8% in 2004-05. However the absolute number of poor is still very high at 300 million. 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.

23.1.2. 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.

23.1.3. This Chapter briefly reviews the anti poverty programmes being implemented in the rural areas of the country. The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in planning & implementation is also discussed.

### 23.2 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

23.2.1. 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. Under the scheme 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.

23.2.2. 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.

23.2.3. 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.

23.2.4. As the scheme is process oriented in nature it is recognized that the States/UTs may be in different stages of implementation of the scheme. As such, flexibility has been woven into the scheme so that DRDAs can prioritise the expenditure on different components like training and capacity building, infrastructure, revolving funds and subsidy for economic activities based on the local requirements and the different stages of group formation. 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.

23.2.5. A central outlay of Rs. 1800 crore has been provided for the scheme in 2007-08. The actual expenditure for 2006-07, budget and revised estimates for 2007-08 and budget estimates for 2008-09 along with the physical performance for 2006-07 and 2007-08 under the major rural development programmes may be seen at Annexure I.

### **23.3 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

23.3.1. 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. This scheme was announced by the Prime Minister on 15.8.2001 and launched in September 2001. The schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been merged under this programme w.e.f. 1.4.2002. The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around the village/habitat. The programme is self-targeting in nature. While providing wage employment, preference is given to the poorest among the poor, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations. Thirty percent of employment opportunities are reserved for women

under the programme. The programme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing it.

23.3.2. The programme is implemented on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States for the cash component of the programme. However, foodgrains under the programme are provided to the States free of cost. Wages under the programme are paid partly in form of foodgrains and partly in cash. The States and UTs are free to calculate the cost of foodgrains paid as part of wages, at a uniform rate which may be either BPL rate or APL rate or anywhere between the two rates. The workers are paid the balance of wages in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages.

23.3.3. Annual Action Plans are prepared by each Zilla Parishad/DRDA, Intermediate level & Village Panchayat for works to be undertaken under the scheme. Completion of incomplete works is given priority and emphasis is laid on labour intensive works. However, the nature of works is required to be such that they can be completed in one or two years. Upto a maximum of 15% of the funds can be spend on maintenance of assets created under the programme by the Zilla Parishads / DRDAs / Intermediate Panchayats / Village Panchayats.

23.3.4. A central outlay of Rs. 2800 crore (including foodgrain component) has been provided for the scheme in 2007-08. SGRY Scheme will be completely subsumed under NREGA and will cease to exist in 2008-09.

### **23.4 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Annapurna**

23.4.1. 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.

23.4.2. 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.

23.4.3. 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.

### **23.5 Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

23.5.1. Housing is one of the components considered to be vital for human survival and, therefore, essential for socio-economic development. As part of the efforts to meet the housing needs of the rural poor,

Government of India, is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since 1985. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, under the 'Special Action Plan for Social Infrastructure' Housing was identified as one of the priority areas which aimed at removing shelterlessness in the rural areas. To achieve this, Special Action Plan for Rural Housing was prepared.

23.5.2. The objective of IAY is to provide dwelling units free of cost to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and freed bonded labourers and non - SCs/STs living below poverty line in rural areas. 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.

23.5.3. The ceiling on construction assistance was revised on 1 April 2004 and currently is set at Rs. 25,000 per unit for the plain areas and Rs. 27,500 for the hilly/difficult areas. Since there was an acute need for upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses in the rural areas, it has been stipulated from 1 April 2004 that up to 20 per cent the total funds can be utilised for conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi pucca houses and for providing subsidy to the beneficiary availing loan under the credit-cum-subsidy scheme.

23.5.4. From 2005-06 onwards, the allocation criteria have been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio for State level allocation. Further, the allocation amongst districts is carried out giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST component. This criteria modification is aimed at addressing the acute problem of shelterlessness in a given time frame.

23.5.5. Rural Housing is an important component of Bharat Nirman and under this, it is envisaged to construct 60 lakh houses over the next four years

across the country starting from 2005-06. During the financial year 2006-07, 14.98 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 15.33 lakh houses. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.4040.00 crore has been allocated for Rural Housing. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Rs. 4032.70 crore have been allocated to the States / DRDA for the current financial year 2007-08 for construction of 21.27 lakh houses. Against this target, 10.64 lakh houses have already been constructed upto November, 2007.

### **23.6 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP).**

23.6.1. In the Monsoon Session of the Parliament, in 2005, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) was passed with unanimous consent to herald a path-breaking Law for securing the livelihood of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural household. The Act was notified on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2005. Hon'ble Prime Minister formally launched the NREGA on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006 from the state of Andhra Pradesh, District Anantpur, Gram Panchayat Bandla Palli. The Act is applicable to areas notified by the Central Government. In its first phase, it was launched in 200 districts across the country. In the second phase in year 2007-08, the scheme was expanded to additional 130 districts, thereby making it operational in 330 districts of the country. Government has decided to cover all the rural area of the country under the act with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008.

23.6.2 The effect of the launch and the legal notification means that the rural households in the notified districts will have the right to register themselves with the local Gram Panchayat as persons interested in getting employment under the Act. The Gram Panchayat after proper verification will register the household and issue a Job Card to the registered household. The Job Card is the legal document that entitles a person to ask for work under the Act and to get work within 15 days of the demand for work.

23.6.3. Objectives: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by providing guaranteed wage employment through works that create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion. 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'.

23.6.4. Implementation: The Ministry of Rural Development has earmarked Rs.12,000 crore as Central Government Budget outlay for the year 2007-08. This will cater to 100% of the wage component and 75% of the non-wage component under the scheme; the rest 25% of the non-wage component is to be borne by the respective State Governments. This is an open-ended employment guarantee scheme so that these funds are only suggestive. During the year 2006-07, 2.1 crore households have been provided employment and an expenditure of Rs. 8823.36 crore has been reported. 8.32 lakh works were taken up and out of these, 3.84 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 40.65%, 25.36% and 36.45% respectively. In the current year (2007-08), upto November, 2007, 2.54 crore households have been provided employment thereby generating 84.49 crore persondays of employment. A total of 12.07 lakh works have been taken up, out of which 3.64 lakh works have been completed.



## 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 Yojana (SGRY)	4835.36	2800.00*	-	42.76 crore person days employment generated	11.71 crore person days employment generated
2	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)	8823.36	12000.00	16000.00	90.51 crore person days of employment generated	84.49 crore person days of employment generated
3	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1412.32	1800.00	2150.00	16.91 lakh Swarozgaris assisted	7.76 lakh Swarozgaris assisted
4	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	4253.32	4040.00	5400.00	14.98 lakh Dwelling units	10.64 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	50.00	-	-
11	PURA	@	10.00	30.00	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15441.81#</b>	<b>18200.00</b>	<b>23970.00</b>	-	-

# Provisional

\* includes food component

\*\* Upto November, 2007

@ The funds for the PURA scheme for 2204-05 were released in March, 2005; the entire cycle got shifted with funds in subsequent years being also released around February-March, 2007. Thus, full expenditure reports for funds released in 2006-07 are expected only around March, 2008

Source: Ministry of Rural Development



## CHAPTER - 24

# Ensuring Rural and Urban Livelihoods

### 24 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

24.1 The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) include khadi, village & cottage enterprises, handlooms, handicrafts, powerlooms, sericulture, wool and coir industries. Besides, food processing industries is also covered in the MSME sector. All these sub-sectors play an important role in manufacturing and services both as producers of consumer goods and providers of services. The MSME Sector is a dynamic and vibrant sector of the economy and is often the only source of livelihood in remote places of the country. It continues to be one of the largest sectors of employment generation acting as instruments of inclusive growth and engages majority of women. The sector has made substantial contribution to the economy as manifested in terms of production, growth rate, employment and exports.

24.2 Indicative physical targets and achievements in respect of production, employment and exports by the MSE sector are given in Annexure I. Details are discussed sector wise in subsequent paragraphs. Plan outlays and expenditure for 2004-05 (Actual), 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in Annexure II. A large number of promotional and developmental schemes for providing technical and consultancy services to the MSME sector through a network of organizations are under implementation by the Ministry of MSME through the Office of DC (MSME).

24.3. Keeping in line with the declaration in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) and to facilitate the promotion, development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium

enterprises, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which has come into force from 16<sup>th</sup> June 2006. The said Act while enabling the classification of manufacturing and service enterprises into micro, small and medium enterprises also enables the Government to initiate measures for their promotion and development including the initiation of different schemes and programmes, credit facilities, preference for procurement of goods produced and services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises, measures to check delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises, etc. The MSMED Act, 2006, also provides the framework for the constitution of the National Board for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises under the chairmanship of the Minister (MSME) as the Apex Consultative Body, besides constitution of an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (MSME) with specific tasks and functions.

24.4. While recognizing globally acceptable terminology of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, the Act defines Medium Enterprises as the next step for the evolution of Small Enterprises with higher investment to enable the enterprises to reap the benefits of economies of scale. The Act obliterates the earlier non-statutory two-staged process of registration of Micro and Small Enterprises and replaces it with filing of a simplified Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM). Filing of EM is optional for micro and small enterprises and also for medium service enterprises, while it is mandatory for medium manufacturing enterprises. To encourage bringing of new technology and machinery

based on recent technologies and to increase and enable the enterprises (both manufacturing and service to grow from micro to small to medium enterprise) the limit of investment in plant and machinery has been raised from Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crore and that for manufacturing medium enterprises the investment limit has been capped at Rs.10 crore. Similarly, service enterprises have for the first time been classified as micro, small and medium service enterprises, having investment limit in equipment not exceeding Rs.10 lakh, Rs.2 crore and Rs.5 crore respectively.

24.5. In view of the lowering of tariffs, opening up of the economy and changing economic scenario resulting in increased domestic and global competition, the emphasis is on technological upgradation, measures to facilitate production of high quality products with low cost, easy access to credit, good governance, interlinkages and congenial industrial atmosphere to enable the sector to develop and grow. To improve linkages between MSME and non-MSME, induce foreign direct investment (FDI) and coordination and cooperation with international MSMEs, the provision of having 24% equity cap (both for foreign and domestic industries) has been done away with. To have inclusive growth in the MSME sector, the promotional schemes and programmes are proposed to be addressed in the cluster mode.

24.6. Further 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 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2007. The said Package, inter alia, 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, strengthening of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 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.* As a special provision for north-east minorities, the cover under the credit guarantee scheme has been raised from 75% to 80% irrespective of loan size, and the one time guarantee fees has been reduced from 1.5% to 0.75%.

24.7. 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 Programmes (NMCP) was announced in the Budget-2006-07 for implementation by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). NMCP has ten components/schemes including schemes for promotion of ICT, mini tool room, design clinics and marketing support for SMEs. Implementation will be in the PPP mode.

24.8. According to present guidelines, MSEs are availing credit from banks/FIs for working capital/term-loan under priority sector lending, for which 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.82,492 crore and Rs.1,04,703 crore at the end of March, 2006 and March, 2007 respectively. Advances to micro enterprises stood at Rs.44,311 crore at the end of March, 2007 constituting 42.3% of the total MSEs advances. It has been noted that the share of credit to MSE sector as percentage of NBC has been coming down year after year. For instance, the share was around 14.6% in 2000 which came down to 8.1% and 8.0% at the end of March, 2006 and March, 2007

respectively. 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. 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 2006-07, 19 Public Sector Banks have achieved the minimum stipulated target of 20% year-on-year growth in MSE credit.

24.9. 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 (CGFTMSE). The lending institutions are paying to the Trust a one-time guarantee fee of 1.5 per cent (0.75% for loans to borrowers in North Eastern Region) and a service fee of 0.75 per cent per annum of the credit facility sanctioned to the borrower. The corpus for this scheme stood at Rs.1,584.05 crore at the end of December 2007. So far, sixty-two institutions, comprising of 28 Public Sector Banks, 13 Private Sector Banks, 18 Regional Rural Banks and NSIC, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation and SIDBI have become member lending institutions of CGFTMSE under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Scheme and are providing credit to MSEs. Cumulatively, 87099 proposals have been approved for guarantee cover for aggregate credit of Rs.2,402.50 crore up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 under the Scheme. 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. Advances to MSEs operated/managed by women stood at Rs.5,968.51 crore at the end of March, 2007, constituting for 5.7% of the total MSEs advances.

24.10. The 'Package for Promotion of Micro and

Small Enterprises' (MSEs), inter-alia, contained a proposal for providing financial support to the MSE Associations for their capacity building and for strengthening of data base. From February, 2007, a modest beginning in this regard has been made which needs to be carried forward during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Further, under the Package the proposal for conduct of quinquennial Census and Annual Sample Surveys for the MSE sector has also been approved. Necessary preparation in this regard has already been initiated and it is expected to launch the Fourth All India Census for the MSME Sector during 2007-08.

24.11. 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 3,329 number of MSEs have been benefited up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007. The amount of subsidy disbursed to the MSEs is about Rs.104 crore. This is an important Scheme for the Ministry of MSME and is being continued during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This Scheme is expected to facilitate the strategy for modernization and technical upgradation of the MSME sector during the Eleventh Plan. The Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs) scheme has been subsumed with the Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme.

### **National Small Industries Corporation Ltd**

24.12. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC)'s mission is to promote, aid and foster the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country. NSIC carries forward its mission to assist micro, small and medium enterprises with a set of specially tailored schemes designed to put them in a competitive and advantageous position. Marketing

Assistance Scheme and Performance & Credit Rating Scheme of the Government are two Plan Schemes being implemented through NSIC in the current financial year for the benefit of micro and small enterprises. 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 under Marketing Assistance Scheme. NSIC also helps small enterprises to participate in International/national exhibitions/trade fairs at the subsidized rates to exhibit and market their products.

24.13. NSIC has also been implementing the performance and credit rating scheme which is aimed to create awareness amongst micro and small enterprises about the strength and weakness of their existing operations and to provide them an opportunity to enhance their organisational strength and credit worthiness. The rating under the scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and credit worthiness of the micro and small enterprises. An independent rating by an accredited rating agency has a good acceptance from the banks/financial institutions, customers/buyers and vendors. The rating fee to be paid by the micro and small enterprises is

subsidized by the government for the first year rating and that is subject to a maximum of 75% of the fee or Rs.40,000/- whichever is less.

24.14. In addition to the above, NSIC has devised a number of schemes to provide marketing support, credit support, technology support and other support services to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). These schemes are: (a) Raw Material Assistance Scheme under which NSIC has made arrangements with bulk manufacturers for procuring raw material at a reasonable price for distribution amongst MSMEs; (b) NSIC, forms consortia of units manufacturing the same products, thereby easing out marketing problems of MSMEs; (c) NSIC operates a Single Point Registration Scheme under the Government Purchase Programme, wherein the registered micro and small enterprises get purchase preference in Government Purchase Programme; exemption from payment of Earnest Money Deposit etc; (d) NSIC facilitates to meet the credit requirement of MSMEs through tie up arrangements with banks.; (e) NSIC also offers MSMEs support services such as advising them on application of new techniques, material testing facilities through accredited laboratories, setting up incubator centre for small enterprise establishment etc. Performance of NSIC during April, 2007 to December, 2007 has been as under:

S.No.	Schemes	Annual Target (Nos.)	Achievements
1.	Marketing Assistance Scheme		
	Trade Fairs/Exhibitions	05	06
	Organisation	45	42
	Participation	15	07
	Buyer Seller Meets	150	293
	Intensive Campaigns	150	142
	Marketing Promotion Seminars		
2.	Performance & Credit Rating Scheme	3000	2500

## Khadi and Village Industries

24.15. Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector covers village/rural industries and production of khadi. KVI sector mainly helps in improving the economic and social conditions of the unprivileged sections of the rural population with emphasis on agricultural production and relocated activities like manufacturing and providing services under the non-farm sector, promoting productive employment opportunities. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been identified as one of the major organizations in the decentralized sector for generating sustainable rural non-farm employment opportunities at low per capita investment. KVIC is implementing Margin Money Scheme (also known as Rural Employment Generation Programme). KVIC helps KVI units by providing appropriate technology in village industry units, adoption of higher and uniform quality standards for VSE products, cluster development of VIs. etc. The KVIC was able to generate 82.70 lakh new job opportunities in 2005-06 compared to the previous year's level of 76.77 lakh jobs, registering a growth of 7.8%. In village industries, employment generation registered a growth rate of 8.73 per cent while in khadi sector the increase in employment was marginal. The target for 2007-08 has been kept at 96.25 lakh new jobs, which is likely to be achieved.

24.16. Khadi cloth production and employment has increased gradually. In 2006-07 the production value of khadi cloth was Rs.491.52 crore, providing employment to 8.84 lakh persons. KVIC has introduced new designs and fashion inputs for khadi cloth with the help of National Institute of Design (NID) and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT). As per the declaration made in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the government has revamped the Commission based on the recommendations of the ten member Expert Committee. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill 2005 has been approved by the Lok Sabha on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2006. Revamped KVIC has been constituted in May 2006 with expert members in banking, technology and

marketing, besides Zonal members with experience in khadi.

24.17. For khadi, KVIC is implementing Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) Scheme for providing credit at concessional rate of interest at 4 per cent. The difference between actual lending rate and 4 per cent is borne by Government through KVIC. During 2006-07, Rs.392.63 crore worth loans were provided by banks upto March 2007. Rebate on sales of khadi and khadi product is provided so as to make the price of khadi competitive with other textile fabrics. To provide insurance cover to khadi artisans, the Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) has been launched since 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2003. Under this scheme, insurance cover for natural death (Rs.20,000/-), accidental death (Rs.50,000/-) and part permanent disability due to accident (Rs.25,000/-) is being provided. GOI contributes Rs.100, Khadi Institutes Rs.50 and Rs.25 each by khadi artisan for the annual premium of Rs.200 per beneficiary. By March 2007, 2.25 lakh khadi artisans have already been covered under this scheme.

24.18. For effectively marketing the products of Village Industries, the KVIC has launched the Sarvodaya Brand for its products like toilet soaps, honey, agarbathi and pickles. For organic food products, a new brand name of Desi Ahar has been introduced. R&D projects have been taken up to develop new range of products of herbal, essential oil, muslin khadi etc. The Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was introduced by KVIC in 1995-96 for encouraging setting up of new village industries. Under this scheme, funds upto 25 per cent of the project cost are provided as margin money to rural area beneficiaries for projects costing upto Rs.10 lakh. For projects costing between Rs.10 lakh to 25 lakh, 10 per cent of the remaining cost of the projects is provided as margin money. For N.E. Region, beneficiaries from SC/ST women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped persons, minority community, etc. margin money is provided upto 30 per cent of the project cost. The Rural Employment Generation Programme is under implementation by all Nationalised Commercial Banks, Regional Rural

Banks and State KVIBs. For the regeneration of traditional industries such as coir, handloom, power loom, garments, rubber, handicrafts, pottery and other cottage industries, a Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been formulated for the integrated development of traditional clusters of khadi, coir and Village Industries including leather and pottery. Under the scheme, it is proposed to take up development of 100 clusters (25 khadi, 50 village industries and 25 coir) during the next five years. So far development proposals for 122 clusters (khadi 34, village industries 62 and coir 26) have been approved.

## Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

24.19. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1993 with the objective to make available institutional finance to educated unemployed youths for setting up of self-employed ventures for all economically viable activities and create new job opportunities. A number of modifications have been made in the scheme to make it more effective e.g., increase in the upper age limit from 35 years to 45 years for SCs/STs ex-servicemen, women and physically disabled persons. A table indicating progress of PMRY is given below:

**Table-16**

Year	Applications Received	Cases Sanctioned	Amount (Rs/Cr.)	Cases Disbursed	Amount (Rs.Cr)	Employment Generated
2002-03	414,001	228,031	1,497	190,521	1,198	285,782
2003-04	436,679	264,012	1,679	219,444	1,368	329,166
2004-05	491,324	298,003	1,923	248,264	1,543	372,396
2005-06	496,044	314,876	2,030	267,281	1,654	400,922
2006-07	4,84,456	3,03,854	1968	237,404	1448	356,106
Total	23,22,504	14,08,776	9,097	11,62,914	7211	17,44,371

## Coir Industry

24.20. India is the largest coir producers in the world accounting for more than 80 per cent of the total world production of coir fibre. Coir industry provides jobs to more than 6.4 lakh workers, most of them are from rural areas and belonging to economically weaker sections of society. Nearly 80% of the coir workers engaged in the fibre extraction and spinning activities are women. The Coir Industry is eco-friendly in nature which generates value out of the waste-product of coconut plantation— coir husk.

24.21. The Coir Board is implementing a number of developmental programmes for the coir sector, which include assistance for participation in

exhibitions, coir industry awards, Mahila Coir Yojana, strengthening of national level training institutes, model coir villages, group insurance scheme for artisans, financial assistance for modernisation, reduction of drudgery and other welfare measures for coir artisans. Thrust areas identified for developing the coir industry are: (i) modernisation of production infrastructure through appropriate technology without displacing labour, (ii) skill upgradation through modern training programmes, (iii) expansion of domestic market through proper publicity, (iv) promotion of exports, (v) diversification to new products like coir geotextiles, needled felt coir ply, coir pith, coir net, pith plus, etc. (vi) elimination of drudgery and pollution and (vii) application of R&D.



24.22. R&D programmes of Coir Board mainly focus upon method of extraction of fibre, processing and manufacture of end products, identification of new user areas for potential modernization of coir, coir waste, coir pith and improvement in processing for better quality for improving economic modernization of brown fibre produced in the non-traditional coconut growing states. The R&D results are under productionisation. A project for extracting vanillin from coir pith has been tried with satisfactory results. A new metallic handloom 'Anugraha' for weaving coir matting and geo-textiles has been fabricated and its technology has been commissioned. Further a versatile loom 'Anupam' for weaving all types of coir mats, matting and carpets has been developed. This loom is pneumatically powered and suitable for women workers. A ready made coco lawn using coir matting, coir pith and composed coir pith has been developed which can be laid instantaneously at any site.

24.23. The Mahila Coir Yojana provides self-employment opportunities to the rural women artisans. Motorised ratts for spinning coir yarn are being distributed to women artisans after giving them training. During 2002-03 to 2006-07, 13270 ratts were distributed under the scheme. The Alappuzha Coir Cluster Development Project has been launched in 2005, which is one of the largest coir cluster development programme taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.56.80 crore under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. Under SFURTI, 26 coir clusters have been approved for their holistic development. A new scheme for Modernization, Rejuvenation and Technology Upgradation in coir sector is proposed to be implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. This scheme is targeted to generate 1,76,250 (35,250 men and 1,41,000 women) additional employment opportunities in the coir sector.

24.24. In the NE region coir activities need to be taken up in a big way. Upto January, 2006, under this scheme, 8854 ratts were distributed against which an assistance of Rs.3.03 crore has been provided. Recently, with the help of UNDP, the Coir Board has

adopted cluster development approach. Consortiums of small coir producing units have been formed to purchase raw materials in bulk and marketing of coir products. 60 consortia are working at Alleppey. The insurance scheme for coir workers, introduced by Coir Board since 1998 has been revised in 2005 by doubling the existing assistance. Insurance premium of Rs.10 lakh was paid to New India Insurance Co. Ltd. Under revised scheme.

## Handlooms

24.25. Handloom is the largest economic activity after agriculture in rural areas, which plays an important role in the economy by providing employment to about 65 lakh persons. It also earns valuable foreign exchange through export. This sub-sector contributes around 13 per cent of the total cloth produced in the country. This sector faces competition from the powerloom and mill sector and is also constrained by its continued dependence on the cooperative delivery mechanism and the financial constraints of the state level organizations/apex societies, etc.

24.26. The Handloom sector has been facing a number of problems like old technology and traditional production techniques, high price of hank yarn, inadequate availability of inputs like standardised dyes and chemicals in small packs, lack of new designs, and inadequate upgradation of skills, inadequate marketing intelligence and feedback. Besides, it has certain inherent disadvantages like unorganised structure, weak financial base of the weavers and bureaucratisation/politicisation of cooperatives. It is largely dependent on the organised mill sector for supply of its principal raw material, namely, the hank yarn. The Central Govt has been assisting the handloom weavers in getting regular supply of hank yarn at reasonable prices through (a) Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme and (b) supply of yarn at mill gate price to handloom weavers through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), Lucknow. In 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.7.00 crore has been incurred under this scheme and 273 new yarn depots were set up. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) had supplied 437.21 lakh kg of

yarn to handloom weavers during 2006-07 as against the supply of 220.86 lakh kg in 2005-06.

24.27. To provide marketing support to handloom agencies and individual weavers, the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles provides assistance for organising National Handloom Expos/Special Expos, District Level Events, for conferring National Awards to the Master Weavers and for participation in the Craft Melas organised in different parts of the country. In 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.15.18 crore had been incurred. More than 215 district events and 53 national/special handloom expos have been organized.

24.28. A comprehensive scheme called the Weavers' Welfare Scheme has been formulated with existing components like Health Package, Thrift Fund, Bunkar Bima Yojana and Insurance Package for Handloom Weavers and is under implementation to provide support to handloom weavers with various welfare measures. Weavers incurring an expenditure upto Rs.15000/- would be covered for treating occupational diseases. The whole family would be covered with an additional contribution of Rs.200/- by the weaver. GOI contribution would be of Rs.800/- per weaver. 2 lakh weavers are proposed to be covered every year. During 2006-07, Rs.17 crore have been released upto 19/2/2007 to cover 1, 84,302 weavers. Under the newly sanctioned Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) Rs.3.15 crore have been provided for 2006-07 and 1, 02,428 weavers have been covered from April 2006 to January 2007. Under the same scheme, so far 2, 98,765 weavers have been covered.

24.29. Based on the Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise, the number of schemes has been reduced from 14 to 5 for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period by integrating some of the on-going schemes. These schemes now being implemented are: (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), (ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme, (iii) Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme, and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme. Under DDHPY financial assistance is being

provided to handloom organisations for components like (i) basic inputs, (ii) infrastructure support, (iii) design input, (iv) publicity, (v) marketing incentive, (vi) transport subsidy, and (vii) strengthening of handloom organisations. Grant is provided in the ratio of 50:50 between Central and State governments. In the case of N.E. states, Sikkim HP, Uttaranchal and J&K, the sharing is 90:10. For implementing agencies having 100 per cent SC/ST/Women/minorities the grant is shared in the ratio of 75:25. Support for marketing assistance would be in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and state governments in respect of all the remaining states. During 2006-07, Rs.67.48 crore was the provision for grants under DDHPY against which Rs.68.782 crore were released upto 19/2/2007, including Rs.18.50 crore for N.E. States. DDHPY has been subsumed in IHDS alongwith its components.

24.30. Cluster Development approach has been adopted for development of handloom sector and a new Cluster Development Scheme was introduced in 2005. Twenty handloom clusters have been identified for development in the first phase of this scheme. The Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) at Ahmedabad is the national resource agency for this scheme. One hundred new handloom clusters have been identified for development at a cost of Rs.50 crore. During 2006-07, Rs.6.30 crore has been provided for this scheme. The central strategy in the Cluster Development approach in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is to see that the scheme becomes demand driven and aspirations of handloom weavers are taken into account while formulating scheme.

## Powerlooms

24.31. The decentralized powerlooms sector plays a pivotal role in meeting the clothing needs of the country. It produces a wide variety of cloth, both gray as well as processed and employs about 48.60 lakh persons. The estimated number of powerlooms in the decentralised sector in the country has increased from 6.39 lakh in 1986 to 20.51 lakh as on 30.9.2007. The problems of the powerlooms are both due to exogenous and endogenous factors such as use of

outdated technology, fragmented and small size units, high power tariffs, increasing power cuts, low skills, in adequate credit availability and poor marketing techniques. With globalization, there is increasing competition from imports, especially from China. It is necessary to modernize powerlooms, improve quality of production and productivity, provide better design inputs and to pay attention to the social welfare needs of powerloom workers. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is under implementation for powerloom sector for modernisation of powerlooms. Under this Scheme, for powerlooms in SSI sector, 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy is being provided. During 2007-08, Rs 31.06 crore has been provided for this scheme. As on 21.01.2008 the Textile Commissioner has approved 312 proposals involving subsidy amount of Rs. 26.03 crore and backlog of 131 cases involving Rs. 9.03 crore.

24.32 There are 44 Power loom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning in the country. Seventeen Computer Aided Design Centres (CDCs) have been set up so far in the country to help the decentralised and small powerloom units to access new design and to help upgrade the quality of fabric by product development inputs. The Group Insurance Scheme being implemented for the powerloom workers has been revised. The two components of the earlier scheme i.e. (1) Janashri Bima Yojna (JBY) and (2) Add-on GIS (AGIS) have been merged into a single component. 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 would be Rs. 80 as against Rs.130 earlier. An allocation of Rs. 1.25 crore has been made for the Group Insurance Scheme in BE-2007-08. The number of workers covered under the Scheme from 1-04-2007 till 31-12-2007 is 173717 (JBY 90663 & Add-on GIS 83054)

## Wool Sector

24.33. The Woollen Industry is concentrated in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir,

Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnatka. The organised sector, the unorganised sector and the rural sector of woollen industry are complementary to each other. The woollen industry in the country is small in size and widely scattered. The organised sector comprises modern, sophisticated and composite mills. Handloom and hand knotted carpet manufacturing units at the sub-urban/rural level are in the unorganised sector. In aggregate the wool sector is providing employment to around 27 lakhs people including around 5.5 lakh persons in unorganized wool sector. 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. This is because of depleting grazing grounds and also because the production of wool is being treated as a by-product by the sheep breeders. The state Governments also give low priority to this sector.

24.34. The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur (CWDB), an autonomous body, was set up in 1987 to harmonise various diversified interest of different sectors of the wool industry and to achieve integrated development of the unorganised wool industry. For the improvement and development of wool sector, the CWDB is providing inputs like rams for breed improvement, health coverage, product improvement & development, marketing assistance, training to sheep breeders, research & development, evaluation and dissemination of information/knowledge under their Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme. For the development of Angora and Pashmina wool, integrated projects are under implementation, which help the farmers (rearers) and other persons engaged in this field in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Utrakand, Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling, Sikkim etc. to supplement their income.

24.35. The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, envisages to set up a number of Common Facility Centres for integrated wool processing as pre-loom activity as well as Common Facility Centres for post-loom activity through SPVs under Public Private participation. Market Intelligence Information Centres

(MIICs) have been set up by the CWDB to provide information with respect to prevailing market rates of wool and yarn as well as other important information/knowledge on a weekly basis and disseminate the same to wool growers, wool merchants and wool users. The CWDB has also established a Weaving and Design Training Centre at Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, to impart training to the wool handloom weavers.

24.36. A new scheme namely “Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders” has been approved by the Government to be implemented during the XI Five Plan Period through the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur. Under this scheme an insurance coverage would be provided to Sheep under the component of Sheep Insurance plan (Kendriya Bhed Bima Yojana) and an insurance coverage would be provided to Sheep Breeder under the component of Sheep Breeder Insurance Plan (Kendriya Bhed Palak Bima Yojana). Under the component of Sheep Breeder Insurance Plan the beneficiary not only gets the insurance coverage but, also the benefit of scholarship for his school going children (two) from the class VIII to XII. All the schemes being implemented by the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur during the XI Plan period are Central Sector Schemes. The performance of the implementation of the schemes during the year 2007-08 against the targets is given in the table which is annexed.

## Sericulture

24.37. Sericulture is a labour intensive, agro based industry providing employment to more than 60 lakh persons. India is not only the second largest producer of silk in the world after China but it is producing all the five varieties of silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, Oak Tasar and Muga. The Central Silk Board has been providing inputs in the areas of Research and Technology Development, Seed Maintenance and Development of Sericulture & Silk Industry and also providing extension and R&D inputs to sericulture industry.

24.38. Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is

the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of sericulture under implementation in 24 sericulture states in association with the state governments. It is an effective tool for transfer of technologies to the field level evolved by the research institutes. It contains packages for seed sector, cocoon sector, post cocoon sector, corporate participation and support service sector with contribution from beneficiaries, state governments and GOI. Physical and financial targets are fixed for each package. This is very popular and effective scheme in sericulture sector providing inputs in all sericulture related activities. Research institutes in Sericulture are functioning at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (Jammu & Kashmir) to deal with mulberry sericulture. The institute at Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar, whereas the institute at Jorhat (Assam) is looking after muga and eri sericulture. The Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) at Bangalore is engaged in providing post cocoon R&D support. CSB has established Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory (SSTL) at Bangalore (Karnataka), Central Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamilnadu) and Seri Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL) at Bangalore for R&D in areas related to silkworm races. CSB is providing technology, consultancy and extension facilities to various State Departments of Sericulture and their institutions.

24.39. During 2006-07 raw silk production of 18,475 tonnes has been achieved. CSB has focussed upon achieving international quality standards of all varieties of silk, strengthening and R&D transfer of appropriate technology. During the 2006-07 silk exports were around Rs.3,770 crore. During 2005-06, sericulture provided employment to 59.50 lakh persons, which increased to 60.03 lakh persons in 2006-07. CSB is providing quality silkworm seeds through National Silkworm Seed Organisation (NSSO). The requirement of silkworm seeds would be higher than the present capacity of CSB Silk worm production Centres and State Government Centres. Hence private entrepreneurs would be engaged to take up production of DFLs and Seed cocoons to meet the demand. In

the Annual Plan 2007-08, CSB envisages to encourage integrated soil-to-silk production units in private sector by providing direct linkages between the sub-sector of the industry, ensuring adoption of better quality standards, reorganization of sericulture related institutions in Central and State Governments and also providing suitable policy interventions to create a conducive environment.

## Handicrafts

24.40 Handicrafts sub-sector constitutes an important segment of the unorganized sector, which is making a significant contribution to employment generation and foreign exchange earning through exports. A number of promotional schemes are being implemented by the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) to supplement the state initiatives in the handicrafts sector. The thrust in the handicraft subsector is on cluster development and to improve the quality of life of the artisans. The plan schemes mainly cover areas like training, design development, technology upgradation, market promotion, exhibitions and publicity, exports, etc. The schemes are implemented for development of all the crafts in the handicraft sector throughout the country. None of the schemes implemented is state specific. However, 10% of the total outlay is earmarked for development of crafts in the North Eastern Region (NER). As a special measure for the artisans of NER, under the recently approved Welfare Scheme (Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana), a provision has been kept, whereby, the contribution towards annual premium by artisan of entire North Eastern States will be 50% of what the general category artisan in rest of India will contribute. In absolute terms, as per the existing premium a general category artisan in the country (except –NER) contributes Rs. 150/- towards annual premium, whereas the artisans of NER will contribute only Rs. 75/-. Under the Ambedkar Hastshilpa Vikas Yojana (AHVY), the focus is on empowerment of artisans through cluster development approach by providing marketing inputs, encouragement to artisans in formulating Self Help

Groups (SHGs)/Cooperatives. 618 craft clusters have been identified during 2005-06 and taken up for development. During 2006-07, 83 new clusters have been taken up for development till March 2007 and Rs.28.13 crore have been spent.

24.41 Training of trainers is carried out through reputed institutions. Regional Design and Technical Development Centres (RDTDCs) functioning at New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Calcutta and Guwahati are trying to develop a niche for crafts in the contemporary market and to preserve them by providing strong design inputs. Under the scheme of Marketing and Market Development, efforts are being made to have a better and meaningful interaction with artisans, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), State Govts., exporters and traders. During 2006-07, 111 craft bazaars/expos and 198 exhibitions have been organized to provide marketing support to artisans. Under the scheme for setting up Urban Haats, infrastructure is being created at prime locations of market interest. A total of 43 Urban Haats across the country have been approved upto Dec. 2007. Out of these, 28 Urban Haats in different parts of the country have been sanctioned. Of these, 10 Urban Haats at the following locations have become operational:-

- ♦ Jammu (J&K State)
- ♦ Srinagar (J&K State)
- ♦ Uchana Karnal (Haryana State)
- ♦ Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- ♦ Gohar Mahal (Bhopal M.P.)
- ♦ Ahmedabad (Gujarat State)
- ♦ Mysore (Karnataka)
- ♦ Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
- ♦ Konark (Orissa)
- ♦ Bhubneshwar (Orissa)

24.42. Export Promotion efforts of Office of DC(Handicrafts) and Export Promotion Councils for Handicrafts & Carpets include participation in international fairs in foreign countries, sponsoring sales/technical cum study teams to visit various countries. Export of handicrafts including hand knotted & tufted

carpets craft items of zari and zari goods, art metal ware, wood ware, hand printed textiles and scarves and embroidered and crochet goods.

## Food Processing and Agro & Rural Industries

24.43. Food Processing Industries (FPI) sector has been identified as one of the most upcoming and dynamic sectors. A strong and dynamic Food Processing Industry plays a significant role in increasing value addition in agriculture and horticultural produce, diversification and commercialisation of agriculture, reduction in wastage of agriculture/horticulture produce by increasing processing level, generating employment, increasing processing level and enhancing exports. Food Processing Industries (FPI) has sub-sectors like grain processing, fruits and vegetable products, milk products, meat and dairy products, fish and fish processing, beverages, aerated drinks, etc. The sector has 80% units belonging to MSE while 20% units are in large and organised sector. Organised units in food processing contribute more than 60 per cent of the FPI production, while MSEs contribute balance 40%.

24.44. In order to rationalize the multiplicity of food laws, the Food Safety and Standard Act 2006 has been enacted. The main objectives of the Act are to consolidate the laws relating to food processing, establish the Food and Safety Standards Authority of India, regulate manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and imports of articles of food and to pool infrastructure, manpower, testing facilities, etc, for better quality standard fixation so that people get hygienic quality food products.

24.45. A new Food Authority is proposed to be established for implementation of the laws and also to prepare standards for hygiene and quality of food processing products, which would be in accordance with, international standards. Food processing industry is eligible for credit under priority sector lending by Banks and in 2006-07, NABARD has created a refinancing window with a corpus of Rs.1000 crore for agro processing, infrastructure and market

development. Customs duty on packaging machines was reduced from 15% to 5%. Condensed milk, ice cream, preparation of meat, fish and poultry pectin, pasta and yeast was exempted fully from excise duty. Excise duty on ready-to-eat packaged foods and instant food mixes like dosa and idli mixes were reduced from 16% to 8%. The installed capacity of fruit and vegetable processing has increased from 21.18 lakh tonnes to 24.74 lakh tonnes during January 2006 to January 2007. In meat and meat processing sector, poultry meat is the fastest growing segment. Per capita consumption of meat and meat products was 1.68 kg in 2005, which is expected to grow to 2 kg in 2009. The current production is estimated at 1.9 million MT out of which 21% is being exported.

24.46. India is bestowed with a long coast line of over 8000 kms., i.e.50600 sq. kms. of continental shelf area and 2.2 sq. km. of Exclusive Economic Zone having rich fishery resources. Production of fish (both marine and inland) was 6.51 million tones in 2004-05, which increased to 7.00 million tones in 2005-06. Export of marine products was Rs.6647 crore (4.61 lakh tones) in 2004-05, which increased to Rs.7500 crore (5.20 lakh tones) in 2005-06. Frozen shrimps constitute 64% of the total value of exports. USA is the largest importer of Indian marine products, mainly HL Black tiger shrimps. At present, there are over 369 freezing units with a daily processing capacity of 10,266 tonnes out of which 150 units export to EU. 499 units are engaged in production of frozen fish with a total storage capacity of 134,800 tonnes. Apart from these, there are 12 surmi units, 5 canning units and 473 units in pre-processing and dry fish storage.

24.47. India ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in the world in terms of milk production at 91 million tonnes, growing at 4% per annum. Despite this, per capita availability of milk at 229g/day, is lower than world average of 285g/day. Buffalo milk accounts for 57% of total milk production in India. Approximately 70 million rural households, small and marginal farmers and landless labourers are engaged in milk production. About 35% of milk produced is processed, out of which organised sector has its share of 13 million tonnes. There are 676 dairy

plants in the cooperative sector. There is need to promote higher level of processing and enhancing shelf life of perishable items so as to reduce wastage and encourage value addition in this sector. Consumer food industry includes pasta, breads, cakes, pastries, rusks, buns, rolls, noodles, corn flakes, rice flakes ready to eat and cook products, Cocoa products, biscuits, soft drinks, beer, etc. This is the sector where large scale development potential is available.

24.48. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, it has been proposed to continue the above schemes with higher levels of assistance. The Planning Commission has allocated Rs.250 crore to the Ministry for the Annual Plan 2007-08. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Ministry proposes to launch a revamped Infrastructure Scheme under which, it will promote setting up of Mega Food Parks, cold chain infrastructure, value added centres and packaging centres. The Mega Food Park Scheme will provide backward and forward linkages as well as reliable and sustainable supply chain. The emphasis will be on building strong linkages with agriculture and horticulture, enhancing project implementation capabilities, increased involvement of private sector investments and support for creation of rural infrastructure to ensure a steady supply of good quality of agri horticulture produce. The primary objective of the proposed scheme is the establishment of integrated value chain, with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages. It is emphasised that the implementation of the projects would be assisted by professional Project Management Agency (PMA) from concept to commissioning. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan it is planned to support establishment of 30 Mega Food Parks in various parts of the country. The proposals are under consideration for approval of the Government.

24.49. Thirteen Regional Extension Service Centres have been set up in various states with agricultural universities/research institutions for encouraging modernisation of rice milling industry and for by-product utilisation. Post Harvest Technology Centre at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur is conducting training programmes on Home Scale Food

Processing and Preservation Techniques and Processing of Minor Millet Grains. The existing infrastructural facilities are inadequate and need upgradation and modernisation. Facilities of quality testing and certification are not upto the standards required for meeting the demands of the domestic as well as the highly competitive export markets. Encouragement was given to set up food parks by State/Promotional organizations. So far 54 food parks have been sanctioned, out of which 29 parks are partly functional and rest are at various stages of completion. During 2006-07, fund reallocation has been done by the Ministry to cover large number of proposals, which have been received by the Ministry.

24.50. Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international body constituted by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) to help in developing standards for food manufacturing and international trade by bringing together scientists, technical experts, government bodies, consumers and industry representatives. Codex standards are being used for safety and quality of food worldwide for international trade negotiations as well as for settling of disputes related to food processing. The MFPI is closely associated with the activities of Codex Alimentarius Commission and five Shadow Committees have been functioning under the Ministry. The ministry is chairing shadow committees of CODEX in the country for Food Additives and Contaminants, Food Labelling, Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Vegetable Protein and Task Force on Fruit Juices.

24.51. The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 enacted by the Govt provides for adequate representation of the government, industry, consumers, farmers, experts, retailers, etc. There is provision of suitable penalties for misuse of powers by Food Safety Officers. The Act is contemporary, comprehensive and intends to ensure better consumer safety through Food Safety Management System and to meet the dynamic requirements of Indian Food Trade and Industry and International Trade. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been entrusted with the implementation of the Act.

## Physical Performance and Achievement (Annual Plan 2007-08)

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	AP 2005-06 Actual	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Upto 8/07)
<b>Production</b>						
<b>Textiles Sector</b>						
Handloom cloth	Mill. Sq.Mt.	6108		6536 (P)		1706 6/2007
Powloom cloth	Mill. Sq.Mt.	30626	28875	32904 (P)	36803	11294 4/07
Handicrafts	Creore					
Raw Silk	MT	17305	21800	18475	20375	3541
Raw Wool	Mill. Kg.	44.90		45.20		
<b>MSME Sector</b>						
MSME	Rs. Creore	497842	566404	587196(P)	682613	NA
Khadi cloth	Rs. Creore	468.30	485.18	491.52	525.00	94.50
Village Industries	Rs. Creore	11915.54	14264.82	13537.19	14550.00	2589.90
Coir Fibre	000 Ton	410000	450000	430025	470000	189750
Exports						
<b>Textiles Sector</b>						
Handicrafts	Rs. Creore					
Silk	Rs. Creore	3194.20	3200.00	3244.44	3770.00	NA
<b>MSME Sector</b>						
MSME	Rs. Creore	150242				
Coir Industries	Rs. Creore	508.45	560.00	605.17	680.00	227.71
<b>Employment</b>						
<b>Textiles Sector</b>						
Handlooms	Lakh Persons					
Handicrafts	Lakh Persons	65.72	67.69	67.69	70.27	29.28
Sericulture	Lakh Persons	59.50	60.03	60.03	64.11	NA
Wool & Wool Dev.	Lakh Persons			27.00		
<b>MSME Sector</b>						
MSME	Lakh Persons	299.85	306.93	312.52(P)	322.28	NA
Khadi & Village Industries	Lakh Persons	82.77	85.22	88.92	96.25	89.65
PMRY	Lakh Persons	4.01	3.825	3056	4.12	0.11
Coir Industries	Lakh Persons	6.22	6.40	6.40	6.60	6.47

(P) - Provisional



## Annexure II

## Sub-Sector-wise Outlays/Expenditure Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. crore)

	Industry/Sub Sector	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 (BE)			2006-07 (RE)/Exp.				2007-08	
			Outlay	BS	IEBR	Exp.	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR
<b>I</b>	<b>Ministry of MSME</b>										-
1	SIDO	352.69	378.11	378.11	00	338.34	386.24	00	490.00	490.00	00
2	NSIC	41.80	106.95	44.95	62.00	44.95	44.95	57.22	68.25	20.00	48.25
3	Other Schemes	6.87	10.40	10.40	00	8.03	10.40	00	15.00	15.00	00
4	National Comm. on EUS	2.69	32.87	32.87	00	5.60	24.74	00	5.00	5.00	00
1	KVIC	558.56	592.93	592.93	00	589.82	592.93	00	708.00	708.00	00
2	Coir	35043	23.00	23.00	00	22.90	23.00	00	55.00	55.00	00
3	PMRY	272.47	324.98	324.98	00	248.51	252.60	00	320.00	320.00	00
4	SFURTI	1.50	25.97	25.97	00	25.53	25.97	00	26.00	26.00	00
5	National Programme for Rural Industrialisation	0.07	0.12	0.12	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
6	Mahatma ganghi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) Wardha	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3.00	3.00	00
	<b>Total - MSME</b>	<b>1272.35</b>	<b>1495.33</b>	<b>1433.33</b>	<b>62.00</b>	<b>1283.68</b>	<b>1360.83</b>	<b>57.22</b>	<b>1690.25</b>	<b>1642.00</b>	<b>48.25</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Ministry of Textiles (VSE)</b>										
1	Handlooms	192.88	185.00	185.00	00	195.67	195.67	00	315.00	315.00	00
2	Powerlooms	5.51	8.00	8.00	00	3.72	6.00	00	10.00	10.00	00
3	Handicrafts	97.24	110.00	110.00	00	99.20	99.20	00	220.00	220.00	00
4	Sericulture	131.41	142.00	142.00	00	125.98	125.98	00	110.00	110.00	00
5	Wool	6.09	6.75	6.75	00	6.75	6.75	00	15.00	15.00	00
	<b>Total of Textiles (VSE)</b>	<b>433.13</b>	<b>451.75</b>	<b>451.75</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>431.32</b>	<b>433.6</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>00</b>	
<b>III</b>	<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>										
	<b>Total of FPI</b>	<b>119.65</b>	<b>166.90</b>	<b>166.90</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>152.96</b>	<b>152.96</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>00</b>

## Annexure III

**Targets and Performance (up-to 24.12.2007) of the Schemes of CWDB for the year 2007-08  
(Rs. In Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Targets Units	Achievements (upto 24.12.07)			
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>I</b>	<b>Integrated Wool Improvement &amp; Development Programme</b>					
<b>A.</b>	<b>Improvement of Wool Fibre</b>	-	-	-	-	-
i	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	No. of new sheep covered in lakhs (Each sheep will be covered for a period of 3 years)	4.5 Lakhs	2,626	4.25 lakhs	2.3451
		No. of Rams under Breed Improvement	3221		2715	
		No. of Farms @ Rs. 20 lakhs	1			
		Multipurpose Extension Centres @ Rs. 10 lakhs	2		1	
ii	Angora Wool Development Scheme	No. of families	40	0.223	20	0.0693
iii	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	Training to nomadic breeders	150	0.151		
		as paramedics				
		Training Camps	20			
		Fodder Bank	1			
<b>B</b>	<b>Human Resource Development &amp; Promotional Activities</b>	HRD, No. of trainees, Expos, MIN, Publication, Consultancies, Studies, R&D, Monitoring, Evaluation etc.	200 persons	1.00	101 persons, 12 woollen expo	0.7126
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>4.00</b>		<b>3.127</b>

P.T.O.

## Annexure III (Contd.)

Rs. in Crores

	Name of Scheme	Units	Targets		Achievements (upto 24.12.07)	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>II</b>	<b>Quality Processing of Wool &amp; Woollen</b>	-	-	-	-	-
A.	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	CFC	8	4.00	5	2.2494
B	Quality Processing of Wool	Finishing Centre	1 -	3.00 -		
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	-	-	<b>7.00</b>		<b>2.2494</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Social Security Scheme</b>	-	-	-	-	-
A.	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	No. of shepherds to be covered	45000	2.00	45000	2.00
B	Sheep Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep to be covered	8 lakhs	2.00	8 Lakhs	2.00
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>4.00</b>		<b>4.00</b>
	<b>Total (I+II+III)</b>			<b>15.00</b>		<b>9.38</b>



## CHAPTER-25

# Bharat Nirman and Flagship Programmes

### Outline and Objectives

25.1 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.

25.2 Physical target under the each of the ponents have been identified is 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.

### Details of Components of Bharat Nirman

#### Irrigation

25.3 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.

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.

25.4 The statewise targets under the Bharat Nirman reported by the Ministry of Water Resources are at Annexure.

25.5 The creation of additional irrigation potential of 4.30 MHa. was targeted in the first two years of the Bharat Nirman programme against which the

Unit in Million hectare

	Components	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</b>					
	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	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>5.20</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Minor Irrigation</b>					
	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	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>4.80</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>10.00</b>

achievement reported by the Ministry of Water Resources up to March 2007 is 3.138 MHa. which is about 72% 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 2007-08 is 2.85 m.ha.

25.6 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. State Governments are yet to chalk out definite plans for achieving these targets. The Central Govt. is proposing to ring fence 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. Only Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have availed the external assistance so far, for water bodies restoration project from World Bank.

**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 of satellite monitoring would be available after six months.

### **Irrigation- Financial Progress in first two years**

25.7 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 allocation for

AIBP in 2007-08 is Rs 3580 crore, which may be revised upward depending on the capacity of utilization. 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.

### Major issues in irrigation sector

- The reporting of progress by Ministry of Water Resources on half yearly basis as decided in the Prime Minister review meeting on 17.10.2006 is not materializing.
- The financial projections given by Ministry of Water Resources has to be on the basis of estimated cost/funds released and the time frame indicated in the MoU between the state and the Ministry.
- The new projects under Accelerated

Irrigation Benefit Programme (excluding projects under PM package) should be funded after meeting the committed requirements for the ongoing projects.

### 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

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>

## Roads

25.8 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 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>

## Roads-Progress in first two years

two years and the targets set for 2007-08 is as per the Table below

25.9 The progress and achievements during the last

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
Total in two years	13831	39477	50056	10450.68
2007-08(Targets)	20071	43990	59316	6500.00

For 2007-08, outlay for the programme is Rs.11000 crore including Rs.4500 crore from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD.

## Monitoring

25.10 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

25.11 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



State	Total No. habitations to be connected	Habitations connected in 2005-06	Habitations connected in 2006-07	Total habitations connected	% of habitations connected
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	9132	346	804	1150	13%
Bihar	9956	0	193	193	2%
Chhattisgarh	6309	497	632	1129	18%
Jharkhand	3877	101	108	209	5%
Madhya Pradesh	7832	929	1345	2274	29%
Orissa	4447	361	332	693	16%
Rajasthan	3952	753	1222	1975	50%
Uttar Pradesh	4989	944	979	1923	40%
West Bengal	10874	970	960	1930	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61368</b>	<b>4901</b>	<b>6575</b>	<b>11376</b>	<b>19%</b>

connected in these 9 States against the total target of 66802 habitations proposed to be covered under Bharat Nirman. During 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto the end of February 2007), only 10065 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.

## Electricity

25.12 The rural electrification under Bharat Nirman is being implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The targets under Bharat Nirman were 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 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

25.13 The 27 states except Goa are participating in RGGVY. The target set for 2006-07 was 40,000 unelectrified villages. Till 30-3-2007, 26,073 un-electrified villages have been reported electrified in 2006-07. So far 35,892 un-electrified villages have been electrified both in 2005-06 and 2006-07 and 7548 villages have been covered under intensive electrification. Electricity connections have been released to 6.84 lakh rural households so far, including 6.27 lakh BPL households in the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. All states participating in RGGVY have notified formation of District Committees. All states except Manipur & J&K have notified Rural Areas under Section-14 of Electricity Act, 2003. Franchisees have been installed in 39,113 villages in 14 states. While the progress under village electrification is picking up, the progress under BPL household coverage is far below the targets.

## Finance Performance

25.14 For 2005-06 and 2006-07, funds allocation was Rs.4500 crore. As on 31-3-2007 the whole amount has been released from Ministry of Power to

REC. Planning Commission has allocated an ad-hoc allocation of Rs.3983 crore for 2007-08. The minimum requirement is about Rs.8500 crore for 2007-08. Planning Commission is presently conducting an evaluation of the scheme. After evaluation and review of the scheme, approval will be taken for the second phase of the scheme. Sanction and execution of projects will commence after approval of second phase.

### 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.

## Housing

25.15 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 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:

25.16 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 is Rs 25,000/- per house for plain areas and Rs 27,500 for hilly / difficult areas. 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 year 2005-06 and 2006-07

25.17 During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs 2738.22 cr was released to the DRDAs under IAY against the allocation of Rs 2732.40 cr.

Further, 15.52 lakh houses have been constructed against a target of 14.41 lakh houses. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs 2920.00 cr was made available for IAY, out of which an amount of Rs 2907.53 cr was allocated for release to DRDAs with a target of constructing 15.33 lakh houses. Out of the total allocated funds, an amount of Rs 2907.53 cr was released to the various States/U.Ts. So far 14.84 lakh houses have been constructed as per reports received from the States/U.Ts.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

25.18 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.

### Drinking Water

25.19 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.

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 first half of Bharat Nirman

25.20 The coverage reported by the Department

	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
Total achievement in 2 years	25,561	168,752	9,880	204,193
Balance to be achieved	29,506	111,248	207,088	347,872
Proposed Target for 2007-08*	16,867	90000	48613	155,480

Source : Outcome budget of Department of Drinking Water Supply

of Drinking Water Supply is given in the table.

### Coverage of 55067 uncovered habitations

25.21 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).

25.22 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.

25.23 During 2005-06, six states, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Lakshadweep could not fully achieve their assigned target of coverage of CAP, 99 habitations. On the other hand, some states like Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Maharashtra, Nagaland etc. exceeded their targets and Gujarat and Sikkim covered all the uncovered habitations. In Rajasthan, many of the uncovered habitations are also quality affected. The state Government has proposed to cover these habitations with high-cost capital intensive regional schemes from Indira Gandhi Nehar Project (IGNP) canal. The State has been advised to take up traditional low-cost structure of tanks to address the immediate

drinking water problem. Additional funds would be required for Rajasthan for taking up regional schemes.

### Addressing problem of slippage

25.24 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.

25.25 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. 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. 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.

25.26 The above includes CAP'99 uncovered NC/PC habitations and water quality affected habitations and there cases of overlap.

25.27 The results indicate a large incidence of slippage and emergence of new habitations. With the analysis of 2003 habitation survey data, and the subsequent coverage position and deduction of CAP, 1999 and quality affected habitations from the same reported by States, it is assessed that there are approximately 252060 slipped back habitations to be covered during the three years period (2006-07 to 2008-09).

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.

25.28 The 10th Plan Working Group assessed slippage of 2.8 lakh habitations. 2003 Habitation Survey Results are as follows :-

Category	Number of Habitations (As per ARWSP norms)
Fully Covered (FC)	869997
Not Covered (NC)	247943
Partially Covered (PC)	389409
<b>Total</b>	<b>1507349</b>

### Addressing water quality problems

25.29 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 presumed that 21155 habitations have been covered out of which 4550 habitations were reported to have been covered during 2005-06 against target of 10000.

25.30 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 relevant to success of programme.

### Monitoring

25.31 This Department of Drinking Water is striving to strengthen monitoring mechanism as indicated below:

- (i) Periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in implementation of schemes in all states.
- (ii) Field inspections are conducted by designated Area Officers from the Ministry to oversee the implementation of the drinking water and sanitation programmes.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) System of monitoring of ARWSP through independent District level Monitors to be introduced from November 2006.
- (v) There is also 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.

- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Evaluation of ARWSP is proposed to be conducted.

### Financial Releases

Year	Requirement	Allocated	Shortfall
2005-06	4250.00	4098.03	151.97
2006-07	5730.64	4560.00	1170.64
2007-08	9632.36	6500.00	3132.36
2008-09	9807.65		
<b>Total</b>	<b>29420.65</b>	<b>15158.03</b>	<b>4454.97</b>

### 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 12th 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 alter native sources by extending new pipe lines;
- 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 insitu-treatment with alternate safe sources.

### Rural Telephone Connectivity

25.32 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 first two years

25.33 A total number of 46969 VPTs have been provided as on 31.3.07 and the remaining 19853 VPTs are likely to be provided by June 2008. A sum of Rs 89.5 crore was provided till March 2007 for providing telephone connectivity.

### Programme Constraints

25.34 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 yet to be received from ISRO. The present equipment including VSATs are being tested with limited bandwidth provided from INSAT 3B for testing purpose.

25.35 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 Allocations

Component	Budget Allocation 2007-08
Irrigation-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	3580.00
Rural electrification- Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidhyutikaran Yojana	3983.00
Rural water supply-Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	6500.00
Rural Roads-Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	6500.00
Rural Housing-Indira Awaaz Yojana	4040.00
Rural Telephone Connectivity	Outside the Budget through Universal Service Obligation Fund

## 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-26

# Industry & Services

### 26.1. Overview

The preceding year 2006-07 was the highest water-mark in the seven year (1001-02- 2007-08) continuous increase in manufacturing growth when it reached 12.5%. There has been a deceleration in the performance of the manufacturing sector in 2007-08 with an overall growth rate of 9.6% (upto December, 07). This is indeed a matter of concern especially as employment oriented sectors like Textiles have borne the brunt. In the moderate slow-down witnessed in 2007-08, two distinct patterns are emerging. Use-based industrial categories analysis for the period April-November, 2007 shows that capital goods have grown at an accelerated pace (20.8%) while consumer durables showed a negative growth (-1.7%). While the robust growth in the capital goods sector augurs well for the much required industrial capacity addition, the downslide in the growth of consumer durables is a cause for concern. The slackening in growth has been contributed by industries like non-metallic products, cotton textiles & textile products, automobiles, paper products and metal products.

### 26.2 Review of Performance During 2006-07

26.2.1 The rate of growth of Industrial sector as measured by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during 2006-07 was 11.5 percent compared to 8.1 percent in 2005-06 (Table I). The manufacturing sector recorded a growth of 12.5 per cent during 2006-07 compared to 9.1 per cent in 2005-06. This growth was led by most of the industry sectors as mentioned in the Table I. In terms of the two-digit classification,

16 out of 17 industry groups logged positive growth during the year. The growth in some sectors like beverage & tobacco, textile products and other manufacturing industries recorded deceleration during 2006-07. In a number of industries, there was a distinct turnaround, with low or negative growth in 2005-06 turning significantly positive in 2006-07. These include food products, wool-silk and man-made fibre, textile, jute textile, wood & wood products, paper & paper products, metal products and parts, etc.

In terms of the use-based classification, basic and intermediate goods recorded double-digit growth (Table – 2). Though consumer goods maintained double digit growth, there was a deceleration during the year 2006-07 compared to 2005-06

### Industrial Investment Intentions

26.2.2 The overall investment climate during 2006-07 was buoyant as witnessed by the investment intentions reflected by Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEMs) and Letters of Intent (LOI). Though there was a decline in number of proposals there was an increase in value terms as may be seen in Table 3.

### 26.3 Policy Issues, Programme Reforms and New Initiatives

26.3.1 Industrial policy reform is a continuous effort to enhance the momentum and vibrancy of the industrial sector particularly for intensifying growth in manufacturing sector. The main focus of the policy initiatives launched during the year 2006-07 were deregulation of Indian industry which provides

**Table-1**  
**Trends in the Performance of Industrial Sub-Sectors**

Industry Code	Industry Name	Weight in IIP	Annual Growth Rate (Per Cent)			
			2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
20-21	Food Products	9.08	-0.47	-0.36	1.97	8.7
22	Beverages & Tobacco	2.38	8.52	10.83	15.73	11.3
23	Cotton Textiles	5.52	-3.14	7.58	8.47	14.8
24	Wool, Silk & Man-made Fibre Textile	2.26	6.84	3.53	-0.04	8.1
25	Jute Textiles	0.59	-4.17	3.68	0.47	-15.8
26	Textiles Products	2.54	-3.15	19.15	16.35	11.5
27	Wood & Wood Products	2.70	6.80	-8.45	-5.75	29.1
28	Paper & Paper Products	2.65	15.62	10.54	-0.91	8.4
29	Leather & Fur Products	1.14	-3.86	6.73	-4.84	0.4
30	Chem. & Chem. Products	14.00	8.65	14.49	8.34	9.4
31	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum	5.73	4.45	2.40	4.32	12.7
32	Non-metallic Mineral Products	4.39	3.71	1.54	10.97	12.9
33	Basic Metals & Alloys	7.45	9.15	5.43	15.76	22.9
34	Metal Products & Parts	2.81	3.69	5.72	-1.14	11.4
35-36	Machinery & equipment	9.57	15.84	19.76	11.95	14.2
37	Transport equipment	3.98	17.05	4.07	12.69	15.00
38	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.56	7.67	18.54	25.18	7.7
	Manufacturing	79.358	7.37	9.2	9.1	12.5
	IIP	100.00	7.02	8.4	8.1	11.5

flexibility to respond effectively to market forces and providing appropriate enabling policy environment that fosters growth and competitiveness on sustained basis. The highlights of the policy are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

i. As a measure to boost industrial investment the validity of the extant Industrial Park scheme has

been extended up to 31 March 2009.

ii. Small scale sector plays an important part in industrial sector. In partial modification of extant guidelines of investment limit of Rs.1 crore in plant and machinery for SSI industries, a differential investment limit of Rs.5 crore has been prescribed for 140 items and all the items of drugs and

**Table-2**  
**Growth Rates Of Industrial Production By Use-based Classification**  
**(Base : 1993-94=100)**

Sectors	(Weight)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Basic Goods	35.5	5.4	5.5	6.6	10.3
Capital Goods	9.3	13.6	13.9	15.7	18.3
Intermediate Goods	26.5	6.4	6.1	2.4	11.9
Consumer Goods	28.7	7.1	11.7	12.0	10.1
(Consumer Durables)	(5.4)	(11.6)	(14.4)	(15.3)	(9.1)
(Consumer Non-Durables)	(23.3)	(5.8)	(10.8)	(11.0)	(10.5)
IIP (Index of Industrial Production)	100.0	7.0	8.4	8.2	11.5

**Table-3**  
**Industrial Investment Proposals**

Year	IEM		LOI/DILs	
	No. of Proposals	Proposed Investment (Rupees crore)	No. of Proposals	Proposed Investment (Rupees crore)
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	3,178	80,824	60	332
2003-04	4,130	1,54,954	145	3,454
2004-05	5,548	2,89,782	101	4,309
2005-06	6,341	3,82,743	135	3,638
2006-07	5591	6,92,401	87	4002

IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda, LOI: Letter of Intent, DILs: Direct Industrial Licences.

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

- pharmaceuticals. The investment limit for tiny units has been pegged at Rs. 25 lakh.
- iii. As a result of a comprehensive review carried out during the year 2006-07, there have been major modifications in the FDI policy. Sectors like distillation of potable alcohol, industrial explosives, modernization of airports, gas/LNG pipelines etc. now qualify for 100% FDI through automatic route. Besides, 51% FDI has been allowed in retail trade of 'Single Brand Product' with a view to attract investments in production and marketing and improve availability of quality goods to consumers and encourage sourcing of goods from India.
- iv. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC), constituted as a forum for policy dialogue to energize and sustain growth of manufacturing industries, has come up with 'National Strategy for Manufacturing' in March, 2006. NMCC has identified textiles & garments, food & agro processing, IT hardware & electronics, leather & footwear and skill development as potential sub-sectors requiring focused attention to spur growth in manufacturing and international competitiveness. A High Level Committee of Manufacturing (HLCM) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister monitors implementation of the strategy and policy interventions.
- v. Major emphasis has been given to consumer protection. As per National Action Plan for consumer awareness, the Department of Consumer Affairs has started various initiatives to boost consumer awareness which inter alia include a specific scheme of publicity campaign. An independent evaluation suggests that the impact has been satisfactory. Besides, a scheme for computerization and networking of consumer fora has also been launched. Steps have been taken to strengthen weights and measures infrastructure and setting up of Gold Hallmarking facilities all over the country. A National Consumer Helpline has been launched in collaboration with the Delhi University as a landmark project for sorting out consumer grievances.
- vi. The group based New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for urea manufacturing units with an objective to achieve internationally competitive levels of efficiency, besides bringing in greater transparency and simplification in the administration of subsidy was being operated since April 2003. Currently Stage III of NPS

is operating with effect from 31.10.2006. The policy provides for conversion of non gas based units to gas, incentives for additional production of urea, rationalizing freight reimbursement, distribution and movement of urea in all parts of the country and encouraging setting up of joint venture fertilizer projects abroad.

- vii. Government has reviewed the powers presently delegated to the Board of Directors of Miniratna PSEs and have decided to enhance their delegated power regarding capital expenditure, investment in Joint Ventures (JVs)/subsidiaries, merger and acquisitions, human resource management etc.

## 26.4. Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises

26.4.1 Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises constituted an Ad-hoc Group of Experts (AGE) under the chairmanship of Dr. Arjun Sengupta to consider issues like autonomy, increasing ceiling on investment to establish Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries, delegation of powers, merger and acquisition, dispensation from PIB/CCEA clearances to Navratna and Miniratna, etc. In a deregulated, fast changing and competitive economy, with diminishing tariff barriers, a company which is not adaptive and not growing fast enough would definitely cease to exist. AGE opined that the opportunities could be exploited fully by CPSEs only if certain specific areas in respect of autonomy accompanied by accountability were addressed and accordingly recommended measures on ownership issues, delegation of administrative and financial powers to CPSEs, audit of government companies, constitutional issues, parliamentary accountability and vigilance issues.

26.4.2 The recommendations of AGE were considered by a Group of Ministers in 2007. Department of Public Enterprises has issued revised guidelines for Capital Expenditure, equity investment to establish joint venture etc., for Navratna and Miniratna companies. Now, the enhanced delegated power to profit making CPSEs (other than Navratna

and Miniratna) to incur capital expenditure without Government approval stands revised to Rs. 150 crore or equal to 50% of the Net worth, whichever is less.

26.4.3 As per Public Enterprises Survey 2006-07, the share of value addition in CPSEs as percent of GDP (at market price) stood at 8.23 per cent in 2006-07 and 8.21 per cent in 2005-06. There were altogether 247 CPSEs as on 31.3.2006, out of which 217 were in operation and 30 were under construction. Of the 217 operating CPSEs, 156 were profit making CPSEs and 59 CPSEs were loss making. One CPSE neither incurred loss nor earned profit and another CPSE did not furnish information being under closure. The cumulative (financial) investment in 244 CPSEs was Rs. 421089 crore as on 31.3.2007 compared to Rs. 403706 crore as on 31.3.2006, recording an increase of Rs.17383 crore in 2006-07 over 2005-06 i.e. a growth of 4.31%. The net worth of all CPSEs during 2006-07 went up to Rs. 452995 crore compared to Rs. 397275 crore in the previous year registering a growth of 14.03%. The total turnover of all CPSEs during 2006-07 was Rs.964410 crore compared to Rs.837295 crore in the previous year showing a growth of 15.18%. As many as 44 CPSEs are listed on the stock exchanges of India, out of which 5 CPSEs were not traded during 2006-07. The public sector has a near monopoly in products like coal (85.52%), crude oil (85.87%) and refinery (74.51%). In products like finished steel (26.89%), nitrogenous fertilizer (26.05%) and phosphate fertilizer (6.99%), the public sector competes with the private sector for its market share.

### Revival of sick CPSEs

26.4.4 Government established a Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) vide resolution dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2004 to advise the Government on ways and means for strengthening public sector enterprises (PSEs) and making them more autonomous and professional. The Board considers reconstructing – financial, organizational and business – of central PSEs and suggests ways and means for funding such schemes. The Board advise the

Government on disinvestment/closure/sale in respect of chronically sick/loss making companies, which cannot be revived.

26.4.5 The issue of modalities of revival/restructuring were considered in the Mid Tern Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth five Year plan. The MTA on revival of Sick CPSUs has recommended litmus test of bankability a prerequisite for taking forward rehabilitation proposals of sick CPSEs. The norm in developing the financial package must be that the government takes the responsibility for strengthening the equity base while financial institutions provide the loan. Private sector involvement should be sought through transparent means, particularly in cases in which it is felt that the CPSE would benefit from the technical, managerial and commercial expertise available in the private sector.

26.4.6 Since its constitution in December, 2004, until February 2007, the BRPSE received cases of 56 CPSEs from 14 administrative Ministries/Departments for its consideration and making suitable recommendations for revival etc. The Board has made recommendations in respect of 40 CPSEs including two enterprises namely Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited and Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited for winding up. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE the Government approved the revival schemes in respect of 25 cases.

26.4.7 During 2006-07 (till 28.2.2007), the BRPSE received the cases of 12 CPSEs for consideration. The Board made recommendations in respect of 9 CPSEs for revival and one CPSE namely Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited (BOGL) for winding up during the year. Based on the recommendations of the BRPSE, Government approved the revival of 10 companies envisaging a total assistance of Rs. 2429.09 crore from Government of India comprising Rs. 1026.56 crore cash assistance and Rs. 1402.53 crore noncash assistance.

26.4.8 There are 48 CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry engaged in manufacturing, consultancy and contracting activities, out of which 9 CPSEs have been closed/ wound up and operations

of 3 have been suspended. Rs. 98.31 crore have been provided for revival/restructuring proposals of CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industries.

26.4.9 The Plan outlay for Department of Heavy Industry was increased from Rs 1360.22 crore (Rs.450 crore Budgetary Support and Rs.910.22 crore Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) in 2006-07 to Rs. 1576.37 crore (Rs.450 BS + Rs.1126.37 IEBR) in 2007-08 for implementing ongoing schemes, crucial balancing investment programmes, support for Addition, Modification and Replacement (AMR) schemes and enhancement of capacity utilization, etc.. The actual expenditure during 2006-07 was Rs. 1165.5 crore.

## 26.5 Medium and Large Enterprises

The industry sectors covered in this segment are capital goods & engineering sector, automobile industry, iron & steel sector, chemicals, petrochemicals, drugs & pharmaceuticals and fertilizer industry.

### 26.5.1 Capital Goods & Engineering Industries

In terms of Index of Industrial production (IIP), Capital goods sector recorded 18.3 per cent growth in 2006-07 compared to 15.8 per cent in 2005-06. 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 in 2006-07 by 57 per cent as compared to 60 per cent in 2005-06. Import of machine tools increased by 41 percent in 2006-07 as compared to 71 per cent in 2005-06.

A majority of CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry fall under Capital Goods Category which has logged double digit growth in the last 2 – 3 years.

**Table 4**  
**Import of Capital Goods**

(Rs. Crore)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Capital Goods</b>					
1. Manufactures of metals	2363	3169	4128	5362	7258
2 Machine tools	1195	2114	2788	4765	6701
3 Machinery except electrical and electronic	17256	21797	30633	44317	62665
4 Electrical machinery except electronic	3214	4008	5369	6660	8849
5 Transport equipment	9183	14833	19444	39131	69746
6 Project goods	2626	1820	2679	3908	7938
	35837	47742	65041	104142	163157
Percentage growth		33	36	60	57

Source: DGCIS&amp;S

## 26.5.2 Automobile Industry

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 now attained a turnover of Rs. 1,65,000 crores (34 billion USD) and an investment of Rs. 50,000 crores. Further, over Rs. 35,000 crores of investments are in the pipeline. The industry is providing direct and indirect employment to 1.31 crore people. The export in automotive sector has grown on an average CAGR of 30% per year for the last five years. The export earnings from this sector are US \$ 3.5 billion out of which the share of auto component sector is US\$ 1.8 billion.

Automotive industry, one of the largest

industries in India, has been witnessing impressive growth during the last two decades. This 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 automotive sector recorded a growth of 15.06% in 2005-2006. During the year 2006-07, the Industry has registered a growth rate of 13.7% as can be seen from the following table.

Automotive industry of India is now finding increasing recognition worldwide and a beginning has been made in exports of vehicles as well as components. During the year 2006-07, the automobile exports registered a growth of 25.43% as against 28.03% during the previous year.

**Table 5 Production of vehicles**

(in '000s)

Category	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Passenger Car	564	609	842	960	1046	1238
Multi Utility Vehicles	106	114	146	249	263	306
Commercial Vehicles	163	203	275	350	391	520
Two Wheelers	4271	5076	5625	6527	7600	8444
Three Wheelers	213	277	341	374	434	556
Total	5316	6280	7229	8461	9735	11065
Percentage growth	11.7	18.6	15.1	16.8	15.06	13.7

Source: SIAM

**Table 6**  
**Exports of vehicles (in 000s)**

Category	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Passenger Car	50	71	126	161	170	192
Multi Utility Vehicles	3	1	3	6	6	6
Commercial Vehicles	14	12	17	30	40	50
Two Wheelers	104	180	265	367	513	619
Three Wheelers	15	43	68	67	77	144
Total	185	307	479	630	806	1011
Percentage growth		66.4	55.98	31.4	28.03	25.43

Source: SIAM

### 26.5.3 National Automotive and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP)

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. The project envisages setting up of two full-fledged testing and homologation centers at Manesar in Haryana and at a location near Chennai in Tamil Nadu, World-class proving grounds, National Center for Testing of Tractors and Off-Road Vehicles together with national facility for accident data analysis and specialized driving training would be set up at Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh and a National Specialized Hill Area Driving Training Center and a Regional In-Use Vehicle Management Center at Silchar in Assam. Up-gradation of existing testing and homologation facilities at Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune and at Vehicle Research and Development Establishment (VRDE), Ahmednagar would also be taken up in addition to setting up of the new facilities.

NATRIP Implementation Society (NATIS) headed by Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises was constituted and registered in

July 2005. NATIS has a broad-based Governing Council involving all key stake holders. The consortium led by IDIADA of Spain has been appointed as Global Consultants and they have submitted the Detailed Project Implementation Report in August 2006. In October 2006, NATRIP signed MoU with Vehicle Certification Authority (VCA) of U.K Government for providing internationally valid certification for automotive exports for homologation services to be provided by the upcoming NATRIP centres. The plan outlay for NATRIP in 2006-07 was Rs. 200 crore against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs.130 crore. The Plan outlay for 2007-08 has been kept at Rs.200 crores. Various activities during the year include finalization of Detailed Project Implementation Report (DPIR), Ultra-modern Emission Lab at ARAI, Geo-Technical Survey of Project sites and Land acquisition at various sites.

### 26.5.4 Iron & Steel Sector

India emerged as the 5<sup>th</sup> largest crude steel producing country in the world during 2006-07 as against 7<sup>th</sup> position in the previous year. Production of crude steel was 39.61 million tonnes during April-December, 2007. The apparent consumption of finished steel during April-December 2007 was 34.6 million tonnes as compared to 46.98 million tonnes during the previous year. In April-December, 2007, production of finished carbon steel and pig iron was 38.09 million tonnes and 3.88 million tonnes respectively.

Post-deregulation period has seen significant

**Table 7**  
**Production of pig iron and finished carbon steel**

(in million tonnes)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 April- Dec.07	Growth (%)
							2006-07/ 2005-06
Pig Iron	5.28	4.94	2.23	4.69	4.99	3.88	6.40
Finished Carbon Steel	33.67	36.96	40.06	44.54	49.39	38.09	10.89

changes in the structure of the Indian steel industry in terms of ownership. There has been a noticeable shift towards the private sector both at the crude and finished steel stages. Major investments in pipeline are from industrial houses like POSCO, TATA steel, Mittal, Bhusan etc.

The actual expenditure during AP 2006-07 was Rs.1847.93 crores as against the Plan Outlay of Rs. 3217.3 crore. The Plan outlay of M/o Steel for 2007-08 was Rs.6202.70 crores comprising of Rs.65.00 crore of GBS and Rs.6137.70 crore of IEBR. Steel Authority India Ltd (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.(RINL) and National Mineral Development Corporation(NMDC) are undertaking substantial investments on expansion and modernization. The expansion plan would increase the capacity of SAIL from 14.6 MT per annum of hot metal production at present to 26 MT per annum by 2010. In case of RINL, the expansion plan would increase its capacity from the present level of 3 MT of hot metal production to 6.3 MT by 2009-2010. NMDC is expanding its present iron ore capacity from 26 MT to 50 MT per annum in 2014-15 through capacity expansion of existing mines, opening of new mines, value addition in sponge iron, pellets and steel.

### 26.5.5 Chemicals, Pesticides & Allied Industries

The domestic chemical industry is one of the most diversified industrial sectors covering more than 70,000 products in the category of basic chemicals & its products, petrochemicals, fertilizers, paints, gases and pharmaceuticals. Its size is estimated at around US\$ 35 billion contributing 3% to the GDP and 1.5

% of the global chemical industry estimated at US\$ 2400 billion. The total investment in Indian Chemical Sector is nearly US\$ 60 billion and total employment generated is about 1 million. This sector accounts for 17.6% in the output of manufacturing sector, 13-14% of total exports and 8-9% of total imports of the country. Gujarat dominates over the other states with 53% of the total share of major chemicals produced in the country.

The compound annual growth rates in IIP for basic chemicals and their products during Tenth Plan is higher at 8.86% against 8.82% in the manufacturing sector. A robust growth rate of 9.4% was achieved in the year 2006-07. So far as external trade is concerned, the sector has been depicting positive trend since 2000-01. However, the share of export of chemicals in country's total export was 6.5% during 2006-07 against 6.9% during 2005-06. Further, imports of chemicals in total imports of the country declined from 5.40% to 5.04% during the same period.

Over the last decade, the Indian Chemical industry has evolved from being a basic chemical producer to becoming an innovative industry. With increasing investments in R&D, the industry is registering significant growth in the knowledge sector comprising of specialty chemicals, fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The chemicals industry comprises both small and large scale units. At present, it is in the midst of a major restructuring and consolidation phase with gradual shift in emphasis on product innovation, cost reduction, brand building and environment friendliness with greater focus on customer orientation. Production of various chemicals is given in the following Table:



**Table 8**  
**Production performance of various sub sectors**

('000 MT)

Sector	Production					Annual Growth (%)	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(P)	2006-07/ 2002-03	2006-07/ 2005-06
Alkali Chemicals	4792	5070	5272	5475	5269	2.4	-3.85
Inorganic Chemicals	404	441	508	544	602	10.5	10.7
Organic Chemicals	1353	1474	1506	1545	1545	3.4	0.0
Pesticides (Tech)	70	85	94	82	85	5.0	3.0
Dyes & Dyestuffs	26	26	28	30	33	6.1	10.2
<b>Total Chemicals</b>	<b>6645</b>	<b>7096</b>	<b>7408</b>	<b>7676</b>	<b>7534</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>-1.8</b>

### 26.5.6 Petrochemicals

Indian Petrochemical Industry is nearly 2.5% of the global petrochemicals production capacity. There are 15 major raw material producers and 22000 downstream processing units. The domestic raw material production capacity comprises of five naphtha and three gas based cracker complexes for ethylene and four aromatic complexes for xylene. Indian petrochemical Industry capital asset is US\$ 19 billion and processing industry turnover is US\$ 12 billion. It consists of Commodity Polymers, Synthetic Fiber, Synthetic Rubber, Surfactant Intermediates, Intermediates and Building Blocks and Downstream plastic processing Industry. Though potential for growth in demand for petrochemicals exist in view of the significantly lower domestic consumption of polymers compared to the developed countries, the per capita consumption of plastics and synthetic fibres remained stagnant at 4 Kgs and 1.6 Kgs during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

The downstream plastic processing sector is highly labour-intensive which currently provides

employment to 3.3 million people. Domestic industry is extremely fragmented & operating with outdated technology, which is inhibiting its international competitiveness. Imports of plastic products from China and Thailand into India have increased rapidly in recent years due to non-availability of quality plastic products in the country.

In the first four years of the Tenth Plan, the growth rate in production of major petrochemicals was 5.8%. During the period, domestic demand for petrochemicals has significantly slowed down compared to that in the Ninth Plan. The reason for lower growth in production may be due to less demand for domestic downstream processed products, low export demand and stagnancy in growth of per capita consumption of plastics and synthetic fibre. However, there was nearly 16.7% capacity enhancement during 2006-07 over the previous year, mostly in the synthetic fiber and performance plastics segment. This enhanced capacity has increased the growth rate of production to 10.1%. Adequate thrust on new application areas may stimulate this growth further.

**Table 9 Production performance of various sub sectors**

Sector	Production ('000 MT)					Annual Growth(%)	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07/ 2002-03	2006-07/ 2005-06
Synthetic Fibres	1755	1868	1875	1906	2244	6.3	17.7
Polymers	4175	4499	4776	4768	5183	5.6	8.7
Elastomers	82	87	97	110	101	5.3	-8.0
Synth. Detergent Intermediates	447	453	488	555	556	5.6	0.2
Performance Plastics	95	99	113	127	133	8.8	5.0
<b>Total Petrochemicals</b>	<b>6553</b>	<b>7007</b>	<b>7349</b>	<b>7467</b>	<b>8218</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>

A Joint venture project with production capacity of 2.2 Lakh tonne ethylene and 2.8 lakh tonne of polymers was approved by the Government in April 2006 to be set up at Lepetkata, Assam with an investment of Rs. 5460 crores. The project to be known as Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited will be implemented by GAIL India Limited as its lead promoter. A capital subsidy of Rs.2130 crore and feed stock subsidy of Rs.909 crore have been considered to ensure financial viability of the project. It is expected that the investment will attract substantial investment for downstream process industries in the North East and create employment.

The Plan outlay of D/o Chemicals & Petrochemicals for 2006-07 was Rs.156.78 crores, comprising of Rs.131 crores of budgetary support and Rs.25.78 crores of IEBR. The actual expenditure during 2006-07 was Rs.422.67 crores. The Plan outlay for 2007-08 has been kept at Rs.244.40 crores.

### 26.5.7 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

The Indian pharmaceutical industry has demonstrated tremendous progress in terms of infrastructure development, technology base and wide range of products. It is now worth about US \$ 12

billion with volume of exports clocking over US \$ 4.5 billion. The industry has attained capability of producing wide range of bulk drugs of all the major therapeutic groups. Most of the Indian companies maintain international standards in purity, stability and 'SHE' (Safety, Health & Environment protection) and have developed Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) compliant facilities for production of various dosage forms.

The country is almost self-sufficient in respect of formulations. Industrial licensing for most of the drugs and pharmaceutical products has been done away with. The manufacturers are free to produce any drug that is duly approved by the Drug Control Authorities. Similarly, imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals are allowed freely except those in the restricted list. Export of drugs and pharmaceuticals (inclusive of fine chemicals) has shown steady growth during the period 2002-03 to 2006-07. Imports of drugs and pharmaceutical products have been hovering around Rs.1100 to 2900 crores during last five years resulting in significant trade surplus in this sector. However, increase in import of pharmaceuticals was also significant in 2006-07 with nearly 50% growth over 2005-06.

**Table 10**  
**Trade performance**

(Rs. In crore)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Growth (%)	
						2006-07/ 2002-03	2006-07/ 2005-06
Export	6779	7445	9263	10821	14380	20.7	32.9
Import	1152	1150	1303	1945	2914	26.1	49.5

With inherent strength of organic synthesis imbibed with capability of development of cost effective technologies and process engineering, Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is sufficiently geared up not only to meet the challenges faced in the new patent regime but also take advantage of opportunities of increasing access to newer markets through globalization. India has already carved a niche for itself

by being a top generic pharma player.

The new Patent Act in line with the provisions of WTO and TRIPS has underlined the requirement of focus of research & development by domestic industry. Government has been taking several policy initiatives for strengthening R&D activities in pharma sector. The Indian pharma companies coupled with the earlier expertise of reverse engineering are in a

position to develop drugs at a cost lower than international R&D costs owing to low manpower cost, availability of GLP compliant infrastructure and availability of quality scientists.

### 26.5.8 Fertilizer Sector

Domestic fertilizer industry manufactures nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, of the 3 major nutrients N, P & K. The installed capacity of fertilizer industry is 12.26 MMT in terms of Nitrogen and 5.7 MMT in terms of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (as on 1.11.2007). Capacity utilization of the industry during the year 2006-07 is estimated to be 93.96% for nitrogenous and 77.9% for phosphatic fertilizers as against 94.1% for nitrogenous and 74.6% for phosphatic fertilizers respectively in the previous year 2005-06. Consumption of urea has gone up by nearly 2 MMT during 2006-07 compared to 2005-06 after remaining almost stagnant during the previous years.

Both the production and pricing of fertilizer continues to be under the control of Government in order to provide fertilizer to the farmer at reasonable and uniform price across the country. Urea is controlled through new pricing scheme, whereas price concession scheme is for manufacturers/importers of complexes/DAP/MOP. State Governments are responsible for fixing MRP of SSP. The 5 Public Sector Undertakings and one Co-operative sector unit under administrative control of Department of Fertilizer (DoF) contribute nearly 41% of the domestic production of urea in 2006-07.

Department of Fertiliser has developed a web based Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) for timely availability of fertilizers to farmers and proper disbursement of subsidies/concessions. Proper planning and monitoring of various aspects like fertilizer production, quality control, distribution & movement, imports, sales & stocks, Subsidies and concessions can be ascertained through such IT based solutions.

The cost of production of urea from the existing FO/LSHS based ammonia plants is very high as compared to Gas based plants. 'In principle' approval

has been given for conversion of existing four FL/LSHS based plants (3 plants of NFL and 1 plant of GNVFCL) to gas based plants.

Availability of natural gas and its price are major constraints which limit growth of nitrogenous fertilizer industry in the country. With newly found out gas source at KG Basin and other parts of the country, adequate availability of gas to fertilizer industry appears possible. Similarly limited availability of fertilizer grade rock phosphate in the country lead to import in large quantity of rock phosphate for production of phosphoric acid, DAP and complexes. In this scenario setting up of fertilizer units in feedstock/raw material rich countries or forming joint venture may be one of the options to augment supply of fertilizers in the country. Various Phosphatic fertilizers like SSP, MAP and TSP can be produced from inferior grade rock phosphates indigenously available in the country.

Actual Plan expenditure for Department of Fertiliser was Rs. 867.72 crore during 2006-07 and an outlay of Rs. 1038 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

### 26.5.9 Industrial Policy & Promotion

**Growth Centre Scheme (CSS):** Growth Centre Scheme was launched in June, 1988 with an objective of attracting investments in the backward areas of the country. Out of 71 growth centres approved so far, 52 has become functional and land acquisition has been completed in case of 65 growth centres. A total amount of Rs. 558 crore of Central assistance has been released under the schemes since its inception. An evaluation study carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) has observed that the scheme has failed to achieve its objective. A subsequent review of the scheme by National Productivity Council has reaffirmed the same. Accordingly, a view has emerged to discontinue the scheme and it has been decided not to create new growth centres. However, existing growth centres which are in advanced stage of implementation would be provided with GoI share of funding. Release during

2006-07 was Rs.10.15 crore. A provision of Rs.5 crore has been kept for 2007-08 as approved support.

**Transport Subsidy Scheme(CSS):** Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in July, 1971 for promoting industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible area such as States in the North-Eastern Region (including Sikkim), Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and the hill Districts of Uttarakhand. Under the Scheme, subsidy ranging between 50% to 90% is admissible on the transport cost incurred on movement of raw material and finished goods from the designated rail-heads/ ports up to the location of the industrial units(s) and vice-versa for a period of five year from the date of commencement of commercial production. The Scheme has been extended from time to time and is presently extended up to 31.3.2007. Since inception of the scheme till December, 2006, subsidy of Rs.1041.19 crore has been released to the beneficiary States/ UTs/ Nodal Agencies. An interim Impact Assessment Study

indicates mixed results with respect to its effectiveness which are mainly restricted to the states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The scheme requires an early evaluation to decide further continuation. Pending the same, a token provision has been kept for 2007-08.

**North East Industrial Policy Package(CSS):** The new industrial policy for promoting industrialization in the seven north eastern states was announced in December,1997. Various concessions and fiscal incentives offered as part of the package include increased equity contribution of Rs.15 crore in growth centres, enhanced GOI funding in Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC), 100% exemption of excise duty and income tax for 10 years, capital investment subsidy of 15%, interest subsidy of 3% etc. The package is operated through separate subsidy schemes. A separate package with similar subsidies and concessions was also announced in December, 2002 for the State of Sikkim. The amounts disbursed under various subsidy schemes up to December,2007 since inception are given in following Table.

**Table 11**  
**Amounts disbursed under North East Industrial Policy Package**

Scheme	Capital Investment Subsidy	Central Interest Subsidy	Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy
Amount disbursed up to Dec.'07 (Rs.Cr.)	60.50	11.75	4.50

An impact evaluation study of the programme carried out by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services has brought out that the package has been able to attract investment to the tune of Rs.1067.28 crore so far distributed over 681 industrial units. The corresponding employment generation is of the order of 20709 persons. The study has also highlighted that the investment scenario has remained skewed with Assam and Meghalaya attracting the major chunk. Also it underlines non-materialization of any large investments and primacy of excise duty exemption amongst concessions available. It has also suggested to consider extending validity period of the package.

Based on the evaluation study, suitable modifications in the NEIP to make it more effective are already under consideration. Expenditure during 2006-07 was Rs.18.80 crore. An outlay of Rs.90 crore has been earmarked for this package in 2007-08.

### **Package for Special Category States(CSS)**

Two packages of economic incentives for promoting industrialization in the States of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh were announced in 2002-03. These packages aim at attracting investments and using local resources for

local employment in an environment friendly manner for the industrial development. The packages include provision for capital investment subsidy, interest subsidy, insurance subsidy apart from fiscal incentives like excise duty and income tax exemptions and increased contribution in growth centres approved for the beneficiary states. The packages for Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh were valid for 10 years from the date of order i.e. 7.1.2003.

An amount of Rs.77.89 crore has been released to the Nodal Agency under the package for

J&K so far. The package is yet to make significant impact in J&K. As per recent indication, an investment of Rs.128 crore has taken place in the State with employment generation of about 9900 persons. In Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Rs.31.30 crore and Rs.24.91 crore have been disbursed under the package. Interim evaluation tends to suggest that these packages had been able to boost investors' confidence and create favourable environment for industrialization in these states. A summarized picture of profile of investment and employment generation is given in the following table.

**Table 12**  
**Investment and Employment under Package for Special Category States**

State	Investment (Rs.Crore)		Employment (No. Person)	
	Materialized	In Pipeline	Materialized	Likely
Uttarakhand	1173	21500	44000	150,000
Himachal	1600	24513	28600	282,000

The Annual Plan (2007-08) has an outlay of Rs.30 crore for this scheme. The anticipated expenditure was Rs.21.93 crore in 2006-07

### **Industrial Infrastructural Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS)**

With an objective to enhance competitiveness of domestic industry through increased productivity, lower cost of production, improved product quality, increase in global market share through exports and additional employment generation, the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has been implementing its flagship scheme viz. 'Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme' (IIUS). It provides support to create quality infrastructure through public private partnership (PPP) in select functional clusters/ locations having potential to become globally competitive. As many as 26 cluster projects has been approved under IIUS, which are under various stages of implementations by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) formed by the cluster/ industry associations at the individual cluster level. As

per indications available 5 projects are slated for completion in March, 2007 and 17 projects in December, 2007.

The entire allocation of Rs.675 crore for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan has already been committed. Against the provision of Rs. 260 crore for financial year 2006-07, the expenditure during 2006-07 was Rs.222.34 crore. The scheme has evoked good response and is being continued during the Eleventh Plan. Annual Plan(2007-08) has an outlay of Rs.180 crore for the scheme.

### **Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDIP)**

Leather and its products figure within top ten export earners of the country with total value of present production ranging around Rs.25,000 crore and employing about 2.5 million people. Level of export in leather sector has increased from US\$ 1875.21 million in 2002-03 to US\$ 2694.59 million in 2005-06. Although India accounts for processing of 10% of the world's supply of leather, its share in the global

leather trade is only 3%. In fact, in spite of comparative advantages of large endowment of raw hides and skins, large pool of skilled manpower, the sector has failed to realize its real potential because of persistent problems of technical obsolescence, absence of standardization, unorganized marketing chains etc.

Having regard to its significant export growth prospects and employment potential, leather sector has been identified as one of the thrust sector with specific focus initiatives in the National Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09). Further, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has identified leather as a priority sector requiring suitable interventions in mission mode to realize its growth potential. Side by side, an Inter-Ministerial Committee under chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission has been constituted to analyze strengths and weaknesses of domestic leather industry for devising a comprehensive strategy for its development. The Committee would also look into the areas of sustainability of raw material base and supply chain as well as on technology needs of the sector.

Keeping in view the significance of leather sector, a new initiative viz., 'Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP)' was launched during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan with an approved outlay of Rs. 400 crore. The ILDP comprised of two separate schemes viz. Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) and Infrastructure Strengthening of Leather Sector (ISLS) with outlays of Rs.290 crore and Rs.110 crore respectively. The former provides assistance to the extent of 20-30% for plant and machinery required for modernization and technical up-gradation in all the segments of leather industry. The other scheme was for providing infrastructure facilities and capacity building including training and skill development in the leather sector. It has various components such as leather (tannery) complex, footwear complex, footwear component park, leather goods park, non-leather footwear complex, human resource development, support to rural artisans, global bench marking etc. The actual expenditure for 2006-07 under IDLS was Rs 61 crore and an outlay of Rs.

78 crore has been provided for the year 2007-08.

### **26.5.10 Information Technology Hardware & Electronics**

India has the tremendous potential to develop and manufacture Electronics/IT Hardware for the global markets and gain higher global share besides meeting the country's future requirement in the converging areas of information, communication and entertainment. The \$235 billion worldwide semiconductor industry is the key driver for most advanced technologies in the world today. It is central to the \$1300 billion global electronics industry and is also the key enabler for the fast emerging nanotechnology and bio-technology markets.

As a result of various initiatives taken by the Government to make India a manufacturing destination and also due to the tremendous growth of telecom sector, India is now very high on the agenda of several leading global Electronics and IT hardware manufacturers as their next destinations. To capitalize on the growth potential, in the last two and half years, a number of reputed companies in Electronics/IT Telecom hardware manufacturing are coming forward to invest in the country. These include world renowned MNCs like Nokia, Motorola, FoxConn, Flextronics, Aspcorn, Samsung, LG, Elcoteq, Ericsson, Alcatel, Tessolve, Telcordia, DELL. Majority of such investments relate to production of mobiles/mobile parts where excise duty has been brought to zero. Further, the SEZs are attracting investments in view of variable tax regime.

The time has come to provide a special treatment and level playing field to give a boost to the Electronics and IT Hardware manufacturing sector and to create an ecosystem for this sunrise industry. For this purpose, the Department of Information Technology had prepared "A Discussion Paper on the Conceptual Policy Framework to Promote Growth of Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing Industry" in consultation with the stakeholders. A Task Force

was set up by the PMO to promote growth of electronics/IT hardware manufacturing industry.

Imports in Electronics/IT Hardware sector is progressively increasing. The current growth rate of hardware market is 18%, against average production growth of only 12%. The demand of hardware during 2005-06 was of the order of US\$ 27 billion, whereas the production was US\$ 12.7 billion. The gap of US\$ 14.3 billion was met through imports. In the coming years, the demand for hardware will grow at 30% reaching US\$ 320 billion by 2015 (compared to the present rate of growth of 18%). The demand for hardware will be fuelled by the high growth rate of the Indian economy, aspirations of the younger generation and the large middle class in India with increasing disposable incomes.

The IT hardware sector is the first sector hit by the zero customs duty regime, as a result of implementation of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) of the WTO. Accordingly, the customs duty on the entire specified 217 Tariff lines is zero w.e.f. 1.3.2005. Discussions are underway in the WTO for gradually reducing the tariffs of all non-agricultural goods with the final objective of elimination of the tariffs. Moreover, India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Preferential Trading Agreement (PTA) with a number of countries/trading blocks and more negotiations are underway. In this scenario, it is all the more essential that the indigenous

hardware sector not only survives the competition but is able to grow, since it will be a test case for other manufacturing industries/sectors. In order to be competitive with the ASEAN Countries and China, it is essential that the Electronic/IT hardware industry is provided a level playing field.

In view of above, the Government has identified growth of Electronics and IT Hardware manufacturing sector as a thrust area. In order to address the concerns of manufacturing sector, in general and IT Hardware, in particular, the Government has set up National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council.

### **Achievements in 2006-07 : Hardware Production**

Consumer Electronics sector achieved a production level of Rs. 20,000 crore in 2006-07 as compared to Rs. 18000 crore in the year 2005-06 thus achieving a growth of 11%. This sector has contributed more than 35% of hardware production. The production of Industrial electronics goods has been to the tune of Rs.7500 crore. The production of computers was of the order of Rs. 11,000 crores. In nutshell, the trends of IT hardware production has been given in Table 13 below. It may be observed that during 2006-07, IT hardware products registered a growth of 16% over 2005-06.

**Table 13  
Production of the IT Hardware**

	<b>(Rs. crore)</b>					
<b>Item</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07*</b>
Consumer Electronics	12,700	13,800	15,200	16,800	18,000	20,000
Industrial Electronics	4,500	5,550	6,100	8,300	8,800	10,400
Computers	3,550	4,250	6,800	8,800	10,800	12,800
Communication and Strategic Electronics	4,500	4,800	5,350	4,800	7,000	9,500
Components	1,800	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,200	4,500
	5,700	6,600	7,600	8,800	8,800	8,800
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>32,750</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>66,000</b>

\*estimated

NA - Not Available

## Hardware Export

The Hardware Export has registered a growth of 20% in 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05 and 18% in 2006-07 as compared to 2005-06. This

necessitates creation of infrastructure for Electronics Hardware in the country for improving export performance. The table 14 below depicts the segment wise export between 2001-07.

**Table 14**  
**IT Hardware Export**

(Rs. crore)						
Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Consumer Electronics	700	750	825	1150	2,000	1,500
Industrial Electronics	950	1,400	1,515	1,500	2,300	3,000
Computers	1,800	550	1,440	1,200	1,025	1,500
Communication and Broadcast Equipment	150	500	165	350	500	650
Components	2,200	2,400	3,755	3,800	3,800	5,850
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>9,625</b>	<b>12,500</b>

## Annual Plan 2007-08

Major initiatives taken to promote IT Hardware and Electronics Manufacturing in 2007-08 are as follows:

### Special Incentive Package Scheme for Semiconductor Fabrication and Micro and Nanotechnology Manufacture Industry:

The Government has also accorded approval to the Special Incentive Package Scheme in 2006 to attract investments for setting up semiconductor fabrication and other micro and nanotechnology manufacture industries in India. The incentive would be 20% of the capital expenditure if the units are set up in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs). For units set up outside SEZ, the incentive would be 25% of the capital expenditure plus exemption from countervailing duty (CVD). 'FAB units' with threshold Net Present Value (NPV) investment of Rs. 2500 crore would be covered by the Special Incentive Package Scheme. For other units in the eco-system, there would be a threshold NPV investment of Rs. 1000 crore. The details to implement the scheme are being finalized.

The main objectives of the proposed package of incentives for the Electronics/IT Hardware

Manufacturing Sector are as follows:

- To make the industry globally competitive
- To attract more FDI in the industry
- To bring down the prices of the end products
  - To bring down the production cost
  - To increase volumes to take advantage of economies and efficiencies of scale
- To increase the demand
- To compensate for disabilities until the basic infrastructure constraints that the nation faces are removed and
- To move towards total taxation level of 12-15% over a period of 3 years.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes. Sales from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to SEZs are being treated as physical export.

## 26.5.11 Biotechnology Industry

Biotechnology industry in India is in its early stage of development. In view of its importance and growth potential, there is an emergent need for infrastructure development, encouraging new technology initiatives and creating enabling conditions



for facilitating investments in the sector. For facilitating infrastructure development, Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is already implementing a Central Sector Scheme i.e. 'Setting up of Biotechnology Incubators, Pilot Level Facilities and Biotech Parks' with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 54 crores during Tenth Plan. Six Biotech parks in states like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are being funded through this scheme and are presently at various stages of implementation.

Biotechnology has vast potential for commercialization in various areas like agriculture, human and animal health, diagnostics, and industrial products. In order to encourage new initiatives DBT has initiated scheme Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) with special emphasis to encourage smaller business houses to increase their R&D capabilities. This scheme will be a vehicle to accelerate and induce private participation by implementation through PPP mode. Support would be provided to both pre and post concept stages of the innovation process. 71 proposals are under consideration of Apex committee of SIBRI. The actual expenditure during 2006-07 on account of I&M sector activities/schemes under DBT was Rs. 19.63 crore. An outlay of Rs. 63 crore has been provisioned for 2007-08.

### 26.5.12 Textile Industry

The Indian Textiles Industry with its large and diverse raw material base (third largest producer of cotton, fifth largest producer of Man-Made Fibre and Yarn) accounts for 14% of our total industrial production and approximately 15% share in country's export basket (US \$ 18.7 billion, imports being to the tune of US \$ 2.8 billion during 2006-07 (P)). The Sector next only to Agriculture is the main source of employment in the country with almost 35 million people employed directly (total 93 million). Textiles Industry has 4% share of GDP, accounts for 18% of industrial employment.

Indian Textiles Industry has some inherent strengths like:

- Tradition in Textiles and long operating experience
- Large & growing domestic market.
- Strong raw material base.
- Production across entire textile value chain.
- Stable, low-risk economy, safe for business growth.

India is considered as the second most preferred destination for major global retailers due to its strength of vertical and horizontal integration- low wages, globally competitive spinning industry, flexible production system, strong presence in entire textile value chain from raw-material to finished goods and diverse design base. The catalysts 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 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2004.

The problem which the Textiles Industry faces include highly fragmented Garment Industry, structural weaknesses in weaving and processing (only 2.24% shuttleless looms are in place as against world average of 16.87% and China as 22.64%), highly fragmented and technologically backward Textile Processing Sector, rigid labour laws, particularly for Garment Sector being seasonal in nature, inadequate capacity of the domestic textiles machinery manufacturing sector, big demand and supply gap in the training facilities in the textiles sector, infrastructural bottlenecks in terms of power, utility, road transport etc. Considering the strength of the textile sector and its potential for export and employment creation, the impediments have to be addressed especially for increasing FDI in the textile sector.

The Textiles Industry is targeted to grow at 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%, create additional employment of 12 million people, state-of-the-art manufacturing capacities for international excellence, policy environment to encourage investment in innovation and technology upgradation, enhancement of productivity, quality upgradation in the value chain and to develop India as a hub of quality, cost effectiveness and niche

products.

## Growth Parameters

As per the Report of the Working Group on Textiles & Jute Industry for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) the various sectors of the textile sector are projected to grow as indicated in the following Table (No. 15)

**Table-15**  
**Segment Growth Parameters**

	Unit	2002-03	2005-06	2011-12
		Achievements		Projected Production*
Fibre	Bn. Kg.	0.91	0.97	7.67
Yarn	Bn. Kg.	4.18	4.64	8.68
Fabric	Bn. Sq. Mtrs.	41.97	49.58	194.60
Garments	Bn. Pieces	4.10	7.85	18.97
Per capita availability	Sq. Mtrs.	31.37	36.10	62.23

\* Source: Report of the Working Group on Textiles & Jute Industry for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012)

## Textile Exports

Textiles exports have registered strong growth in the Post Quota period, increasing from US \$ 14.03 billion in 2004-05 to US \$ 17.52 billion in 2005-06 recording a growth of 24.90%. Textile exports witnessed a growth of 6.82% (Y-O-Y) in Dollar terms and 9.26% in Rupee terms during the year 2006-07. As per the latest available data sourced from DGCIS, textile exports have declined by 2.90% during April - December '07 in rupee terms as against 12.68% Y-O-Y growth during April - December '06. Similarly, in Dollar terms, during April - December '07, Y-O-Y growth is 9.33% as against 9.27% in April - December '06. The decline in growth rate of exports is attributed to appreciation of rupee against dollar. The ready-made garments account for approx. 43% of the textile exports. The Industry expects exports to grow upto US \$ 55 billion by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12).

## Plan Schemes

As a result of the various policy initiatives taken during the Tenth Plan namely launching of the **Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)**, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has resulted increase in yield to 470 Kg per hectare in the year 2005-06 as against the projected figure of 420 Kg per hectare by the terminal year of Tenth Five Year Plan. Research & Development activities for higher yielding seeds including BT and other hybrid seeds, favourable agro climatic conditions and transfer of technology have contributed significantly to the increase in cotton productivity. TMC has also reduced the contamination of cotton. 90% of the targets for MM-III and MM-IV i.e. development of market yards and modernization of Ginning & Pressing factories have been achieved, as the proposals which will be sanctioned during 2006-07 may take another 1-2 years from their respective dates after approval to

complete the project work and be eligible to receive the TMC share. Further, the remaining 25 market yards and 100 Ginning & Pressing factories may be sanctioned during 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.60 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS):** TUFS facilitates investment in technology upgradation and modernisation of Textiles and Jute Industries. As on 31.03.2007, cumulative project of Rs.93,447 crore has been approved under TUFS since the launch of the scheme, against which projects worth Rs.86,026 crore have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs.27,449 crore have been disbursed.. TUFS has induced investments in various segments of the textile sector like Spinning (34%), Composite (26%), Processing (12%), weaving (9.5%) and Garmenting (4.27%) etc. The growth of TUFS has been significant during the last two years, registering a growth of 317% and 125% over the previous years. These segments account for about 82% of the amount disbursed. An outlay of Rs. 945 crore (BE), and Rs. 1185 crore (RE) has been provided for Annual Plan 2007-08. The Scheme has been extended over the entire Eleventh Plan period within the Plan Outlay and a review is to be undertaken in 2009-10. The Scheme requires an evaluation by an independent agency.

**Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP):** SITP was launched in 2005 to neutralize the weakness of fragmentation in the various sub-sectors of textiles value chain and to address non-availability of quality infrastructure. The scheme provides world-class infrastructure on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model to the textile industry to set up and consolidate existing textile units in clusters. The earlier two schemes namely Apparel Park for Exports and Textile Center Infrastructure Development Scheme were restructured into SITP. From initial indicators the scheme has been a huge success. A total of 30 Parks have already been approved and are expected to be developed by March, 2009. The scheme will provide the Industry with world class infrastructure facilities for setting up Textile Units. These Parks would incorporate facilities for spinning, sizing, texturing,

weaving, processing, apparels and embellishments. The estimated project cost (for common infrastructure and common facilities) is Rs.2428.33 crore of which Government assistance under the scheme would be Rs.866 crore. The estimated investment in these Parks would be Rs.13,445 crore and the estimated annual production would be Rs.19,200 crore. Estimated employment generation would be around 5 lakhs (direct/indirect). An outlay of Rs.450 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2007-08.

**Jute Technology Mission:** 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. Jute is a bio-degradable and eco-friendly commodity. Production of Jute goods has declined from 15.8 lakh MT in 2005-06 to 15.2 lakh MT during 2006-07. Against the cumulated export target of US \$ 634.52 million for the entire Tenth Five Year Plan, actual export for the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan was US \$ 960 million. The protection given to jute growers as well as Jute Industry is unique especially after the promulgation of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, whereby 30-40% of the jute production is absorbed by Food Corporation of India and other State Government Agencies. The Jute Industry will have to take a view on such continued protection and subsidies and take alternative steps to ensure the continuity and growth of this sector.

Jute Technology Mission will be formally launched in this Plan period aiming at a holistic improvement of this sector and sustaining itself independently in the years to come. An outlay of Rs.80 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2007-08.

## Plan Allocation

During 2006-07, BE allocation of Rs.1349.50 crore (Textile Industries and VSE Sectors taken

together) was increased to Rs.1629.50 crore at RE level. The Plan outlay for 2007-08 has been fixed at Rs.2243 crore (Rs.670 crore for VSE and Rs.1573 crore for Textile/consumer Industry). Total expenditure till 31.03.2008 was of Rs. 2212.49. The new initiatives for Annual Plan 2007-08 include Brand

Promotion, HRD, Technical Textiles, Textiles Engineering Industry, Common Compliance Code, Fashion Hubs and Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme etc. for which Rs.10 crore has been proposed for these new schemes.

## Annexure 8.1.1

## Ministry/Department under Industry Division

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07)				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	385.63	499.98	-	499.98	449.51	500.00	-	500.00
2	Ministry of Textiles	1102.69	1349.50	-	1349.50	1414.44	2243.00	-	2243.00
3	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	32.09	131.00	25.78	156.78	422.68	209.00	35.40	244.40
4	Department of Fertiliser	743.12	98.81	886.22	985.03	867.72	45.00	992.96	1037.96
5	Ministry of Steel	1194.42	45.00	3172.3	3217.3	1847.93	65.00	6137.7	6202.7
6	Department of Heavy Industry	663.41	450.00	910.22	1360.22	1165.5	450.00	1126.37	1576.37
7	Department of Public Enterprises	30.00	31.50	-	31.50	31.20	10.00	-	10.00
8	Department of Consumer Affairs	90.00	163.00	-	163.00	138.18	213.00	-	213.00
9	Ministry of corporate Affairs	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	47.00	-	47.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4241.36</b>	<b>2768.79</b>	<b>4994.52</b>	<b>7763.31</b>	<b>6337.16</b>	<b>3782.00</b>	<b>8292.43</b>	<b>12074.43</b>

## Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Actual Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Computerisation (Secretariat Economic Service)	0.87	1.00		1.00	1.62	0.00		0.00
2	International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing (ICAMT)	0.00	0.50		0.50	0.00	0.00		0.00
3	Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI)	5.15	5.50		5.50	5.50	11.00		11.00
4	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI)	2.50	3.00		3.00	2.56	4.00		4.00
5	National Institute of Design (NID)	13.00	11.00		11.00	13.50	20.00		20.00
6	National Council for Cement and Building material (NCCBM)	3.00	3.50		3.50	1.75	5.00		5.00
7	Indian Ruber Manufacturers Association (IRMRA)	3.22	2.00		2.00	2.78	3.00		3.00
8	Indian Leather Dev.Programme (ILDLP)	31.02	75.00		75.00	64.55	78.00		78.00
9	Investment Promotion Activities / IC&JV	4.58	17.00		17.00	4.71	9.00		9.00
10	Quality Council of India	0.25	0.50		0.50	0.50	2.40		2.40
11	Strengthening of Infrastructure and TMR/Geographical Indications registry	1.60	7.59		7.59	7.05	30.00		30.00
12	Patent Offices Modernisation	17.30	16.00		16.00	14.55			
13	Upgradation of Department of Explosives, Nagpur	0.72	2.33		2.33	2.27	2.00		2.00
14	Research Studies (Economic Adviser , Office,Tariff Comm., Survey of Boiler)	1.57	1.93		1.93	1.27	0.00		0.00
15	Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (old)	0.46	0.20		0.20	0.14	0.00		0.00
16	National Productivity Council (NPC)	4.57	2.50		2.50	2.24	3.00		3.00
17	Package for special category states, J&K *	25.00	10.93		10.93	21.93	30.00		30.00
18	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme(IIUS)	124.97	260.00		260.00	222.34	180.00		180.00
19	Technology Upgradation / Moderanisation Scheme	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.01	0.00		0.00
20	Transport Subsidy Scheme	97.09	40.00		40.00	40.00	1.00		1.00
21	Growth Centre Scheme	26.48	14.95		14.95	10.15	5.00		5.00
22	NEIP including Growth Center of NE	16.13	9.04		9.04	18.80	90.00		90.00
23	O/o Salt Commissioner	5.00	5.5		5.5	10.50	20.60		20.60
24	NMCC (New Scheme for 2005-06)	1.15	5.00		5.00	0.79	5.00		5.00
25	Infrastructure in East & NER	0.00	1.01		1.01	0.00	0.00		0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385.63</b>	<b>499.98</b>		<b>499.98</b>	<b>449.51</b>	<b>500.00</b>		<b>500.00</b>

## Annexure 8.1.3

## Ministry of Textiles

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
<b>A. Village &amp; Small Industry</b>									
1	Handloom	192.89	185.00		185.00	195.67	315.00		315.00
2	Powerloom	5.51	8.00		8.00	4.73	10.00		10.00
3	Sericulture	131.41	142.00		142.00	125.90	110.00		110.00
4	Handicrafts	97.24	110.00		110.00	99.28	220.00		220.00
5	Wool & Wollens	6.04	5.00		5.00	6.75	15.00		15.00
	<b>Sub Total(A)</b>	<b>433.09</b>	<b>450.00</b>		<b>450.00</b>	<b>432.33</b>	<b>670.00</b>		<b>670.00</b>
<b>B. Large &amp; Medium Industry</b>									
6	NIFT	25.00	11.00		11.00	13.00	20.00		20.00
7	NCJD	7.25				-	-		-
8	JMDC	1.35	9.00		9.00	9.00	-		-
9	R&D including TRAs	0.73	1.00		1.00	-	2.00		2.00
10	Export Promotion Study	0.37	1.00		1.00	0.26	1.00		1.00
11	Cotton Technology Mission	40.00	100.00		100.00	25.00	60.00		60.00
12	Sectt. Economic Serv.	0.61	1.00		1.00	0.66			
13	Apparel Park	39.42	-		-	-	-		-
14	Infrastructural development	39.06	-		-	-	-		-
15	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks	27.69	209.00		209.00	101.55	450.00		450.00
16	Technical Textile						1.00		1.00
17	SJDF	1.13	5.50		5.50	-	-		-
18	TUFS	484.99	550.00		550.00	827.64	945.00		945.00
19	Jute Technology Mission	0.0	7.00		7.00	-	80.00		80.00
20	Institute of Tex. Management	2.00	5.00		5.00	5.00	5.00		5.00
21	Brand Promotion						5.00		5.00
22	Foreign Investment Promotion						0.50		0.50
23	Testilpolis						0.50		0.50
24	Fashion Hub						1.00		1.00
25	Common Compliance code						0.50		0.50
26	Human Resource Development						0.50		0.50
27	Textile Engg. Industry						1.00		1.00
	<b>Sub Total(B)</b>	<b>669.60</b>	<b>899.50</b>		<b>899.50</b>	<b>982.11</b>	<b>1573.00</b>		<b>1573.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>1102.69</b>	<b>1349.50</b>		<b>1349.50</b>	<b>1414.44</b>	<b>2243.00</b>		<b>2243.00</b>

## Annexure 8.1.4

## Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07)				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Support to Existing PSUs on Project Basis	19.12	43.15	25.28	68.43	372.36	30.01	35.40	65.41
2	Support to Existing Autonomous Bodies on Project Basis	12.29	83.87	3.19	83.87	48.56	93.67	-	93.67
3	Assam Gas	0.0	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	60.52	-	60.52
4	Chemicals Promotion & Development Scheme (CPDS)	0.27	2.00	-	2.00	0.91	3.10	-	3.10
5	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	0.11	0.22	-	0.22	0.13	0.40	-	0.40
6	Pharmaceutical Research & Development Programme (PRDP)	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	0.25		-	
7	Secretariat/IT	0.05	0.50	-	0.50	0.47	2.00	-	2.00
8	New Schemes		1.00	-	1.00	0.00	19.30	-	19.30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.09</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>25.28</b>	<b>156.30</b>	<b>422.68</b>	<b>209.00</b>	<b>35.40</b>	<b>244.40</b>



## Annexure 8.1.5

## Department of Fertilisers

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
<b>1. Support to Existing PSUs on Project Basis</b>									
1.1	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL)	0.14		1.50	1.50	2.92		0.14	0.14
1.2	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	15.00		15.00	
1.3	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	37.49	40.86		40.86	40.86	4.50		4.50
1.4	Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL)	9.49	9.00		9.00	9.00	9.00		9.00
1.5	National Fertilisers Limited (NFL)	42.21		59.02	59.02	407.00		477.91	477.91
1.6	Projects Development India Limited (PDIL)	0.49		2.00	2.00	1.50		2.50	2.50
1.7	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF)	168.42		237.70	237.70	304.40		302.41	302.41
1.8	FCI, HFC & PPCL	-					3.00		3.00
1.9	Capital Subsidy for Conversion of 4 existing FO/LSHS plants to NG/LNG	-					5.00		5.00
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>298.24</b>	<b>79.86</b>	<b>300.22</b>	<b>380.08</b>	<b>795.68</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>782.96</b>	<b>819.46</b>
2. Support to Existing Co-operatives on Project Basis : KRIBHCO									
		427.99		586.00	586.00	65.00		210.00	210.00
3. Others (Rainfed Farming Project, S&T & Management & Information Technology)									
		16.89	18.95		18.95	7.04	8.50		8.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>743.12</b>	<b>98.81</b>	<b>886.22</b>	<b>985.03</b>	<b>867.72</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>992.96</b>	<b>1037.96</b>

## Ministry of Steel

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Actual Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
<b>1.</b>	<b>Support to existing PSU's Industry sector</b>								
1.1	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(FSNL)	19.35	0.00	11.80	11.80	14.15	0.00	12.00	12.00
1.2	Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL)	0.78	0.00	5.00	5.00	1.38	0.00	5.00	5.00
1.3	Steel Authority of India Ltd SAIL)	812.70	0.00	1275.00	1275.00	1150.00	0.00	2641.00	2641.00
1.4	Bharat Refractories Ltd.(BRL)	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1.5	Rasshtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.(RINL)	160.94	0.00	1452.00	1452.00	421.62	0.00	3056.70	3056.70
1.6	Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.(MSTC)	4.30	0.00	5.00	5.00	4.30	0.00	5.00	5.00
1.7	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.(HSCL)	0.00	7.0	0.00	7.00	7.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1.8	Metallurgical Consultants Ltd. (MECON)	8.28	30.0	0.00	30.00	31.73	63.00	3.00	66.00
1.9	Research & Technology Mission	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1006.65</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>2748.8</b>	<b>2792.8</b>	<b>1637.18</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>5722.7</b>	<b>5787.7</b>
	<b>Mineral Sector</b>								
1.10	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company (KIOCL)	31.28	0.00	200.00	200.00	19.99	0.00	75.00	75.00
1.11	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	121.28	0.00	150.00	150.00	112.75	0.00	250.00	250.00
1.12	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL)	25.97	0.00	48.50	48.50	64.01	0.00	65.00	65.00
1.13	Bird Group of Companies	9.24	1.00	25.00	26.00	14.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>187.77</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>423.5</b>	<b>424.5</b>	<b>210.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>415</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1194.42</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>3172.3</b>	<b>3217.3</b>	<b>1847.93</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>6137.7</b>	<b>6202.7</b>

## Annexure 8.1.7

## Department of Heavy Industry

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Support to existing Public	386.09	37.58	812.82	850.40	966.18	5.28	796.37	801.65
2	Lump Sum Provision for AMR	7.00	10.00		10.00	4.25	25.00		25.00
3	Provision for projects/ schemes for the benefit of the North East region and Sikkim	38.87	45.09		45.09	6.78	100.00		100.00
4	Secretariat, Economic services	2.08	4.50		4.50	2.47	1.4		1.4
5	Testing Facilities for Automobile	181.00	200.00		200.00	130.00	200		200.00
6	Coal Gasification	0.67	0.01		0.01		0.01	330.00	330.01
7	Revival/Restructuring of PSEs	47.7	87.82		87.82	55.83	98.31		98.31
8	BEML	0.00	65.00	97.40	162.40				
9	Capital Goods						20.00		20.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>663.41</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>910.22</b>	<b>1360.22</b>	<b>1165.5</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>1126.37</b>	<b>1576.37</b>

## Annexure 8.1.8

## Department of Public Enterprises

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Retaining/Redeployment of Rationalised employees of Central PSUs + IT funds	30.00	31.50	-	31.50	31.20	10.00	-	10.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>31.20</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.00</b>

## Annexure 8.1.9

## Department of Consumer Affair

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07)				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Consumer Protection including Publicity	79.09	140.50		140.50	127.17			
2	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission+ dispute redressal agencies	0.00				0.00			
3	Forward market commission	1.25	3.00		3.00	0.00	20.00		20.00
4	Weights and Measures	3.31	11.25		11.25	6.78	18.00		18.00
5	National Test House	5.35	6.50		6.50	4.62	25.00		25.00
6	Bureau of Indian Standards	0.00				0.00	12.00		12.00
7	Information Technology	0.50	0.75		0.75	0.00	0.00		0.00
8	Gold Hall Marking	0.50	1.00		1.00	0.01	4.00		4.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>163.00</b>		<b>163.00</b>	<b>138.18</b>	<b>213.00</b>		<b>213.00</b>

## Annexure 8.1.10

## Ministry of Corporate Affairs

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Project	Annual Plan (2005-06) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2006-07)				Annual Plan (2007-08)		
			GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expend	GBS	IEBR	Total Outlay
1	Setting up of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	47.00		47.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>47.00</b>		<b>47.00</b>

## 26.6 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

26.6.1 The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) include khadi, village & cottage enterprises, handlooms, handicrafts, powerlooms, sericulture, wool and coir industries. Besides food processing industries is also covered in the MSME sector. All these sub-sectors play an important role in manufacturing and services both as producers of consumer goods and providers of services. The MSME Sector is a dynamic and vibrant sector of the economy and is often the only source of livelihood in remote places of the country. It continues to be one of the largest sectors of employment generation acting as instruments of inclusive growth and engages majority of women. The sector has made substantial contribution to the economy as manifested in terms of production, growth rate, employment and exports.

26.6.2 Indicative physical targets and achievements in respect of production, employment and exports by the MSE sector are given in Annexure I. Details are discussed sector wise in subsequent paragraphs. Plan outlays and expenditure for 2004-05 (Actual), 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in Annexure II. A large number of promotional and developmental schemes for providing technical and consultancy services to the MSME sector through a network of organizations are under implementation by the Ministry of MSME through the Office of DC (MSME).

26.6.3 Keeping in line with the declaration in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) and to facilitate the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which has come into force from 16<sup>th</sup> June 2006. The said Act while enabling the classification of manufacturing and service enterprises into micro, small and medium enterprises also enables the Government to initiate measures for their promotion and development including the initiation of different

schemes and programmes, credit facilities, preference for procurement of goods produced and services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises, measures to check delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises, etc. The MSMED Act, 2006, also provides the framework for the constitution of the National Board for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises under the chairmanship of the Minister (MSME) as the Apex Consultative Body, besides the constitution of an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (MSME) with specific tasks and functions.

26.6.4 While recognizing globally acceptable terminology of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, the Act defines Medium Enterprises as the next step for the evolution of Small Enterprises with higher investment to enable the enterprises to reap the benefits of economies of scale. The Act obliterates the earlier non-statutory two-staged process of registration of Micro and Small Enterprises and replaces it with filing of a simplified Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM). Filing of EM is optional for micro and small enterprises and also for medium service enterprises, while it is mandatory for medium manufacturing enterprises. To encourage bringing of new technology and machinery based on recent technologies and to increase and enable the enterprises (both manufacturing and service to grow from micro to small to medium enterprise) the limit of investment in plant and machinery has been raised from Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crore and that for manufacturing medium enterprises the investment limit has been capped at Rs.10 crore. Similarly, service enterprises have for the first time been classified as micro, small and medium service enterprises, having investment limit in equipment not exceeding Rs.10 lakh, Rs.2 crore and Rs.5 crore respectively.

26.6.5 In view of the lowering of tariffs, opening up of the economy and changing economic scenario resulting in increased domestic and global competition, the emphasis is on technological upgradation, measures to facilitate production of high quality products with low cost, easy access to credit, good governance, interlinkages and congenial industrial atmosphere to

enable the sector to develop and grow. To improve linkages between MSME and non-MSME, induce foreign direct investment (FDI) and coordination and cooperation with international MSMEs, the provision of having 24% equity cap (both for foreign and domestic industries) has been done away with. To have inclusive growth in the MSME sector, the promotional schemes and programmes are proposed to be addressed in the cluster mode.

26.6.6 Further 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 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2007. The said Package, inter alia, 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, strengthening of Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 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.* As a special provision for north-east minorities, the cover under the credit guarantee scheme has been raised from 75% to 80% irrespective of loan size, and the one time guarantee fees has been reduced from 1.5% to 0.75%.

26.6.7 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 Programmes (NMCP) was announced in the Budget-2006-07 for implementation by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). NMCP has ten components/

schemes including schemes for promotion of ICT, mini tool room, design clinics and marketing support for SMEs. Implementation will be in the PPP mode.

26.6.8 According to present guidelines, MSEs are availing credit from banks/Fis for working capital/term-loan under priority sector lending, for which 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.82,492 crore and Rs.1,04,703 crore at the end of March, 2006 and March, 2007 respectively. Advances to micro enterprises stood at Rs.44,311 crore at the end of March, 2007 constituting 42.3% of the total MSEs advances. It has been noted that the share of credit to MSE sector as percentage of NBC has been coming down year after year. For instance, the share was around 14.6% in 2000 which came down to 8.1% and 8.0% at the end of March, 2006 and March, 2007 respectively. 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. 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 2006-07, 19 Public Sector Banks have achieved the minimum stipulated target of 20% year-on-year growth in MSE credit.

26.6.9 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 (CGFTMSE). The lending institutions are paying to the Trust a one-time guarantee fee of 1.5 per cent (0.75% for loans to borrowers in North Eastern

Region) and a service fee of 0.75 per cent per annum of the credit facility sanctioned to the borrower. The corpus for this scheme stood at Rs.1,584.05 crore at the end of December 2007. So far, sixty-two institutions, comprising of 28 Public Sector Banks, 13 Private Sector Banks, 18 Regional Rural Banks and NSIC, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation and SIDBI have become member lending institutions of CGFTMSE under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Scheme and are providing credit to MSEs. Cumulatively, 87099 proposals have been approved for guarantee cover for aggregate credit of Rs.2,402.50 crore up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 under the Scheme. 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. Advances to MSEs operated/managed by women stood at Rs.5,968.51 crore at the end of March, 2007, constituting for 5.7% of the total MSEs advances.

26.6.10 The 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' (MSEs), inter-alia, contained a proposal for providing financial support to the MSE Associations for their capacity building and for strengthening of data base. From February, 2007, a modest beginning in this regard has been made which needs to be carried forward during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Further, under the Package the proposal for conduct of quinquennial Census and Annual Sample Surveys for the MSE sector has also been approved. Necessary preparation in this regard has already been initiated and it is expected to launch the Fourth All India Census for the MSME Sector during 2007-08.

26.6.11 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 3,329 number of MSEs have been benefited up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007. The amount of subsidy disbursed to the MSEs is about Rs.104 crore. This is a priority Scheme for the Ministry of MSME and is likely to be continued during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This Scheme is expected to facilitate the strategy for modernization and technical upgradation of the MSME sector during the Eleventh Plan. The Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs) scheme has been subsumed with the Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme.

### **National Small Industries Corporation Ltd**

26.6.12 National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC)'s mission is to promote, aid and foster the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country. NSIC carries forward its mission to assist micro, small and medium enterprises with a set of specially tailored schemes designed to put them in a competitive and advantageous position. Marketing Assistance Scheme and Performance & Credit Rating Scheme of the Government are two Plan Schemes being implemented through NSIC in the current financial year for the benefit of micro and small enterprises. 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 under Marketing Assistance Scheme. NSIC also helps small enterprises to participate in International/national exhibitions/trade fairs at the subsidized rates to exhibit and market their products.

26.6.13 NSIC has also been implementing the performance and credit rating scheme which is aimed to create awareness amongst micro and small enterprises about the strength and weakness of their existing operations and to provide them an opportunity to enhance their organisational strength and credit worthiness. The rating under the scheme serves as a

trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and credit worthiness of the micro and small enterprises. An independent rating by an accredited rating agency has a good acceptance from the banks/financial institutions, customers/buyers and vendors. The rating fee to be paid by the micro and small enterprises is subsidized by the government for the first year rating and that is subject to maximum of 75% of the fee or Rs.40,000/- whichever is less.

26.6.14 In addition to the above, NSIC has devised a number of schemes to provide marketing support, credit support, technology support and other support services to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). These schemes are: (a) Raw Material Assistance Scheme under which NSIC has made arrangements with bulk manufacturers for procuring raw material at a reasonable price for distribution

amongst MSMEs; (b) NSIC, forms consortia of units manufacturing the same products, thereby easing out marketing problems of MSMEs; (c) NSIC operates a Single Point Registration Scheme under the Government Purchase Programme, wherein the registered micro and small enterprises get purchase preference in Government Purchase Programme; exemption from payment of Earnest Money Deposit etc; (d) NSIC facilitates to meet the credit requirement of MSMEs through tie up arrangements with banks.; (e) NSIC also offers MSMEs support services such as advising them on application of new techniques, material testing facilities through accredited laboratories, setting up incubator centre for small enterprise establishment etc. Performance of NSIC during April, 2007 to December, 2007 has been as under:

S.No.	Schemes	Annual Target (Nos.)	Achievements
1.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	05	06
	Trade Fairs/Exhibitions Organisation	45	42
	Participation	15	07
	Buyer Seller Meets	150	293
	Intensive CampaignsMarketing Promotion Seminars	150	142
2.	Performance & Credit Rating Scheme	3000	2500

### Khadi and Village Industries

26.6.15 Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector covers village/rural industries and production of khadi. KVI sector mainly helps in improving the economic and social conditions of the unprivileged sections of the rural population with emphasis on agricultural production and relocated activities like manufacturing and providing services under the non-farm sector, promoting productive employment opportunities. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been identified as one of the major organizations in the decentralized sector for generating sustainable rural non-farm employment opportunities at low per capita investment. KVIC is implementing Margin Money Scheme (also known as Rural Employment Generation Programme). KVIC helps KVI units by providing appropriate technology in village industry units,

adoption of higher and uniform quality standards for VSE products, cluster development of VIs. etc. The KVIC was able to generate 82.70 lakh new job opportunities in 2005-06 compared to the previous year's level of 76.77 lakh jobs, registering a growth of 7.8%. In village industries, employment generation registered a growth rate of 8.73 per cent while in khadi sector the increase in employment was marginal. The target for 2007-08 has been kept at 96.25 lakh new jobs, which is likely to be achieved.

26.6.16 Khadi cloth production and employment has increased gradually. In 2006-07 the production value of khadi cloth was Rs.491.52 crore, providing employment to 8.84 lakh persons. KVIC has introduced new designs and fashion inputs for khadi cloth with the help of National Institute of Design (NID) and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT). As per the declaration made in the National



Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the government has revamped the Commission based on the recommendations of the ten member Expert Committee. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill 2005 has been approved by the Lok Sabha on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2006. Revamped KVIC has been constituted in May 2006 with expert members in banking, technology and marketing, besides Zonal members with experience in khadi.

26.6.17 For khadi, KVIC is implementing Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) Scheme for providing credit at concessional rate of interest at 4 per cent. The difference between actual lending rate and 4 per cent is borne by Government through KVIC. During 2006-07, Rs.392.63 crore worth loans were provided by banks upto March 2007. Rebate on sales of khadi and khadi product is provided so as to make the price of khadi competitive with other textile fabrics. To provide insurance cover to khadi artisans, the Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) has been launched since 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2003. Under this scheme, insurance cover for natural death (Rs.20,000/-), accidental death (Rs.50,000/-) and part permanent disability due to accident (Rs.25,000/-) is being provided. GOI contributes Rs.100, Khadi Institutes Rs.50 and Rs.25 each by khadi artisan for the annual premium of Rs.200 per beneficiary. By March 2007, 2.25 lakh khadi artisans have already been covered under this scheme.

26.6.18 For effectively marketing the products of Village Industries, the KVIC has launched the Sarvodaya Brand for its products like toilet soaps, honey, agarbathi and pickles. For organic food products, a new brand name of Desi Ahar has been introduced. R&D projects have been taken up to develop new range of products of herbal, essential oil, muslin khadi etc. The Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was introduced by KVIC in 1995-96 for encouraging setting up of new village industries. Under this scheme, funds upto 25 per cent of the project cost are provided as margin money to rural area beneficiaries for projects costing upto Rs.10 lakh. For projects costing between Rs.10

lakh to 25 lakh, 10 per cent of the remaining cost of the projects is provided as margin money. For N.E. Region, beneficiaries from SC/ST women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped persons, minority community, etc. margin money is provided upto 30 per cent of the project cost. The Rural Employment Generation Programme is under implementation by all Nationalised Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and State KVIBs. For the regeneration of traditional industries such as coir, handloom, power loom, garments, rubber, handicrafts, pottery and other cottage industries, a Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been formulated for the integrated development of traditional clusters of khadi, coir and Village Industries including leather and pottery. Under the scheme, it is proposed to take up development of 100 clusters (25 khadi, 50 village industries and 25 coir) during the next five years. So far development proposals for 122 clusters (khadi 34, village industries 62 and coir 26) have been approved.

### **Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)**

26.6.19 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1993 with the objective to make available institutional finance to educated unemployed youths for setting up of self-employed ventures for all economically viable activities and create new job opportunities. A number of modifications have been made in the scheme to make it more effective e.g., increase in the upper age limit from 35 years to 45 years for SCs/STs ex-servicemen, women and physically disabled persons. A table indicating progress of PMRY is given below:

### **Coir Industry**

26.6.20 India is the largest coir producers in the world accounting for more than 80 per cent of the total world production of coir fibre. Coir industry provides jobs to more than 6.4 lakh workers, most of them are from rural areas and belonging to economically weaker

Table-16

Year	Applications Received	Cases Sanctioned	Amount (Rs/Cr.)	Cases Disbursed	Amount (Rs/Cr)	Employment Generated
2002-03	414,001	228,031	1,497	190,521	1,198	285,782
2003-04	436,679	264,012	1,679	219,444	1,368	329,166
2004-05	491,324	298,003	1,923	248,264	1,543	372,396
2005-06	496,044	314,876	2,030	267,281	1,654	400,922
2006-07	4,84,456	3,03,854	1968	237,404	1448	356,106
Total	23,22,504	14,08,776	9,097	11,62,914	7211	17,44,371

sections of society. Nearly 80% of the coir workers engaged in the fibre extraction and spinning activities are women. The Coir Industry is eco-friendly in nature which generates value out of the waste-product of coconut plantation– coir husk.

26.6.21 The Coir Board is implementing a number of developmental programmes for the coir sector, which include assistance for participation in exhibitions, coir industry awards, Mahila Coir Yojana, strengthening of national level training institutes, model coir villages, group insurance scheme for artisans, financial assistance for modernisation, reduction of drudgery and other welfare measures for coir artisans. Thrust areas identified for developing the coir industry are: (i) modernisation of production infrastructure through appropriate technology without displacing labour, (ii) skill upgradation through modern training programmes, (iii) expansion of domestic market through proper publicity, (iv) promotion of exports, (v) diversification to new products like coir geo-textiles, needled felt coir ply, coir pith, coir net, pith plus, etc. (vi) elimination of drudgery and pollution and (vii) application of R&D.

26.6.22 R&D programmes of Coir Board mainly focus upon method of extraction of fibre, processing and manufacture of end products, identification of new user areas for potential modernization of coir, coir waste, coir pith and improvement in processing for better quality for improving economic modernization of brown fibre produced in the non-traditional coconut growing states. The R&D results are under productionisation. A project for extracting vanillin from coir pith has been tried with satisfactory results. A new metallic handloom ‘Anugraha’ for weaving coir matting and geo-textiles has been fabricated and its technology

has been commissioned. Further a versatile loom ‘Anupam’ for weaving all types of coir mats, matting and carpets has been developed. This loom is pneumatically powered and suitable for women workers. A ready made coco lawn using coir matting, coir pith and composed coir pith has been developed which can be laid instantaneously at any site.

26.6.23 The Mahila Coir Yojana provides self-employment opportunities to the rural women artisans. Motorised ratts for spinning coir yarn are being distributed to women artisans after giving them training. During 2002-03 to 2006-07, 13270 ratts were distributed under the scheme. The Alappuzha Coir Cluster Development Project has been launched in 2005, which is one of the largest coir cluster development programme taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.56.80 crore under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. Under SFURTI, 26 coir clusters have been approved for their holistic development. A new scheme for Modernization, Rejuvenation and Technology Upgradation in coir sector is proposed to be implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. This scheme is targeted to generate 1,76,250 (35,250 men and 1,41,000 women) additional employment opportunities in the coir sector.

26.6.24 In the NE region coir activities need to be taken up in a big way. Upto January, 2006, under this scheme, 8854 ratts were distributed against which an assistance of Rs.3.03 crore has been provided. Recently, with the help of UNDP, the Coir Board has adopted cluster development approach. Consortiums of small coir producing units have been formed to purchase raw materials in bulk and marketing of coir

products. 60 consortia are working at Alleppey. The insurance scheme for coir workers, introduced by Coir Board since 1998 has been revised in 2005 by doubling the existing assistance. Insurance premium of Rs.10 lakh was paid to New India Insurance Co. Ltd. Under revised scheme.

## 26.7 Textile (VSE Sector)

### Handlooms

26.7.1 Handloom is the largest economic activity after agriculture in rural areas, which plays an important role in the economy by providing employment to about 65 lakh persons. It also earns valuable foreign exchange through export. This sub-sector contributes around 13 per cent of the total cloth produced in the country. This sector faces competition from the powerloom and mill sector and is also constrained by its continued dependence on the cooperative delivery mechanism and the financial constraints of the state level organizations/apex societies, etc.

26.7.2 The Handloom sector has been facing a number of problems like old technology and traditional production techniques, high price of hank yarn, inadequate availability of inputs like standardised dyes and chemicals in small packs, lack of new designs, and inadequate upgradation of skills, inadequate marketing intelligence and feedback. Besides, it has certain inherent disadvantages like unorganised structure, weak financial base of the weavers and bureaucratisation/politicisation of cooperatives. It is largely dependent on the organised mill sector for supply of its principal raw material, namely, the hank yarn. The Central Govt has been assisting the handloom weavers in getting regular supply of hank yarn at reasonable prices through (a) Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme and (b) supply of yarn at mill gate price to handloom weavers through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), Lucknow. In 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.7.00 crore has been incurred under this scheme and 273 new yarn depots were set up. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) had supplied 437.21 lakh kg of yarn to handloom weavers during

2006-07 as against the supply of 220.86 lakh kg in 2005-06.

26.7.3 To provide marketing support to handloom agencies and individual weavers, the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles provides assistance for organising National Handloom Expos/Special Expos, District Level Events, for conferring National Awards to the Master Weavers and for participation in the Craft Melas organised in different parts of the country. In 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs.15.18 crore had been incurred. More than 215 district events and 53 national/special handloom expos have been organized.

26.7.4 A comprehensive scheme called the Weavers' Welfare Scheme has been formulated with existing components like Health Package, Thrift Fund, Bunkar Bima Yojana and Insurance Package for Handloom Weavers and is under implementation to provide support to handloom weavers with various welfare measures. Weavers incurring an expenditure upto Rs.15000/- would be covered for treating occupational diseases. The whole family would be covered with an additional contribution of Rs.200/- by the weaver. GOI contribution would be of Rs.800/- per weaver. 2 lakh weavers are proposed to be covered every year. During 2006-07, Rs.17 crore have been released upto 19/2/2007 to cover 1, 84,302 weavers. Under the newly sanctioned Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) Rs.3.15 crore have been provided for 2006-07 and 1, 02,428 weavers have been covered from April 2006 to January 2007. Under the same scheme, so far 2, 98,765 weavers have been covered.

26.7.5 Based on the Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise, the number of schemes has been reduced from 14 to 5 for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period by integrating some of the on-going schemes. These schemes now being implemented are: (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), (ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme, (iii) Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme, and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme. Under DDHPY financial assistance is being

provided to handloom organisations for components like (i) basic inputs, (ii) infrastructure support, (iii) design input, (iv) publicity, (v) marketing incentive, (vi) transport subsidy, and (vii) strengthening of handloom organisations. Grant is provided in the ratio of 50:50 between Central and State governments. In the case of N.E. states, Sikkim HP, Uttaranchal and J&K, the sharing is 90:10. For implementing agencies having 100 per cent SC/ST/Women/minorities the grant is shared in the ratio of 75:25. Support for marketing assistance would be in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and state governments in respect of all the remaining states. During 2006-07, Rs.67.48 crore was the provision for grants under DDHPY against which Rs.68.782 crore were released upto 19/2/2007, including Rs.18.50 crore for N.E. States. DDHPY has been subsumed in IHDS alongwith its components.

26.7.6 Cluster Development approach has been adopted for development of handloom sector and a new Cluster Development Scheme was introduced in 2005. Twenty handloom clusters have been identified for development in the first phase of this scheme. The Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) at Ahmedabad is the national resource agency for this scheme. One hundred new handloom clusters have been identified for development at a cost of Rs.50 crore. During 2006-07, Rs.6.30 crore has been provided for this scheme. The central strategy in the Cluster Development approach in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan will be to see that the scheme becomes demand driven and aspirations of handloom weavers are taken into account while formulating scheme.

### Powerlooms

26.7.7 The decentralized powerlooms sector plays a pivotal role in meeting the clothing needs of the country. It produces a wide variety of cloth, both gray as well as processed and employs about 48.60 lakh persons. The estimated number of powerlooms in the decentralised sector in the country has increased from 6.39 lakh in 1986 to 20.51 lakh as on 30.9.2007. The problems of the powerlooms

are both due to exogenous and endogenous factors such as use of outdated technology, fragmented and small size units, high power tariffs, increasing power cuts, low skills, in adequate credit availability and poor marketing techniques. With globalization, there is increasing competition from imports, especially from China. It is necessary to modernize powerlooms, improve quality of production and productivity, provide better design inputs and to pay attention to the social welfare needs of powerloom workers. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is under implementation for powerloom sector for modernisation of powerlooms. Under this Scheme, for powerlooms in SSI sector, 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy is being provided. During 2007-08, Rs 31.06 crore has been provided for this scheme. As on 21.01.2008 the Textile Commissioner has approved 312 proposals involving subsidy amount of Rs. 26.03 crore and backlog of 131 cases involving Rs. 9.03 crore. The full amount of Rs. 31.06 crore has already been utilized and there is a shortfall of Rs. 4 crore.

26.7.8 There are 44 Power loom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning in the country. Seventeen Computer Aided Design Centres (CDCs) have been set up so far in the country to help the decentralised and small powerloom units to access new design and to help upgrade the quality of fabric by product development inputs. The Group Insurance Scheme being implemented for the powerloom workers has been revised. The two components of the earlier scheme i.e. (1) Janashri Bima Yojna (JBY) and (2) Add-on GIS (AGIS) have been merged into a single component. 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 would be Rs. 80 as against Rs.130 earlier. An allocation of Rs. 1.25 crore has been made for the Group Insurance Scheme in BE-2007-08. The number of workers covered under the Scheme from 1-04-2007 till 31-12-2007 is 173717 (JBY 90663 & Add-on GIS 83054)

## Wool Sector

26.7.9 The Woollen Industry is concentrated in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarpradesh and Karnatka. The organised sector, the unorganised sector and the rural sector of woollen industry are complementary to each other. The woollen industry in the country is small in size and widely scattered. The organised sector comprises modern, sophisticated and composite mills. Handloom and hand knotted carpet manufacturing units at the sub-urban/ rural level are in the unorganised sector. In aggregate the wool sector is providing employment to around 27 lakhs people including around 5.5 lakh persons in unorganized wool sector. 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. This is because of depleting grazing grounds and also because the production of wool is being treated as a by-product by the sheep breeders. The state Governments also give low priority to this sector.

26.7.10 The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur (CWDB), an autonomous body, was set up in 1987 to harmonise various diversified interest of different sectors of the wool industry and to achieve integrated development of the unorganised wool industry. For the improvement and development of wool sector, the CWDB is providing inputs like rams for breed improvement, health coverage, product improvement & development, marketing assistance, training to sheep breeders, research & development, evaluation and dissemination of information/ knowledge under their Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme. For the development of Angora and Pashmina wool, integrated projects are under implementation, which help the farmers (rearers) and other persons engaged in this field in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling, Sikkim etc. to supplement their income.

26.7.11 The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, envisages to set up a number of Common

Facility Centres for integrated wool processing as pre-loom activity as well as Common Facility Centres for post-loom activity through SPVs under Public Private participation. Market Intelligence Information Centres (MIICs) have been set up by the CWDB to provide information with respect to prevailing market rates of wool and yarn as well as other important information/ knowledge on a weekly basis and disseminate the same to wool growers, wool merchants and wool users. The CWDB has also established a Weaving and Design Training Centre at Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, to impart training to the wool handloom weavers.

26.7.12 A new scheme namely “Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders” has been approved by the Government to be implemented during the XI Five Plan Period through the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur. Under this scheme an insurance coverage would be provided to Sheep under the component of Sheep Insurance plan (Kendriya Bhed Bima Yojana) and an insurance coverage would be provided to Sheep Breeder under the component of Sheep Breeder Insurance Plan (Kendriya Bhed Palak Bima Yojana). Under the component of Sheep Breeder Insurance Plan the beneficiary not only gets the insurance coverage but, also the benefit of scholarship for his school going children (two) from the class VIII to XII. All the schemes being implemented by the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur during the XI Plan period are Central Sector Schemes. The performance of the implementation of the schemes during the year 2007-08 against the targets is given in the table which is annexed.

## Sericulture

26.7.13 Sericulture is a labour intensive, agro based industry providing employment to more than 60 lakh persons. India is not only the second largest producer of silk in the world after China but it is producing all the five varieties of silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, Oak Tasar and Muga. The Central Silk Board has been providing inputs in the areas of Research and Technology Development, Seed Maintenance and

Development of Sericulture & Silk Industry and also providing extension and R&D inputs to sericulture industry.

26.7.14 Catalytic Development Programme(CDP) is the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of sericulture under implementation in 24 sericulture states in association with the state governments. It is an effective tool for transfer of technologies to the field level evolved by the research institutes. It contains packages for seed sector, cocoon sector, post cocoon sector, corporate participation and support service sector with contribution from beneficiaries, state governments and GOI. Physical and financial targets are fixed for each package. This is very popular and effective scheme in sericulture sector providing inputs in all sericulture related activities. Research institutes in Sericulture are functioning at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (Jammu & Kashmir) to deal with mulberry sericulture. The institute at Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar, whereas the institute at Jorhat (Assam) is looking after muga and eri sericulture. The Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) at Bangalore is engaged in providing post cocoon R&D support. CSB has established Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory (SSTL) at Bangalore (Karnataka), Central Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamilnadu) and Seri Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL) at Bangalore for R&D in areas related to silkworm races. CSB is providing technology, consultancy and extension facilities to various State Departments of Sericulture and their institutions.

26.7.15 During 2006-07 raw silk production of 18,475 tonnes has been achieved. CSB has focussed upon achieving international quality standards of all varieties of silk, strengthening and R&D transfer of appropriate technology. During the 2006-07 silk exports were around Rs.3,770 crore. During 2005-06, sericulture provided employment to 59.50 lakh persons, which increased to 60.03 lakh persons in 2006-07. CSB is providing quality silkworm seeds through National Silkworm Seed Organisation (NSSO). The requirement of silkworm seeds would

be higher than the present capacity of CSB Silk worm production Centres and State Government Centres. Hence private entrepreneurs would be engaged to take up production of DFLs and Seed cocoons to meet the demand. In the Annual Plan 2007-08, CSB envisages to encourage integrated soil-to-silk production units in private sector by providing direct linkages between the sub-sector of the industry, ensuring adoption of better quality standards, reorganization of sericulture related institutions in Central and State Governments and also providing suitable policy interventions to create a conducive environment.

## Handicrafts

26.7.16 Handicrafts sub-sector constitutes an important segment of the unorganized sector, which is making a significant contribution to employment generation and foreign exchange earning through exports. A number of promotional schemes are being implemented by the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) to supplement the state initiatives in the handicrafts sector. The thrust in the handicraft subsector is on cluster development and to improve the quality of life of the artisans. The plan schemes mainly cover areas like training, design development, technology upgradation, market promotion, exhibitions and publicity, exports, etc. The schemes are implemented for development of all the crafts in the handicraft sector throughout the country. None of the schemes implemented is state specific. However, 10% of the total outlay is earmarked for development of crafts in the North Eastern Region (NER). As a special measure for the artisans of NER, under the recently approved Welfare Scheme (Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana), a provision has been kept, whereby, the contribution towards annual premium by artisan of entire North Eastern States will be 50% of what the general category artisan in rest of India will contribute. In absolute terms, as per the existing premium a general category artisan in the country (except –NER) contributes Rs. 150/- towards annual premium, whereas the artisans of NER will

contribute only Rs. 75/-. Under the Ambedkar Hastshilpa Vikas Yojana (AHVY), the focus is on empowerment of artisans through cluster development approach by providing marketing inputs, encouragement to artisans in formulating Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Cooperatives. 618 craft clusters have been identified during 2005-06 and taken up for development. During 2006-07, 83 new clusters have been taken up for development till March 2007 and Rs.28.13 crore have been spent.

26.7.17 Training of trainers is carried out through reputed institutions. Regional Design and Technical Development Centres (RDTDCs) functioning at New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Calcutta and Guwahati are trying to develop a niche for crafts in the contemporary market and to preserve them by providing strong design inputs. Under the scheme of Marketing and Market Development, efforts are being made to have a better and meaningful interaction with artisans, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), State Govts., exporters and traders. During 2006-07, 111 craft bazaars/expos and 198 exhibitions have been organized to provide marketing support to artisans. Under the scheme for setting up Urban Haats, infrastructure is being created at prime locations of market interest. A total of 43 Urban Haats across the country have been approved upto Dec. 2007. Out of these, 28 Urban Haats in different parts of the country have been sanctioned. Of these, 10 Urban Haats at the following locations have become operational:-

- ◆ Jammu (J&K State)
- ◆ Srinagar (J&K State)
- ◆ Uchana Karnal (Haryana State)
- ◆ Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- ◆ Gohar Mahal (Bhopal M.P.)
- ◆ Ahmedabad (Gujarat State)
- ◆ Mysore (Karnataka)
- ◆ Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
- ◆ Konark (Orissa)
- ◆ Bhubneshwar (Orissa)

26.7.18 Export Promotion efforts of Office of

DC(Handicrafts) and Export Promotion Councils for Handicrafts & Carpets include participation in international fairs in foreign countries, sponsoring sales/technical cum study teams to visit various countries. Export of handicrafts including hand knotted & tufted carpets craft items of zari and zari goods, art metal ware, wood ware, hand printed textiles and scarves and embroidered and crochet goods.

## 26.8 Food Processing and Agro & Rural Industries

26.8.1 Food Processing Industries (FPI) sector has been identified as one of the most upcoming and dynamic sectors. A strong and dynamic Food Processing Industry plays a significant role in increasing value addition in agriculture and horticultural produce, diversification and commercialisation of agriculture, reduction in wastage of agriculture/horticulture produce by increasing processing level, generating employment, increasing processing level and enhancing exports. Food Processing Industries (FPI) has sub-sectors like grain processing, fruits and vegetable products, milk products, meat and dairy products, fish and fish processing, beverages, aerated drinks, etc. The sector has 80% units belonging to MSE while 20% units are in large and organised sector. Organised units in food processing contribute more than 60 per cent of the FPI production, while MSEs contribute balance 40%.

26.8.2 In order to rationalize the multiplicity of food laws, the Food Safety and Standard Act 2006 has been enacted. The main objectives of the Act are to consolidate the laws relating to food processing, establish the Food and Safety Standards Authority of India, regulate manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and imports of articles of food and to pool infrastructure, manpower, testing facilities, etc, for better quality standard fixation so that people get hygienic quality food products.

26.8.3 A new Food Authority is proposed to be established for implementation of the laws and also to prepare standards for hygiene and quality of food processing products, which would be in accordance

with, international standards. Food processing industry is eligible for credit under priority sector lending by Banks and in 2006-07, NABARD has created a refinancing window with a corpus of Rs.1000 crore for agro processing, infrastructure and market development. Customs duty on packaging machines was reduced from 15% to 5%. Condensed milk, ice cream, preparation of meat, fish and poultry pectin, pasta and yeast was exempted fully from excise duty. Excise duty on ready-to-eat packaged foods and instant food mixes like dosa and idli mixes were reduced from 16% to 8%. The installed capacity of fruit and vegetable processing has increased from 21.18 lakh tonnes to 24.74 lakh tonnes during January 2006 to January 2007. In meat and meat processing sector, poultry meat is the fastest growing segment. Per capita consumption of meat and meat products was 1.68 kg in 2005, which is expected to grow to 2 kg in 2009. The current production is estimated at 1.9 million MT out of which 21% is being exported.

26.8.4 India is bestowed with a long coast line of over 8000 kms., i.e.50600 sq. kms. of continental shelf area and 2.2 sq. km. of Exclusive Economic Zone having rich fishery resources. Production of fish (both marine and inland) was 6.51 million tones in 2004-05, which increased to 7.00 million tones in 2005-06. Export of marine products was Rs.6647 crore (4.61 lakh tones) in 2004-05, which increased to Rs.7500 crore (5.20 lakh tones) in 2005-06. Frozen shrimps constitute 64% of the total value of exports. USA is the largest importer of Indian marine products, mainly HL Black tiger shrimps. At present, there are over 369 freezing units with a daily processing capacity of 10,266 tonnes out of which 150 units export to EU. 499 units are engaged in production of frozen fish with a total storage capacity of 134,800 tonnes. Apart from these, there are 12 surmi units, 5 canning units and 473 units in pre-processing and dry fish storage.

26.8.5 India ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in the world in terms of milk production at 91 million tonnes, growing at 4% per annum. Despite this, per capita availability of milk at 229g/day, is lower than world average of 285g/day. Buffalo milk accounts for 57% of total milk production

in India. Approximately 70 million rural households, small and marginal farmers and landless labourers are engaged in milk production. About 35% of milk produced is processed, out of which organised sector has its share of 13 million tonnes. There are 676 dairy plants in the cooperative sector. There is need to promote higher level of processing and enhancing shelf life of perishable items so as to reduce wastage and encourage value addition in this sector. Consumer food industry includes pasta, breads, cakes, pastries, rusks, buns, rolls, noodles, corn flakes, rice flakes ready to eat and cook products, Cocoa products, biscuits, soft drinks, beer, etc. This is the sector where large scale development potential is available.

26.8.6 In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, it has been proposed to continue the above schemes with higher levels of assistance. The Planning Commission has allocated Rs.250 crore to the Ministry for the Annual Plan 2007-08. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Ministry proposes to launch a revamped Infrastructure Scheme under which, it will promote setting up of Mega Food Parks, cold chain infrastructure, value added centres and packaging centres. The Mega Food Park Scheme will provide backward and forward linkages as well as reliable and sustainable supply chain. The emphasis will be on building strong linkages with agriculture and horticulture, enhancing project implementation capabilities, increased involvement of private sector investments and support for creation of rural infrastructure to ensure a steady supply of good quality of agri horticulture produce. The primary objective of the proposed scheme is the establishment of integrated value chain, with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages. It is emphasised that the implementation of the projects would be assisted by professional Project Management Agency (PMA) from concept to commissioning. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan it is planned to support establishment of 30 Mega Food Parks in various parts of the country. The proposals are under consideration for approval of the Government.

26.8.7. Thirteen Regional Extension Service Centres have been set up in various states with agricultural



universities/research institutions for encouraging modernisation of rice milling industry and for by-product utilisation. Post Harvest Technology Centre at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur is conducting training programmes on Home Scale Food Processing and Preservation Techniques and Processing of Minor Millet Grains. The existing infrastructural facilities are inadequate and need upgradation and modernisation. Facilities of quality testing and certification are not upto the standards required for meeting the demands of the domestic as well as the highly competitive export markets. Encouragement was given to set up food parks by State/Promotional organizations. So far 54 food parks have been sanctioned, out of which 29 parks are partly functional and rest are at various stages of completion. During 2006-07, fund reallocation has been done by the Ministry to cover large number of proposals, which have been received by the Ministry.

26.8.8. Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international body constituted by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) to help in developing standards for food manufacturing and international trade by bringing together scientists, technical experts, government

bodies, consumers and industry representatives. Codex standards are being used for safety and quality of food worldwide for international trade negotiations as well as for settling of disputes related to food processing. The MFPI is closely associated with the activities of Codex Alimentarius Commission and five Shadow Committees have been functioning under the Ministry. The ministry is chairing shadow committees of CODEX in the country for Food Additives and Contaminants, Food Labelling, Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Vegetable Protein and Task Force on Fruit Juices.

26.8.9. The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 enacted by the Govt provides for adequate representation of the government, industry, consumers, farmers, experts, retailers, etc. There is provision of suitable penalties for misuse of powers by Food Safety Officers. The Act is contemporary, comprehensive and intends to ensure better consumer safety through Food Safety Management System and to meet the dynamic requirements of Indian Food Trade and Industry and International Trade. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been entrusted with the implementation of the Act.

## Physical Performance and Achievement (Annual Plan 2007-08)

Sector/Sub-sector	Unit	AP 2005-06 Actual	Annual Plan 2006-07		Annual Plan 2007-08	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Upto 8/07)
<b>Production</b>						
<b>Textiles Sector</b>						
Handloom cloth	Mill. Sq.Mt.	6108		6536(P)		1706 6/2007
Powloom cloth	Mill. Sq.Mt.	30626	28875	32904(P)	36803	11294 4/07
Handicrafts	Crore					
Raw Silk	MT	17305	21800	18475	20375	3541
Raw Wool	Mill. Kg.	44.90		45.20		
<b>MSME Sector</b>						
MSME	Rs. Crore	497842	566404	587196(P)	682613	NA
Khadi cloth	Rs. Crore	468.30	485.18	491.52	525.00	94.50
Village Industries	Rs. Crore	11915.54	14264.82	13537.19	14550.00	2589.90
Coir Fibre	000 Ton	410000	450000	430025	470000	189750
<u>Exports</u>						
<b>Textiles Sector</b>						
Handicrafts	Rs. Crore					
Silk	Rs. Crore	3194.20	3200.00	3244.44	3770.00	NA
<b>MSME Sector</b>						
MSME	Rs. Crore	150242				
Coir Industries	Rs. Crore	508.45	560.00	605.17	680.00	227.71
<b>Employment</b>						
<b>Textiles Sector</b>						
Handlooms	Lakh Persons					
Handicrafts	Lakh Persons	65.72	67.69	67.69	70.27	29.28
Sericulture	Lakh Persons	59.50	60.03	60.03	64.11	NA
Wool & Wool Dev.	Lakh Persons			27.00		
<b>MSME Sector</b>						
MSME	Lakh Persons	299.85	306.93	312.52(P)	322.28	NA
Khadi & Village Industries	Lakh Persons	82.77	85.22	88.92	96.25	89.65
PMRY	Lakh Persons	4.01	3.825	3056	4.12	0.11
Coir Industries	Lakh Persons	6.22	6.40	6.40	6.60	6.47

(P) - Provisional

## Annexure II

## Sub-Sector-wise Outlays/Expenditure Annual Plan 2007-08

(Rs. crore)

Industry/Sub Sector	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 (BE)			2006-07 (RE)/Exp.			2007-08		
		Outlay	BS	IEBR	Exp.	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR
<b>I Ministry of MSME</b>										-
1 SIDO	352.69	378.11	378.11	00	338.34	386.24	00	490.00	490.00	00
2 NSIC	41.80	106.95	44.95	62.00	44.95	44.95	57.22	68.25	20.00	48.25
3 Other Schemes	6.87	10.40	10.40	00	8.03	10.40	00	15.00	15.00	00
4 National Comm. on EUS	2.69	32.87	32.87	00	5.60	24.74	00	5.00	5.00	00
1 KVIC	558.56	592.93	592.93	00	589.82	592.93	00	708.00	708.00	00
2 Coir	35043	23.00	23.00	00	22.90	23.00	00	55.00	55.00	00
3 PMRY	272.47	324.98	324.98	00	248.51	252.60	00	320.00	320.00	00
4 SFURTI	1.50	25.97	25.97	00	25.53	25.97	00	26.00	26.00	00
5 National Programme for Rural Industrialisation	0.07	0.12	0.12	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
6 Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) Wardha	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3.00	3.00	00
<b>Total - MSME</b>	<b>1272.35</b>	<b>1495.33</b>	<b>1433.33</b>	<b>62.00</b>	<b>1283.68</b>	<b>1360.83</b>	<b>57.22</b>	<b>1690.25</b>	<b>1642.00</b>	<b>48.25</b>
<b>II Ministry of Textiles (VSE)</b>										
1 Handlooms	192.88	185.00	185.00	00	195.67	195.67	00	315.00	315.00	00
2 Powerlooms	5.51	8.00	8.00	00	3.72	6.00	00	10.00	10.00	00
3 Handicrafts	97.24	110.00	110.00	00	99.20	99.20	00	220.00	220.00	00
4 Sericulture	131.41	142.00	142.00	00	125.98	125.98	00	110.00	110.00	00
5 Wool	6.09	6.75	6.75	00	6.75	6.75	00	15.00	15.00	00
<b>Total of Textiles (VSE)</b>										
<b>III Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>										
<b>Total of FPI</b>	<b>119.65</b>	<b>166.90</b>	<b>166.90</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>152.96</b>	<b>152.96</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>00</b>

Table Showing the Performance (up-to 24.12.2007) of implementation of the Schemes by the CWDB against the targets for the year 2007-08

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Units	Targets		Achievements (upto 24.12.07)	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>I</b>	<b>Integrated Wool Improvement &amp; Development Programme</b>					
<b>A.</b>	<b>Improvement of Wool Fibre</b>					
i	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	No. of new sheep covered in lakhs (Each sheep will be covered for a period of 3 years)	4.5 Lakhs	2.626	4.25 lakhs	
		No. of Rams under Breed Improvement	3221		2715	2.3451
		No. of Farms @ Rs. 20 lakhs	1			
		Multipurpose Extension Centres @ Rs. 10 lakhs	2		1	
ii	Angora Wool Development Scheme	No. of families	40	0.223	20	0.0693
iii	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	Training to nomadic breeders as paramedics	150	0.151		
		Training Camps	20			
		Fodder Bank	1			
<b>B</b>	<b>Human Resource Development &amp; Promotional Activities</b>	HRD, No. of trainees, Expos, MIN, Publication, Consultancies, Studies, R&D, Monitoring, Evaluation etc.	200 persons	1.00	101 persons, 12 woollen expo	0.7126
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>4.00</b>		<b>3.127</b>

Name of Scheme	Units	Targets		Achievements (upto 24.12.07)	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>II Quality Processing of Wool &amp; Woollen</b>					
A. CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	CFC	8	4.00	5	2.2494
B. Quality Processing of Wool	Finishing Centre	1	3.00		
<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>7.00</b>		<b>2.2494</b>
<b>III Social Security Scheme</b>					
A. Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	No. of shepherds to be covered	45000	2.00	45000	2.00
B. Sheep Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep to be covered	8 lakhs	2.00	8 Lakhs	2.00
<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>4.00</b>		<b>4.00</b>
<b>Total (I+II+III)</b>			<b>15.00</b>		<b>9.38</b>

## 6.2 Minerals

### Overview

26.2.1 Development of minerals is essential for the growth of the industry in the country. Accelerated growth warrants a rapid development of the mining sector on which most of the industries in the manufacturing sector depend. India enjoys a very comfortable position in case of resources of iron ore, bauxite, titanium minerals, lime stone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromite, 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 mineral inventory of these minerals by using modern technology.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

26.2.2 The index of mineral production (base year 1993-94) for the year 2006-07 is envisaged to be 161.10 as compared to 155.25 for the year 2005-06. The total value of mineral production (excluding atomic minerals) during the year 2006-07 is estimated at Rs. 87, 866,35 crore. This includes provisional value of fuel minerals of Rs. 63,938,76 crore (73 percent of total value), metallic minerals are estimated at Rs 12,858.71 crore (15 percent of total value) and non metallic minerals including minor minerals accounted for Rs. 11,068.88 crore (12 percent of the total value). According to Central Statistical Organization Mining and quarrying registered a growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2006-07 over 2005-06.

26.2.3 Following liberalization of the mineral sector, restriction on foreign direct investment (FDI) has been removed to a great extent. For exploration and mining of diamonds and precious stones FDI was allowed up to 74 percent under automatic route in February 2000. In February 2006, the mining sector was opened up to 100 percent FDI. All these measures are contemplated to increase foreign capital investment and introduction of state-of-the-art- technology into

the mineral sector in the country.

26.2.4 Recognizing the needs and to further improve the investment climate for mining in the country a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Member(Industry), Planning Commission was constituted to review the National Mineral Policy and recommend possible amendments to the MMDR Act. The main issues considered by the Committee included: review of the National Mineral Policy 1993 and suggest changes needed for encouraging investment in the sector; streamlining and simplification of procedures for granting mineral concessions, clearances from forest and environmental angle, critical infrastructure needs, value addition within the mineral bearing states, augmenting state revenues from the mineral sector, and other issues related to raising funds for prospecting, allocation of captive mines to steel makers, restrictions on export of iron ore, and policy on beach sand minerals. The Report was submitted to the government on 19 July 2006. The main recommendations of the Committee are given in annexure -26.2.1.

26.2.5 Ministry of Mines has constituted a study group for revision of rates of royalty and dead rent on major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing), and to make appropriate recommendations to the Government under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines with Members, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Controller General Indian Bureau of Mines, Secretaries (Mines & Geology), Govt. of Jharkhand, Karnataka, Orissa, Chhatisgarh and Rajasthan. Representatives of Ministry of Steel and Department of Atomic Energy and Secretary General (FIMI) are also the Members of the study group.

26.2.6 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 2006-07 based on zero based budgeting.

26.2.7 An exercise on zero based budgeting was

carried out 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.

26.2.8 The concept of Reconnaissance Permit was introduced in 1999 and since then 205 reconnaissance permits covering an area of 2,82,908,503 sq. km have been granted prior approval till 31 -12-2006. However, in 2006-07 only 3 reconnaissance permits for an area of over 4135 sq.km. were approved which is very low.

### Sub – Sectoral Profile

26.2.9 Physical performance of various ferrous and non-ferrous metals during Annual Plan 2006-07 is shown in Annexure –26.2.2. A sub-sector wise brief is as under:

#### Iron Ore

26.2.10. 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-26.2.1 and 26.2.2.

#### Chromite Ore

26.2.11 As per UNFC system, total resources of chromite in the country as on 1.04.2000 are 179 million tonnes, comprising 47 million tonnes reserves (26%) and 132 million tonnes (74%) remaining resources. More than 97% reserves/resources are located in the state of Orissa.

26.2.12 Production of Chromite in the year 2005-06 was estimated at 3.54 million tonnes as compared with 3.64 million tonnes(P) during the year 2004-05.

Estimated dispatch of chromite during 2005-06 was 2.73 million tonnes of which 1.60 million tonnes would be for internal consumption whereas, 1.131 million tonnes for exports.

#### Manganese ore

26.2.13 Total resources of manganese ore in the country are placed at 295 million tonnes. Out of these, 104 million tonnes are categorized as reserves and rest 191 million tonnes in the remaining resource category. Out of total reserves of 104 million tonnes, about 49 million tonnes are proved reserves and remaining 55 million tonnes are under probable category.

26.2.14 Production of manganese ore during year 2005-06 was estimated at 2.28 million tonnes as compared with 2.38 million tonnes (P) during the year 2004-05. During the year 2005-06, estimated dispatches of manganese ore were 1.75 million tonnes of which 1.60 million tonnes was for internal consumption whereas, 0.15 million tonnes for exports.

#### Aluminium

26.2.15 *The total resources of bauxite as per UNFC system in India are placed at 2,926 million tonnes as on 1.4.2000. These resources include 524 million tonnes of reserves and remaining 2,401 million tonnes of resources. The reserves include 151 million tonnes of proved category and 373 million tonnes of probable reserves. This places the country 4th in rank in the world, next to Australia, Guinea, and Brazil and the reserves are expected to last for over 350 years at a consumption rate of 7.00 million tonnes per annum.*

26.2.16 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 three in private sector. The details of installed capacity are given in table -26.2.3 .

26.2.17 During the year 2005-06 the production of Aluminium was 1003182 tonnes out of which 358,955 tonnes was from NALCO alone. It indicates that NALCO has contributed around 35.80 percent of the total aluminium production in the country and the balance 64.20 percent is being produced by the private sector companies like HINDALCO, BALCO, and MALCO. In 2006-07 the production of aluminium up to December 2006 is reported to be of the order of 853832 tonnes wherein NALCO has contributed around 269914 tonnes which is 31.61 percent of the total production. This indicates that the contribution of NALCO has declined by 4.19 percent in the first three quarters of the Annual Plan 2006-07.

26.2.18 It is estimated that during the Annual Plan 2006-07, up to December,2006, the primary producers of aluminium had exported 1,91,432 tonnes of aluminium.

## Copper

26.2.19 Copper is a critical metal being used in defence, space programmed, railways power cables and mint etc. The total copper ore resources as on 1.4.2005 are estimated at 1394.43 million tonnes containing 11.42 million tonnes metal. Of these, 28.03 million tonnes are above 1.85 % Cu , 621.98 million tones between 1 to 1.85 % , 604.49 million tonnes between 0.5 to 1 % Cu and remaining 139.92 million tonnes are less than 0.5 % Cu.

26.2.20 The installed capacity for the production of copper cathode for Annual Plan 2006-07 in the country was 9,47,500 tonnes per annum which includes 47,500 tonnes per annum capacity of Hindustan Copper Limited. The production of metal in concentrate (MIC) by HCL during 2005-06 was 22984 tonnes against the target of 31,000 tonnes. The main short fall during Annual Plan 2005-06 was due to non availability of funds for mine development and heavy rains at Malanjhand copper Project (MCP).

The MIC production 2006-07 was 30231 tonnes. Hindustan copper limited (HCL) has produced 36087 tonnes cathode against a target of 40,000 tonnes during 2005-06 and 39785 tonnes 2006-07. Private companies, HINDALCO and SIL import copper concentrate for their operations of smelting and refining to produce usable copper in the country.

26.2.21 The production of copper during 2005-06 was estimated to be 518900 tonnes as against 408404 tonnes during 2004-05. The production of cathode is reported to be around 4,59,904 tonnes up to December,2006.

## Price of Copper

26.2.22 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\$ 7800 per tonne during 2006-07. 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 is being reopened now.

## Lead and Zinc

26.2.23 The country has 523 million tonnes lead - zinc ore resources as on 1.04.2005 as per UNFC system. Of these, 126 million tonnes fall under reserves while balance 397 million tonnes are classified as remaining resources. Mine able reserves of HZL as on 01-04-2006, based on joint ore reserve committee (JORC) are given in table-26.2.4 .

26.2.24 The present smelting capacities for primary Zinc and primary Lead metals in the country are 449000 (411,000 of HZL and 38,000 tonnes of BIL) and 135, 000 tonnes per annum (85,000 tonnes from primary and 50,000 tonnes from secondary route) respectively.

26.2.25 Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Binani Industries



Ltd.(BIL) are the only producers of Zinc in the country. During the year 2005-06, the production of Zinc was 453,000 tonnes. Lead production was at 23715 tonnes.

### **Indian Bureau of Mines**

26.2.26 The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is engaged in the inspection of mines for scientific and systematic mining, mineral conservation, protection of mines environment (other than coal, petroleum and natural gas, atomic minerals and minor minerals).

26.2.27 During 2006-07 multi mineral maps (100nos) along with forest overlays of Tamil Nadu and part of Karnataka were taken up which were in different stages of completion.

26.2.28 Updation of National Mineral Inventory as on 01-04-2005 was taken up and data for 3754 freehold and public sector deposits finalized; data entry for 10,800 deposits completed and summary outputs for 36 minerals generated.

26.2.29 Mineral beneficiation studies included 68 ore dressing investigations, 36,112 chemical analysis and 1757 mineralogical examinations. Besides, 15 in-plant studies were also carried out.

### **Geological Survey of India (GSI)**

26.2.30 The major thrust areas identified for GSI during the Tenth Five Year Plan included : Creation and updating of national geo-scientific database through specialized thematic studies, 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 .

26.2.31 Under modernization programme state-of-art technology has been inducted in some areas in the chemical analysis domain and in the ground survey.

Orders have already been placed with M/s HAL, Bangalore for procurement of Dhruv helicopter. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in October ,2006, has recommended for acquisition of a new blue water research vessel for GSI.

26.2.32 In all 48 items of geotechnical and engineering geological studies through 251 investigations were undertaken related to civil engineering projects for water resource development, creation of communication network, river linking projects and transport and other infrastructural facilities in almost all the states of the country.

26.2.33 Land slide inventories of several landslides in Sikkim Himalaya, Darjeeling Himalaya, in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were prepared.

26.2.34 As apart of landslide hazard risk mitigation programme the primary node was allotted to GSI. A disaster management control room has been created at GSI , New Delhi to be operation on 24x 7 basis and has been connected to the Disaster Management Support Network , NIMA, MHA and few state government.

26.2.35 The XXV Indian Antarctic Summer Expedition team launched from Goa at the end of December, 2005 and returned to India on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2006 for pursuing programmes of regional geological mapping , thematic mapping , glaciological investigations, geomorphological and sedimentological studies.

26.2.36 Under Human Resource Developme (HRD), thirty one training programmes encompassing Orientation Course for Geologists, Basic Courses, Refresher Courses, Workshops, Advanced Course, INDIGEO programmes, and ISRO and DST sponsored programmes were successfully completed.

### **Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)**

26.2.37 MECL carried out detailed exploration and

exploratory mining for various metallic non-metallic minerals including coal, lignite and coal bed methane (CBM). Against an allocation of 170000 meter drilling for the year 2005-06, the company has carried out a total of 178425 metre drilling. Exploratory mining was carried out at 8280 metres as against a target of 6200 metres. In 2006-07 the Company has carried out drilling of the order of 131959 metres till December 2006 against 129494 metres during the corresponding period in 2005.

26.2.38 The Government of India has approved financial restructuring and wage revision for mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. in August 2006 which includes.

- (i) Waiver of interest of Rs.51.56 crores and penal interest of Rs.7.28 crores as on 31.3.2005. Further, no interest would be levied beyond the cut off date of 31.3.2005.
- (ii) Conversion of outstanding Government loan of Rs.30.80 crores into equity effective from 31.3.2005 and also similar conversion of non-plan loan of Rs.15.00 crores into equity effective from 31.3.2005, thus raising the paid up capital from Rs. 73.75 crores to Rs.119.55 crores.
- (iii) Increase of authorized capital of the company from Rs.100.00 crores to Rs.125.00 crores.
- (iv) Wage revision of the employees to be effective from 1.4.2003 and to be implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2006.

### **Hindustan Copper Ltd.**

26.2.39 Hindustan Copper Ltd. has made a net profit of Rs.100.22 crore during AP 2005-06 and registered a profit of Rs.265.14 crore during AP 2006-07 (upto Dec., 2006). The financial restructuring of the company is under consideration by the Government of India.

### **National Aluminium Company Ltd.**

26.2.40 National Aluminium Company Ltd. has registered a net profit after tax of the order of

Rs.1562.20 crore during the AP 2005-06 and Rs.1789.90 crore in 2006-07 (upto Dec. 2006). The present capacity is 4.8 million tonnes /annum of bauxite mines which is being expanded to 6.3 million tonnes / annum and the smelter capacity will increase from 3,45,000 tonnes to 4,60,000tonnes /annum under second phase expansion at an estimated cost of Rs 4091.5crore and likely to be commissioned in December,2008.

### **Externally Aided Projects (EAP)**

.2.41 GSI had proposed modernization of laboratory facilities and re-structuring of their ground, marine and aerial surveys with BRGM financial aid during Tenth Plan. Due to non-realization of these funds, the programmes could not be taken up.

### **Employment of Personnel in Various Organizations/ PSUs**

26.2.42 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 – 26.2.3.

### **Annual Plan -2007-08**

26.2.43 The objectives of Tenth Plan (2002-07) included: intensive exploration for high value low volume minerals like gold, diamond and platinum group of metals, creation of enabling environment to attract new investment through private sector participation with the state-of-the-art technology and managerial expertise for finding concealed new mineral resources and develop them sustain ably. GSI will have to expedite its restructuring and modernization programmes, including in the areas of instrumentation for both ground and aerial geophysical surveys, state-of-the-art laboratory instrumentation with high precision capabilities, etc. Also acquiring a new research vessel for carrying out bathymetric and magnetic surveys in off-shore areas for staking claim on extended continental shelf zone up to 350 nautical miles under III – United Nations Convention law of

sea(UNCLOS) was to be initiated. **Concerted efforts were made for fulfilling the objectives of the Tenth Plan, however, the progress remained slow and the schemes would continue in the Annual Plan 2007-08 also.**

26.2.44 An outlay of Rs 1380.29 crore was approved for Annual Plan 2007-08, to be financed through IEBR of Rs 1220.29 crore and GBS of Rs

160.00 crore (Annexure- 26.2.3.). The actual expenditure during the Annual Plan 2006-07 was Rs 834.24 crore against the approved outlay of Rs 883.69 crore which indicates a short fall of 5.60% during the Annual Plan 2006-07. Scheme/ programme wise details of the Outcome Budget 2007-08 proposed by Ministry of Mines is given in Annexure- 26.2.4.

## Summary of the major recommendations of the High Level Committee

### Stimulating investment including foreign direct investment in mining

Mining involves broadly three stages, reconnaissance, prospecting and mining proper. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules (MCR) 1960 envisage separate grant of reconnaissance permit (RP), Prospecting License (PL) and mining lease (ML). Under the current rules a RP holder does not have the right to the grant of PL and similarly a PL holder does not get a ML automatically. The Committee has recommended that the transition from RP to PL and further to ML should be made seamless, by giving a right to the RP holder to get a PL and to the PL holder to get a ML on the basis of the first-in-time principle, provided such holders meet the specified conditions, including the submission of data from RP to PL.

Further there are many provisions in the Act and the Rules that enable the centre and the states to abridge and even cancel the concessions. The Committee has recommended a number of changes in the MMDR Act and the MCR in order to make not only seamless transition possible from RP to PL and further to ML but also to give to the concessionaire security of tenure. It has suggested the elimination of substantial curtailment of the wide powers of government, particularly the discretionary powers, which affect the security of tenure of RP/PL/ML.

At present RPs for an area are exclusive, that an area included in a RP cannot be included in another RP. The Committee has suggested that for maximizing investment in exploration there should be an open sky policy for RP. In other words RPs should be non-exclusive. Exclusive rights would start only at the next stage when the RP holder submits the necessary data

required to get the PL. The Committee has recommended that the concept of large area prospecting license (LAPL) should be introduced, whereby the holder is entitled to undertake prospecting work over a large area.

At present the MCR prescribes a procedure for transfer of a PL but there is no explicit right to such transfers and the procedures are not transparent. With a view to stimulating investment by independent exploration companies operating in the developed countries the Committee has recommended that prospecting countries should have a guaranteed right to transfer the PL with the accompanying right to be granted a ML. This would enable these companies to concentrate on their core competence, which is exploration, and subsequently sell the mining rights to proper mining companies. Easy transferability of LAPL/PL/ML would result in unbundling of exploration from exploitation activity and stimulate investment in exploration.

It is expected that seamless transition from RP to LAPL/PL and further to ML, ensuring security of tenure to concessionaires, unbundling of exploration from exploitation and open sky policy of non-exclusive RP would stimulate investment in the sector.

### Procedures for granting mineral concessions

An important point considered by the Committee was how to ensure timely clearance of applications for RP/PL/ML. It was pointed out to the Committee that the present laws provide no relief against inaction by the state governments on individual applications, even though the MCR provides for time limits for grant of each type of application. A very important recommendation made by the Committee

is that the MMDR Act be amended to provide that where the State Government has not passed an order within the prescribed time frame the Central Government may pass an appropriate order, after giving an opportunity to the State Government of being heard. The States agreed to this procedure on the condition that a corresponding time limit would apply on the centre as well and a solution would be devised to ensure that the Centre adheres to these time limits. This too was agreed but subsequently the representatives of the mineral rich states, sent a representation voicing reservations on the recommendation. **This is the only recommendation on which there was less than full consensus in the Committee.**

## Forest Conversation & Environment Protection

The Ministries of Mining and Environment & Forests should jointly set up a Working Group to prepare a Sustainable Development Framework specially tailored to the context of India's mining environment. The Indian Sustainable Framework (SDF) comprising Principles, Reporting Initiatives and Good Practice Guidelines can then be made applicable to mining operations in India. The Working Group should also make a recommendation on the level of expenditure that mining companies should make on developing the social infrastructure in the villages in the area where the mine is situated. One option suggested by the Committee is that the mining company should spend three per cent of their turnover on the social infrastructure in these villages.

Apart from the above the Committee has made a number of recommendations for changes in procedures that would cut the delays in forest and environment clearances. One of them relates to the procedures for public hearing, which causes maximum delays. The revised procedures now under circulation envisage some improvements. However, the public hearings drag on because of the outsiders. The Committee has recommended that while outsiders may submit representations in the course of separate public

consultations only the people belonging to the area should be eligible to participate in the public hearings.

## Infrastructure Needs and their Financing

The Committee was of the opinion that, in addition to the investment being made on infrastructure by the Centre, investment on a large-scale would be required on linking infrastructure, in order to give a fillip to mining. This is because all the major mining states are very backward and the state of their infrastructure is poor.

Each State Government should set up a **Mineral Development Fund** by earmarking 15 per cent of the annual royalty collections for the fund. The Government of India should also make matching contribution to the Mineral Development Fund of each State of an equal amount from the plan funds, every year for the duration of the XI plan.

The mandate of the existing mineral development corporations of the state Governments should be enlarged so as to include development financing and promotion of mining infrastructure projects and they should be renamed Mineral Development and Finance Corporation (MIDFICs) They will access inter alia the Viability Gap Funding of the GOI and the funds made available by the State Government from their MDF.

## Value Addition Requirement

A major issue before the Committee was the insistence of mineral rich states that mining leases and even prospecting licenses can be given only to the applicants, who agree to set up industries in the state in which the mine is located. This stand is objected to by non-mineral rich states, which want to develop manufacturing capacities based on the minerals transported to them from mineral rich states. The Committee has recommended that where the mineral-rich states receive multiple applications, they should be entitled to given preference to the applicant who offers to set up an industry in the state based on that

mineral. However, where no applicants have made a proposal for setting up an industry, these should not be held up in the expectation that in future such an applicant might turn up.

### Augmentation of State Revenues

One of the grievances of mineral-rich states is that they get very little revenue from royalties. The Committee has recommended that the method of fixation of rates of royalty should move decisively forward on the basis of ad valorem rates. It has been roughly estimated that this would increase the State revenues by five times.

### Other issues

**Captive mining:** One of the demands of the steel industry is that all iron ore mines should be given to steel plants for captive mining. On the other than the mining industry is against captive mining altogether and wants iron ore mines to be given to stand-alone mining companies. **The Committee has come to the conclusion that it would be in the best interest of the country to provide space in the mining regime for both stand alone mines as well as captive mines.**

Captive mines should be renewed if they have complied with the conditions of the lease and the life of the steel plant so warrants. The committee has recommended also that the steel capacities that are already in existence as of 1 July, 2006, which do not have captive mines should be given preferential allocation of iron ore mines fully prospected by public

agencies, without the need for going through the auction procedures, as a one-time measure to create a level-playing field between them and the steel company does not have experience in mining it may have to enter into a tie-up with a mining company in order to qualify for grant of a mining lease.

**Iron ore exports:** At present exports of higher grade iron ore (above Fe content of 64%) is canalized through MMTC. Separately export licenses are also issued by the Department of Commerce. Steel companies want all exports of iron ore to be banned while the mining industry wants all current restrictions to be lifted. After reviewing the position of iron ore resources the Committee did not see any justification for restriction on exports. However, in the interest of abundant precaution it has recommended that an export duty on iron ore in lumps (with Fe content of 65%) should be imposed but that **the present system of export controls (canalization and export licenses) should be dismantled.**

**Beach Sand Minerals:** The Committee has recommended that mining leases should be freely given for these minerals without the condition of value addition followed so far by the Department of Atomic Energy. Further in view of the plentiful supplies of ilmenite in the country no restriction should be put generally on its exports. However, in view of the fact that some ilmenites of higher grade are unique in that they are not available in large quantities in the rest of the world, the Committee has recommended the levy of export duty on the mineral with titanium dioxide content of more than 56 per cent.

## Annexure -26.2.2

**Physical Performance for Annual Plan 2004-05 (Actual), Annual Plan 2005-06 and Annual Plan 2006-07 (Estimated)**

S.No.	Item	Unit	2004-05 Actual	2005-06	2006-07 Estimated	2007-08 Target
1.	Finished Steel	Mill. Ton.	43.51	46.57	52.53	NA
2.	Aluminium**	Tho. ton.	883.472	1003.182	1152.53	1100.000(P)
3.	Copper Cathode #	Tho. ton.	408.404	518.900	641.67	N.A.
4.	Zinc (Primary)@	Tho. ton.	263.791	324.668	380.94	528.000
5.	Lead@@	Tho. ton.	15.727	23.636	44.55	74.000

\*\* 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

@ Production of primary zinc in HZL and the Private Sector unit, Binani Industries Ltd.

(BIL)

@@ Both plants of ILL at Thane and Kolkata are reported to be gearing up for production

Source: Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Steel.

## Annexure – 26.2.3

**Organization wise employment details in term of various categories as on 31-12-2006**

S.No.	Organization/ PSUs	Total no. of employees	SC	ST	OBC	Women	Minority	Ex- SM	PH	LDP
1	GSI	10821	2113	911	456	955	*	*	*	*
2	IBM	1325	287	114	61	161	84	*	*	*
3	NALCO	7419	1188	1327	*	*	282	46	70	1980
4	HCL	5486	896	689	666	300	339	97	54	412
5	MECL	2151	314	150	107	50	170	*	*	*

\* Not Indicated

Source: Annual Report 2006-07 , Ministry of Mines

## Annexure-26.2.4

**Actual Expenditure (2005-06), Approved Outlay & actual expenditure (2006-07) and BE  
2007-08- Ministry of Mines**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the PSUs/Organizations	Actual 2005-06	2006-07		BE 2007-8
			Approved Outlay	Actual	
1	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	224.38	622.14	649.77	1158.00
2	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	00.00	30.00	28.50	50.00
3	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	14.69	25.00	15.89	19.00
4	Geological Survey of India	128.28	165.5	108.66	128.00@
5	Indian Bureau of Mines	19.12	24.00	16.40	18.00#
6	Science & Technology	5.96	8.05	6.02	7.29
7	Construction (GSI & IBM)	6.00	9.00	9.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>398.43</b>	<b>883.69</b>	<b>834.24</b>	<b>1380.29</b>

@ Includes Rs 5.00 crore towards construction for GSI.

# Includes Rs one crore towards construction for IBM.

Source:- Ministry of Mines



## Out Come Budget- 2007-08

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Plan Outlay (Rs crore)	Projected outcome	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. Geological Survey of India</b> (i) Survey & Mapping	Creation and updating of national geoscientific information and knowledge base through ground, marine and airborne surveys.	29.38	(i) Specialized Thematic Mapping (in sq.km.) 5400 (ii) Geochemical Mapping (in sq.km.) 26000 (iii) Geophysical Mapping (in sq.km.) 18000 (iv) Multisensor Surveys (in lkm) 28000 (v) Mapping in EEZ by R. V Samudra Manthan Parametric Studies (vi) Systematic Coverage within TW (sqkm) 1500	There may be shortfall due to following reasons: a. Age of the Blue Water Research Vessels and Geotechnical Vessels. b. MOD & DGCA clearance for Airborne surveys c. Forest clearance
(ii) Mineral Exploration	Identification as well as preliminary assessment of the mineral resources	11.75	(i) Large Scale Mapping( sqKm)- 1990 (ii) Detailed Mapping( sqKm)- 28 (iii) Drilling( m)- 83400 In Nos. - 70	-
(iii) Specialized Investigation	Geoscientific input to water resource development, Geo-environmental investigations , Natural Hazard studies, Disaster mangmt ,Earth quake and landslids zonation.	3.1		
(iv) Research & Development and other Exploration	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.	3.96	1000 (in sq.km.) on 1:50,000 68 ( in nos)	As per schedule

## Out Come Budget- 2007-08

(v) Information Dissemination	Computerized archival, analyses, retrieval of geoscientific data and creation of theme-based relational database. Dissemination of data through maps publications and customization	8.94	43 (in nos)	As per schedule
(vi) Human Resources Development	Training in specialized fields for up gradation of technology and expertise	1.00	30(40) (no. of types/ no. of course)	As per Schedule .
(vii) Modernization & Replacement	Modernization and expansion of laboratories and survey facilities aiming at refurbishing and upgrading the in house capabilities of GSI.	55.36		As per schedule .
(viii) Provision for NER	Development of North Eastern Areas	12.30	1. Survey Mapping i) Systematic Geological Mapping (sq.km.) 600 ii. Specialized Thematic mapping 100 sqkm) iii. Geochemical mapping (in sqkm) 4000 (iv) Geophysical mapping (in sqkm) 2000. 2. Mineral Exploration: (i) large scale mapping (sq.km.) 10 (ii) Detailed mapping (sq.km.) 2 (iii) Drilling (metre) 1600 3. Specialized Investigation-20 items . 4. R& D -2 5. Information Dissemination -2 items.	
	<b>Total GSI (Plan)</b>	<b>123.00</b>		
	2	3	4	5
<b>2. Mineral Exploration Corporation LTD</b> (i) Promotional	Proving of mineral reserves	11.00	i) Drilling 24000 mts. ii) Dev. Mining 1000m iii) Associated geological activities (mapping, survey, sampling analysis, geological report and ore body modeling.	Subject to necessary forest clearance.
(ii) Capital		8.00	Replacement of old plants & equipment.	
	<b>Total: MECL</b>	<b>19.00</b>		

## Annexure -26.2.5 (Contd.)

## Out Come Budget- 2007-08

<p><b>3. Indian Bureau of Mines</b> (i) Inspection of mines for scientific and systematic mining, mineral conservation and mines environment.</p>	<p>To ensure systematic and sustainable development of mineral resources, promotion of conservation of minerals, protection of mine environment through statutory enforcement of MM(D&amp;R) Act 1957, MCDR 1988 and relevant portions of</p>	<p>6.00</p> <p>For enforcement of MCDR and approval of Mining plans/scheme of Mining, 2500 mines will be inspected and 12 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 &amp; 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 &amp; mine closure plans prepared by the lessees are being approved by IBM and are being monitored for their effective implementation.</p>	<p>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 6<sup>th</sup> March 2003.</p>
<p>(ii) Mineral beneficiation studies-utilization of low grade and sub - grade ores and analysis of environmental samples</p>	<p>To ensure value addition to the low grade ores, which are otherwise going as wastes and to help director 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>5.04</p> <p>Ore Dressing Investigations - 70 Chemical analysis - 50,000 Mineralogical Examinations - 2300</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</p>	<p>2.97</p> <p>Updating of NMI as on 1-04-2005 will be completed, summary out puts and analytical notes for 65 minerals will be generated. 100 multi mineral maps along with forest overlays in respect of</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>

## Out Come Budget- 2007-08

	methods, environmental management of mines and human resource development.		Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu (part) will be prepared. 16 training courses will be conducted Management of solid waste from mining in India will be implemented.	
(iv) Collection, processing, dissemination of data on mines and minerals through various publications.	To collect data on mines and minerals with a view to process, analysis and disseminate through publications	1.28	Publications to be released : (i) monthly statistics of mineral production 12 issues (Jan –Dec.2007). (ii) Indian Mineral industry at a glance (iii) Statistical profile of minerals. (iv) Bulletin on mineral information. (v) Bulletin on mining lease RPs and PL, 2005. etc. Computerization online register on mining tenements system will also be implemented.	
(v) Provision for NER	Development of mineral sector in NER	0.49	(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. (v) Providing instruments to the state governments of North East.	
<b>Total IBM (Plan )</b>		<b>17.00</b>		
<b>4. Hindustan Copper Limited</b>				
Replacement and Renewals	For achieving maximum utilization of the existing plant and mines machinery by replacement and renewals	50.00	Some of the major equipment proposed to be purchased include : (i) Cleaner and scavenger cell (ii) Gas scrubbing tower. (iii) Absorption tower (iv) Dumper (v) Engine transmission (vi) Head shaft of primary crusher and others etc.	

Out Come Budget- 2007-08 Annexure -26.2.5 (Contd.)

<b>5. National Aluminium Company Limited</b>				
A. To maintain the maximizing benefits : Additional / modifications / renewals / replacements (AMRs)		125.00	Rated capacity is to be maintained at each of the production segments of the company.	
B. New Schemes : Phase II Expansion	Increase in capacity: (i) Bauxite Mine : 4.8 million tonnes to 6.3 million tonnes (ii) Alumina Refinery 15700 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.	1000.00		
C. Utkal E-Coal	Allotment of a new captive coal mine	30.00		
D. Middle east project	For setting up of a smelter plant to produce aluminium	1.00		
E. Debottle necking of aluminium plant	To expand the fourth stream of alumine Plant capacity	1.00		
F. Potting Mines		1.00		
Total National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	To cater to the bauxite demand of NAL	1158.00		
<b>6. Other Programmes : S&amp;T</b>	Research & Development work on mining non ferrous metals.	7.29	R&D projects catering to the nation requirements and for building the capabilities and strength of the mineral and non ferrous metals. Construction in GSI and IBM	
<b>Construction</b>		6.00		
<b>Total Plan Outlay Ministry of Mines</b>		1380.29		

**Table: 26.2.1 Iron ore availability - Haematite**  
As on 1.4.2005

(Qty. in million tonnes)

Grade	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total
High Grade(Fe+65%)	1304.3	629.03	1933.33
Medium Grade(Fe 62-65%)	3544.03	3062.02	6606.05
Low Grade (Fe below 62%)	1989.75	1686.94	3676.69
Unclassified	159.23	743.67	902.90
Black Iron ore	2.52	12.72	15.24
Others	1.62	5.05	6.67
Unclassified	1.98	0	1.98
Not known	0.73	1486.79	1487.52
Grand Total	7004.17	7626.22	14630.39

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

**Table : 26.2.2 Iron ore availability -Magnetite**  
As on 1.4.2005

(Qty. in million tonnes)

Grade	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total
Metallurgical	0.67	2185.05	2185.72
Coal Washery	3.33	5.00	8.33
Foundry	0.46	0.30	0.76
Others	0.97	24.16	25.13
Unclassified	52.64	8060.34	8112.98
Not known	0.43	286.12	286.55
Grand Total	58.50	10560.98	10619.48

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

**Table: 26.2.3 Installed Capacity - Aluminium**

(Tonnes per Annum)

Company	Installed Capacity
NALCO	3,45,000
BALCO	3,45,000
HINDALCO	4,55,000
MALCO	38,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,83,000</b>

Source: Ministry of Mines, Annual Report 2006-07

**Table:26.2.4 Mine able Reserves of HZL as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2006**

Mine/Deposit	JORC Reserves (million tones)	Avg. Production (million tones per annum)	Life in years	Remark
Rampura Agucha	53.4	3.75 Expansion to 5Mtpa by 2008	11	Open-pit
Rajpura Dariba (inclusive of sindesar khurd)	9.4	0.75 Expansion to 1.25Mtpa by 2010	10	Underground
Zawar Group	5.8	1.02 Expansion to 1.35 Mtpa by 2010	6	underground
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.6</b>			

Note: Resources in possible/inferred categories and other ore blocked in pillars are not considered for production planning.





## CHAPTER-27

# Tourism

### Introduction

27.2.1 International tourist arrivals in India during 2006 to India touched 4.43 million, an increase of 13.01 per cent over arrivals in 2005, accounting for 0.53 per cent of world tourist arrivals compared to the share of 0.49 per cent in 2005. The increasing trend in tourist arrivals continues during 2007 also. Foreign exchange earnings have increased from US \$ 5730.86million in 2005 to US\$ 6569.34 million in 2006. The World Travel and Tourism Council have identified India as one of the foremost growth centers in the world in the coming decade. Domestic tourism at 432.00 million in 2006 has also been rising rapidly.

### Performance Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

27.2.2 The Annual Plan outlay for 2006-07 of the Department of Tourism was Rs 830.00 crore against which utilization is 95.82%. Infrastructure development schemes of 'Integrated development of Destinations/Circuits' and 'Overseas Promotion and Publicity' received highest allocations of Rs 369.00 crore and Rs 165.00 crore respectively. In order to achieve the Plan objectives the annual budgetary plan allocation for the Department of Tourism has been increased from Rs 830.00 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 953.00 crore for 2007-08. Scheme wise allocation of outlay and expenditure for 2006-07 and approved Budget outlay for 2007-08 are given in **Annexure-I**. Approved Annual Plan outlay for tourism sector in the States/UT for 2006-07 was Rs 976.81 crore which has been increased to Rs 1193.00 crore for 2007-08. State/UTs wise outlays for 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given

in **Annexure-II**. The Department of Tourism adopted a multi-pronged approach through the Plan schemes to achieve the desired growth in tourism sector. Providing a congenial atmosphere for tourism development, strengthening the tourism infrastructure, integrated development of identified destinations, integrating elements of tourism, culture and clean civic life, marketing of tourism products in a focused manner along with branding exercise and positioning of India as a high value destination, and giving thrust on the human resource development activities have been the highlights of this strategy. Releases of financial assistance by Department of Tourism under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States/UTs for 2006-07 are at **Annexure III**.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

27.2.3 The Central Sector outlay for Tourism in the Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs.1026.35 crore. This includes an IEBR of Rs 73.35 crore. Higher allocation is aimed to develop key tourist destinations so as to bring infrastructure facilities up to international standards and to create a unique experience for the tourists. Aggressive branding and promotion exercise is aimed to capture new markets and to strengthen the existing markets. Human resource development is also being given high priority to sustain and improve tourist satisfaction. The Ministry of Tourism is having 13 Central Sector Schemes and one Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include three new central sector schemes are also introduced in the Annual Plan 2007-08 such as a) Equity Support to ITDC b) Assistance to Central agencies for Tourism Infrastructure development c) Creation of land bank

for Hotels. The scheme wise details are as follows.

### **Product/infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits**

27.2.4 The Scheme envisages convergence of resources and expertise through coordinated action with other Departments, the states and private sector. Assistance is being provided under the scheme for activities such as, construction of budget accommodation, tourist complexes, wayside amenities, tourist reception center, refurbishment of monuments, special tourist projects, adventure sports facilities, sound and lights shows and illumination. Focus of the scheme is on improving the existing products and to develop new tourism products to world-class standards. New emerging areas such as rural tourism, heritage tourism, eco-tourism, medical tourism, wild life tourism get priority under this scheme. The concept of rural tourism is to showcase rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, which have core-competency in terms of craft/handloom/textiles, etc. During 2006-07 development work was taken up at 63 destinations and 35 circuits involving an expenditure of Rs.456.63 crore. For 2007-08, the scheme has an allocation of Rs 460.00 crore and proposes to develop 15-selected tourist destinations and circuits following an integrated area development approach. 50 villages, with core competency in handicrafts handlooms and culture, close to the existing destinations and circuits, are proposed to be identified for development to enhance tourist experience.

### **Assistance to IHM's, FCI's, etc. (Human resource Development)**

27.2.5 Need for imparting training in catering technology and applied nutrition has been recognized to sustain the hospitality sector. With the modernization and expansion of the country's hospitality industry, hotel management and catering education programmes gained popularity and the profile of students undergoing education also underwent a perceptible transformation. At present, there are 24 Institutes of Hotel

Management (IHM) and 7 Food Craft Institutes (FCI) that follow the curriculum of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering technology (NCHMCT). For setting up new Institutes and expansion of existing ones, assistance to the States was extended and the Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs 47.00 crore in 2006-07 as against Rs 29.43 crore in 2005-06. Budgetary provision for the scheme for 2007-08 is Rs 50.00 crore.

### **Capacity Building for Service Providers**

27.2.6 Keeping in view the need for imparting training to the persons directly connected with tourists, such as persons working in the roadside eating joints, dhabas, ticketing & travel agencies and officials like police personnel, airport staff, the scheme titled "Capacity Building for Service Providers" (CBSP), involving short-term courses ranging from 1 to 5 days, is being implemented. An outlay of Rs 10.00 crore was provided for 2006-07. Guidelines of the scheme have been revised to expand the scope of the scheme and provision of Rs.15.00 crore is made for 2007-08.

### **Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects**

27.2.7 Assistance for large revenue generating projects, such as tourist trains, cruise vessels, cruise terminals, convention centers, golf courses, are provided under this scheme. An outlay of Rs 47.00 crore was provided in 2006-07 and the utilization was only Rs 1.01 crore due to lack of response from State Governments and private sector. To make the scheme more attractive and to ensure private participation, guidelines of the scheme have been revised. A provision of Rs 40.00 crore is made for the scheme during 2007-08.

### **Publicity and Marketing: (International & Domestic)**

27.2.8 The Department of Tourism has taken many measures to communicate and offer India's major

attractions like rich heritage, history, exotic vegetation, flora & fauna, traditions, folk arts, traditional system of medicine, religious diversity etc., to the tourists. The 'Incredible India' campaign through electronic media, international press, international TV and Internet is continued. In 2006-07, out of an allocation of Rs 165.00 crore for Overseas Promotion & Publicity, an expenditure of Rs 173.34 crore was incurred. An allocation of Rs.165.00 crore has been provided for 2007-08 to maintain the tempo and reinforce the 'Incredible India' campaign and launch centralized print and electronic media campaign in important tourism markets and also to focus on emerging markets of East Asia and South East Asia. As a part of domestic tourism promotion, leaflets on destinations, heritage sites, North-Eastern Sector, maps of major cities, films on specific topics, posters and collaterals were brought-out. Keeping in tune with the changes in technology, CDs were also made on tourism prospects in the country. As against an outlay of Rs 63.00 crore for domestic promotion and publicity for 2006-07, expenditure was Rs.60.06 crore. A provision of Rs 70.00 crore is made for the scheme in for 2007-08.

### **Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure**

27.2.9. Under this scheme assistance in the form of grant of one time capital subsidy of 10 per cent is extended through the financial agencies like TFCI, SFCs, SIDC, ICICI, IDBI, SIDBI, scheduled Banks and HUDCO towards the principal loan taken to construct one to three Star category/ Heritage hotels at places other than the four metro cities. Funds are also used for grant of interest subsidy to hotel projects sanctioned prior to 1.4.2002 under the earlier scheme. As against an outlay of Rs 15.00crore for 2006-07 utilization was Rs 17.50 crore. An amount of Rs 20.00 crore is provided for 2007-08.

### **Computerization and Information Technology**

27.2.10 Information technology is being progressively

used as a tool for tourism promotion in the country and abroad. This scheme supports activities like maintaining Websites, and assistance to use IT in promotion and facilitation of tourism by the State Governments. As against an outlay of Rs 20.00 crore for 2006-07 utilization was Rs 19.90 crore. For 2007-08, an outlay provision of Rs.20.00 crore is provided.

### **Market research**

27.2.11 Lack of information about various aspects of tourism is one of the major reasons for the sector not getting its due importance in the national development plans. The Market Research Division of the Department of Tourism provides necessary input to the planning process. For market research and support for planning process, which includes compilation of statistics and commissioning of research studies, Rs 3.00 crore was provided for 2006-07 and incurred an expenditure of Rs 5.44 crore. For 2007-08, an outlay provision of Rs 5.00 crore is provided.

### **Externally Aided Projects**

27.2.12 Tourism infrastructure development projects are taken up under this scheme with external assistance. The Japan Bank of International Cooperation has agreed to provide loan assistance of Rs 300.00 crore over a period of five years for Ajanta-Ellora development Projects, Phase-II and Buddhist Circuits. The Department of Tourism provides consultancy fees for such projects. Actual expenditure for 2006-07 was Rs 2.85 crore as against an outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore. An outlay of Rs 8.00 crore is provided in the BE for 2007-08 for the scheme.

### **CREATION OF LAND BANK FOR HOTELS**

27.2.13 The Ministry has been advising land owning agencies and the State Governments to create land banks for hotels and get the hotel constructed on identified sites through PPP mode based on land cost being Government's equity contribution. The land should be allotted to the entrepreneurs on annual rental

basis to be determined through a transparent process to facilitate promotion of budget hotels by avoiding the necessity of paying upfront high capital value of the land for hotels. An amount of Rs 10.00 crore is provided for 2007-08 for this scheme.

### **Equity Contribution to ITDC**

27.2.14 ITDC has overcome from disinvestments scenario and after continuous losses for several years, from 2003-04 have started showing profits but has been unable to invest in up-gradation of its existing properties. ITDC properties are in bad condition and are unable to compete with other hotels in the respective cities. So, to make these hotels up to the acceptable levels, ITDC has worked out a revitalization plan of Rs. 237.85 crore during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. . The Ministry of Tourism may provide 50 % cost of renovation of Ashok Hotel (Rs. 73.35 crore) as budgetary support since ITDC is not having its internal resources to meet such a huge expenditure. Balance 50% of the cost is proposed to be arranged through market borrowings. An amount of Rs.146.35 is provided in the BE for 2007-08 which includes an IEBR of Rs.73.35 crore.

### **Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development**

27.2.15 The objective of new scheme is proposed to extend assistance to central agencies for the works

relating to monuments and other places under the control of ASI, Port Trust Authorities etc. so that world-class tourist facilities would be created in such places. These projects could include illumination and maintenance of important monuments in the country under ASI or infrastructure development for Cruise terminals under Port trust etc. An amount of Rs 10.00 crore is provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for this scheme.

### **North Eastern Region**

27.2.16 Development of Tourism infrastructure in the North Eastern Region has been given a boost by earmarking 10 per cent of total Annual Plan allocation to explore the immense tourism potential in the region. Under the scheme following eleven developmental works have been sanctioned during 2006-07 and are in progress. They are 1) Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit –Orang-Tezpur-Bhalukpong, Assam 2) Construction of religious Circuit Development Programme at Soreng, West Sikkim. 3) Circuit Development Programme-Lapcha Heritage Center, Sikkim. 4) Development of Southern Tourist Circuit, Mizoram. 5) Development of Eastern Tourist Circuit, Mizoram. 6) Destination Tourism Development, Manipur, Imphal. 7) Tourist Travel Circuit Development at Governor’s Camp, Nagaland. 8) Development of Tourism Circuit Dirak-Namsai-Wakro-Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh. 9) Destination Development at Chaturdash Devtabari in Tripura.

## Annexure-27.1

## Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Department of Tourism

(Rs in Crores)

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (2006-07) BE	Actual Expenditure (2006-07)	Annual Plan (2007-08) B		
				GBS	IEBR	Total
I	Central Sector Schemes (CS)					
1.1	a) Externally Aided Projects	2.50	2.45	6.00	—	6.00
	b) UNDP Endogenous Tourism	1.50	0.40	2.00	—	2.00
1.2	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS/	47.00	50.00	50.00	—	50.00
1.3	Capacity Building for Service Providers	10.00	5.02	15.00	—	15.00
1.4	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	165.00	173.35	165.00	—	165.00
1.5	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	63.00	60.06	70.00	—	70.00
1.6	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	15.00	17.50	20.00	—	20.00
1.7	Market Research including 20 years perspective Plan	3.00	5.45	5.00	—	5.00
1.8	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg, Kashmir.	4.00	3.30	7.00	—	7.00
1.9	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	47.00	1.02	40.00	—	40.00
1.10	Computerization & Information Technology	20.00	19.90	20.00	—	20.00
1.11	Creation of Land Bank for Hotels	-	-	10.00	-	10.00
1.12	Equity contribution to ITDC	—	—	73.00	73.35	146.35
1.13	Assistance to Central agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.	—	—	10.00	10.00	
1.11	<b>Total –CS Schemes (1.1 –13)</b>	<b>378.00</b>	<b>338.42</b>	<b>493.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>566.35</b>
II	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)					
2.1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits.	369.00	456.63	460.00	—	460.00
2.3	<b>Total – CSS Schemes</b>	<b>369.00</b>	<b>456.63</b>	<b>460.00</b>		<b>460.00</b>
2.4	<b>Total CS &amp; CSS Schemes</b>	<b>747.00</b>	<b>795.05</b>	<b>953.00</b>		<b>1026.35</b>
III	10% Lump sum for NE Region,	83.00	—	—	—	—
3.1	<b>Total – North East &amp; Sikkim</b>	<b>83.00</b>	—	—	—	—
3.2	<b>Grand Total (2.4 + 3.1)</b>	<b>830.00</b>	<b>795.08</b>	<b>953.00</b>	<b>73.35</b>	<b>1026.35</b>

## Annexure-27.2

## Approved State/UT Annual Plan outlays for Tourism Sector for 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	2006-07 (Approved outlay) (BE)	2007-08 (Approved Outlay) BE
Andhra Pradesh	6251.20	6251.20
Arunachal Pradesh	920.00	466.00
Assam	600.00	1223.00
Bihar	1600.00	2513.05
Chhatisgarh	2715.00	3000.00
Goa	3000.00	3500.00
Gujarat	10448.00	10448.00
Haryana	800.00	880.00
Himachal Pradesh	646.10	650.00
J&K	6025.00	8941.40
Jharkhand	2500.00	2600.00
Karnataka	1650.00	15233.00
Kerala	8157.00	8318.00
Madhya Pradesh	2500.00	3220.00
Maharashtra	16659.00	17951.45
Manipur	120.00	138.00
Meghalaya	260.00	300.00
Mizoram	290.00	330.00
Nagaland	880.00	777.00
Orissa	1090.00	1340.00
Punjab	505.35	1825.00
Rajasthan	3550.01	3710.50
Sikkim	1460.00	1450.00
Tamil Nadu	2770.22	2863.37
Tripura	226.50	217.62
Uttar Pradesh	8363.00	4063.00
Uttaranchal	7660.00	9640.01
West Bengal	780.00	1470.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>92426.38</b>	<b>113319.60</b>
Andaman & Nicobar	880.00	968.00
Chandigarh	60.00	180.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	238.00	213.00
Daman & Diu	152.00	145.00
Delhi	1425.00	1600.00
Lakshadweep	150.00	202.00
Puducherry	2350.00	2673.00
<b>Total Uts</b>	<b>5255.00</b>	<b>5981.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>97681.38</b>	<b>119300.60</b>

Source: State Plan Division, Planning Commission

## Annexure- 27.3

**Statement Showing State-Wise Tourism Projects Sanctioned by the  
Department of Tourism and Funds Released During the year 2006-07**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(As on 31.3.2007)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	1195.44
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	1813.21
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	1497.24
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	974.59
5	Chattisgarh	16	3540.17	2491.12
6	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	7	443.65	359.51
8	Haryana	5	1836.16	902.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	1226.13
10	J&K	29	5233.82	3392.90
11	Jharkhand	3	956.35	769.99
12	Karnataka	4	1323.89	1081.81
13	Kerala	18	4474.02	3441.61
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	2797.75
15	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	2271.98
16	Manipur	9	939.35	647.48
17	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	1147.93
18	Mizoram	9	2613.38	2040.80
19	Nagaland	8	2340.32	1862.51
20	Orissa	13	2826.84	1974.66
21	Punjab	13	3223.37	1968.68
22	Rajasthan	8	953.84	763.06
23	Sikkim	13	2609.42	1647.77
24	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	1496.87
25	Tripura	4	291.27	96.01
26	Uttaranchal	16	1907.50	1434.34
27	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	2663.24
28	West Bengal	10	2978.32	2195.35
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	2	15.00	14.00
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	5	2400.09	1209.54
33	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	5.60
35	Puducherry	1	500.00	400.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>64242.08</b>	<b>45783.51</b>

Note- This includes the projects relating to Circuits, Destinations, Large Revenue Generating Projects, Rural Tourism (Software and Hardware) Projects, IT, Event, Fair & Festivals Projects.





## CHAPTER-28

# Transport

### 28.1 Railways

28.1.1. The Indian Railways is the principal mode of transportation for bulk freight and long distance passenger traffic. Over the years, the Indian Railways have been facing capacity shortage and technological obsolescence that has been a serious constraint to the growth of the Railway system. The Tenth Plan has

	Target	Achieved
Construction of New Lines (Route Kms.)	550	250
Gauge Conversion (Route Kms.)	1100	1082
Doubling (Route Kms.)	435	386
Electrification (Route Kilometers)	360	361
Track Renewals (Track Kms.)	4000	4686
<b>Rolling Stock:</b>		
1. Locomotives	300	315
Diesel	150	165
Electric	150	150
2. Coaches	2682	2768
3. Wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers)	10220	8773

laid emphasis on capacity expansion through modernization and technological upgradation of the Railway system, improvement in quality of service, rationalization of tariff in order to improve the share of rail freight traffic in the total traffic and to improve safety and reliability of rail services.

28.1.2 The impressive performance put up by the Indian Railways in the last two years has continued in 2006-07. The growth in the freight traffic has been 9.3% and that in the passenger traffic 8.9%. 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 through induction of modern technology and by judicious investments in capacity enhancement works, while siphoning off non-core activities.

### Review of Annual Plan for 2006-07

28.1.3 The Annual Plan 2006-07(BE) provided for a total outlay of Rs. 23475 crore comprising of internal generation of resources of Rs. 10794 crore, market borrowings of Rs. 5170 crore and capital from General Exchequer of Rs. 7511 crore. However, the actual Plan expenditure in 2006-07 was Rs. 23993 crore comprising of internal generation of resources of Rs. 11215 crore, market borrowing of Rs. 4382 crore and Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 7992 crore (Annexure-28.1.1). As far as physical achievements are concerned, 728.4 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic has been loaded during the year 2006-07, as against 666.5 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic achieved during 2005-06 and the BE target (2006-07) of 726 million tonnes. As regards passengers traffic, the achievement in 2006-07 was 6352 million passengers as against 5832.4 million passengers achieved during 2005-06 and the BE target (2006-07) of 6400 million passengers. The progress of freight and passenger traffic carried by the railways over the years is given

in Annexures 28.1.2 and 28.1.3 respectively.

28.1.4 The major programmes in 2006-07 included acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals, gauge conversion, railway electrification and construction of new railway lines (Annexure-28.1.4). The achievements of physical targets are as follows:

28.1.5 There have been short falls mainly in construction of new lines, doubling and Gauge Conversion. These shortfalls are on account of shortage in supply of sleepers. Indian Railways is making efforts to make good this short fall in the current year.

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

28.1.6 An outlay of Rs. 31,000 crore comprising of Rs. 7611 crore (plus Rs.327 crore drawn from RSF) of gross budgetary support, Rs. 16606 crore of internal resource generation and Rs. 5740 crore of market borrowing, has been given in Railway Budget (Annexure-28.1.1). The traffic plan during the current year (2007-08) envisages lifting of 785 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic as against actuals of 728.4 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic during 2006-07. As regards passenger traffic, a higher target of 6606.23 million passengers has been fixed as against actuals of 6352 million passengers for 2006-07. The progress of freight and passengers traffic carried by the Railways is given in Annexure 28.1.2 and 28.1.3 respectively. The major programmes in 2007-08 include acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals, gauge conversion, railway electrification and construction of new railway lines (Annexure-28.4.4). The outlay is to be utilized for the achievement of 360 route km. of electrification, 4000 track km of track renewals, 550 route km. of new lines, 1100 route km. of gauge conversion, 435 route km. of doubling, acquisition of 150 diesel and 150 electric locos, 289 EMU/Metro coaches, 2355 other passenger coaches and 23,500 wagons.

### **Turn-around in Railway Performance:**

28.1.7 The impressive turn-around in physical and

financial performance spurred by improved productivity, has continued in 2006-07 with the operating ratio improving to 83.8% in 2006-07. This has enabled the Railways to internally generate 45% of total Plan requirement for 2006-07 which is expected to go up to 54% in 2007-08.

### **Construction of multimodal high axle load computer controlled dedicated freight corridors:**

28.1.8 Necessary organizational structure is put in place for the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India Limited, an SPV formed for the construction and operation of the Dedicated Freight Corridors on Eastern and Western Corridors. Necessary funds for the land acquisition are provided in the Railway Budget 2007-08. The institutional framework for the purpose of land acquisition is also planned. These Corridors involving construction of 2700 Km. of railway line and costing about Rs. 28000 Crore are expected to augment the capacity of Railways to meet increase in projected traffic in the next 5 years and also bring about the reduction in unit cost of transportation, besides improvement in quality of service.

### **New Manufacturing Units**

28.1.9 A manufacturing Unit each for Electric locomotives, Diesel locomotives and Coaches including EMUs are sanctioned. The manufacturing unit for production of 1000 coaches of state of art technology every year will come up at Rai Bareilly. The manufacturing units for High horse power Electric and Diesel Locomotives of around 120/150 each every year, will come up at Madhepura and Marhuara. These new manufacturing units will be established with a technology leader in each area, as the private partner.

## **28.2 Roads**

### **INTRODUCTION**

28.2.1 Roads constitute the basic infrastructure and play a pivotal role in the development of a nation. They play a crucial role in national integration and socio-

economic development of the country by providing connectivity to remote areas and facilitating accessibility especially to areas of importance and creating a conducive environment, both for domestic and foreign investment. Roads, in addition, have an important role in inter-modal transport development providing linkages to airports, railway terminals and ports.

28.2.2 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 rephased 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.

28.2.3 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. 2,27,258 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.

28.2.4 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.

28.2.5 Targets are periodically monitored at various levels, including by CoI. 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 2006-07**

28.2.6 Against an outlay of Rs.11564.78 crore for 2006-07, the RE is Rs.11038.29 crore. The physical progress of National Highway development works during 2006-07 as also the targets for 2007-08, in accordance with the Outcome Budget, is given at Annexure-28.2.1. There is a shortfall of achievement of targets in the case of widening to 4-lane and construction of bypasses of National Highways (NHs). Strengthening of weak 2 lanes have surpassed the target by achieving around 108% during 2006-07.

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

28.2.7 The Annual Plan 2007-08 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.

28.2.8 An outlay of Rs.14530.00 crore has been provided for the development of roads in the Central Sector during 2007-08. Scheme-wise details for 2006-07 (BE and RE) and 2007-08(BE) are indicated at Annexure-28.2.2.

### Externally Aided Projects

28.2.9 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-28.2.3. 19 projects under NHDP Phase I at an investment of Rs.4182.06 crore have been completed as on 31-3-2007. Contracts for 3 projects under NHDP Phase-I, at a cost of Rs. 663.00 crore have been terminated. Presently, there are 59 ongoing Externally Aided Projects. Of these, 22 projects under NHDP Phase I are estimated to cost Rs.7023.27 crore, whereas 37 projects under NHDP Phase II are estimated to cost Rs.10543.74 crore.

### National Highway Development Projects (NHDP)

28.2.10 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. 95.19 % has been completed as on 30.4.2007. N-S, E-W Corridors would have a length

of 7,300 kms and would connect Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Silcher to Porbandar. The target for completing N-S, E-W corridor projects is December, 2008.

28.2.11 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, 5565 kms i.e. 95.19% have been 4-laned, thereby leaving a balance of 281 kms for completion.

28.2.12 Physical progress of Phase I & II of the NHDP (North-South and East-West corridors): 1207 kms have been four-laned out of a total length of 7300 kms ( 7200 kms at present) i.e. 16.53% at the end of 30.4.2007. Works are in progress over an aggregate length of 5071 kms. The works for the balance 860 kms are still to be awarded.

28.2.13 Major reasons for shortfalls in fulfilling the targets fixed during the Tenth Plan 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 and poor performance by some contractors.

28.2.14 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.

28.2.15 A project comprising a length of 30 km has been completed in NHDP IIIA. Works are either in progress or agreement signed over an aggregate length of 1848 kms. The works aggregating to the length of 2122 kms are yet to be awarded as on 30-4-2007.

28.2.16 Under NHDP Phase-V, out of the total length of 6500 kms to be completed, 2 projects comprising a length of 148 kms have already been awarded leaving a length of 6352 kms still to be awarded.

28.2.17 Approval has also been obtained for construction of 1000 kms of expressways with full access control on new alignment under NHDP Phase-VI. Approval for NHDP Phases IV and VII has still to be obtained.

28.2.18 A total of 7616 km of road length (3251 kms National Highways and 4365 kms of State roads) 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 1310 kms as also initiating action for preparation of DPRs under Phase B for 6306 kms has been approved. DPRs are presently under preparation in NHAI, BRO and State PWDs. 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 so far approved proposals in an aggregate length of 500 kms at an estimated cost of Rs. 1250 crore for the work of construction/widening to 2 lanes with paved shoulders on different stretches of National Highways in Assam and State Roads in Manipur and Sikkim. The DPRs for the other stretches are under preparation by NHAI, BRO and State PWDs.

## Centrally Sponsored Schemes

### (i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

28.2.19 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 rephased to achieve the Bharat Nirman target of connecting 1000+ habitation (500+ for hill states and tribal areas) by

2009.

28.2.20 During 2006-07, against the target of providing connectivity to 16130 habitations covering a length of 35182.15 kms new connectivity and 54669.25 kms upgradation, 5552 habitations covering a length of 16328.73 kms new connectivity and 5331.14 kms of upgradation has been achieved.

28.2.21 The target is to provide connectivity to 20071 habitations and cover a length of 43989.93 kms of new connectivity and 59316 kms of upgradation of rural road works during the year 2007-08.

28.2.22 A Statement showing state-wise allocation/expenditure under PMGSY during 2000-01 to 2007-08 (BE) is shown at Annexure – 28.2.4.

### (ii) Roads of Economic & Inter-State Importance

28.2.23 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.

28.2.24 An outlay of Rs.500 crore and Rs.173.93 crore has been provided for this scheme during 10th Plan 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively. A statement showing State-wise release of funds from 2002-03 to 2007-08 (BE) is placed at Annexure-28.2.5.

### Private Sector Participation

28.2.25 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 28.2.1).

28.2.26 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 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.

28.2.27 Steps have been initiated for restructuring of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), which is the implementing agency for the National Highway programme.

28.2.28 The position of BOT toll based projects as on 31.3.2007 is as under:

28.2.29 To address the major problem in private

sector participation regarding the huge upfront capital investment and high risks of revenue collection, 24 projects valued at Rs.9205.61 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 16 projects valued at Rs.6851.91 crore under NHDP Phase II are in progress.

28.2.30 Also, the NHAI has formed SPVs for funding road projects. 13 projects valued at about Rs.2406.90 crore were identified under SPV funding, 6 of these costing Rs.983.91 crore have been completed whereas the remaining 7 projects costing Rs.1422.99 crore are in progress.

## Road Transport

28.2.31 Road Transport in India is particularly important as it a sole mechanized means of surface transport to serve the hilly, rural and backward areas not connected by railway. Road Transport programmes are implemented by both Centre and the State under

### Box-28.2.1

#### 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.
- A review of tolling policy in respect of National Highways was recently concluded. The Report alongwith the draft Rules, once approved, would provide a degree of certainty in revenue projections for concessionaires.
- 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 is under finalization.

Status	Contract (Nos.)		Length (Kms)		Cost (Rs. Crore)	
	MORTH	NHAI	MORTH	NHAI	MORTH	NHAI
Completed	22	7	344.15	420.80	1211.31	2248.00
Ongoing	3	46	67.94	2761.37	195.00	18153.69
Total	25	53	412.09	3812.17	1406.31	20401.69

Central Sector, the major programmes includes Road Safety (Refreshers' training, publicity management, road safety equipment, National highway equipment, pollution control equipment), National Data Base Network and studies.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

28.2.32 Against approved outlay of Rs. 50 crore for Annual Plan 2006-07 for Central Road Transport Sector an expenditure of Rs. 45.50 crore was incurred. The bulk of expenditure is for promoting road safety. The scheme-wise financial and physical performance is as follows:

#### Road Safety

28.2.33 Under the scheme, a number of activities such as publicity and awareness campaign on road safety, grants in aid to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to create awareness on road safety/ administration of road safety programmes, assistance in the form of road safety/ accident relief equipment and refresher training to drivers in the unorganized sector are being taken. The total expenditure incurred on road safety during 2006-07 was Rs. 34.93 crore which comes to around 94% of the total outlay of the Plan. During 2006-07, 45137 drivers were trained against the target of 53000 drivers, financial grant-in-aid was sanctioned to 125 NGOs for administering road safety programmes as against to 95 NGOs during 2005-06, 156 video spots and 1086 radio spots were broadcasted/ telecasted as against 90 video spots and 1170 radio spots broadcasted/telecasted during 2005-06, publicity material on road safety were printed and distributed to state/UTs. and 71 ambulances and 31 cranes were provided to States /NGO. 17 training programmes for State Transport Department Personnel were conducted at CIRT Pune, ARAI,

Pune, IIP, Dehradun and ESCI, Hyderabad. The scheme of pollution & Testing control was merged with Road Safety equipment and programme implementation.

#### National Database Network

28.2.34 The expenditure during 2006-07 was Rs. 2.25 crore against an allocation of Rs. 3 crore. The scheme has been divided into two sub schemes, these are;

- Computer System and National Data base - The objective of the scheme is networking of all Road Transport Offices/State Transport Authorities.
- Data collection, research & Development & Transportation Studies. The objective is to undertake various policy research studies. During 2006-07, 11 firms were empanelled for the purpose of awarding studies in the road transport sector.

#### Model Driving Training School

28.2.35 An amount of Rs. 9.80 crore was allocated during 2006-07 against which the expenditure was 8.32 crore, this comes to about 85%. The main objective of the scheme was to set up one Driving Training School in each Zone of the country for imparting training to the drivers in order to reduce the rate of accidents as it was observed that the increase in accident is mainly due to non observance of traffic rules by the drivers. During Tenth Five Year Plan 11 schools were sanctioned.

#### Performance of State Road Transport Corporations/ Undertaking (SRTUs)

28.2.36 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 2006-07. In spite of the satisfactory physical performance, the financial position of the SRTUs is deteriorating year after year. The overall net loss (excluding depreciation reserve fund, interest and taxes) of SRTUs is on the increase. The loss, which was at Rs. 1583 crore during 2002-03 (with 108951 operating fleet) has increased to Rs. 1703.76 crore during 2006-07 (with 112139 operating fleet). There are number of factors which contributed to the losses. Large No of over-aged buses, concessional travel to carry social responsibility, operation on uneconomic routes, uneconomic fare structure, and variations in tax structure have put extra burden on SRTUs.

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

28.2.37 An outlay of Rs. 60.00 crore has been provided during Annual Plan 2007-08 for the development of road transport in the central sector. Scheme-wise details are indicated in Annexure-28.2.6. Road Safety is one of the major schemes in the central sector and an allocation of Rs. 52 crore has been made for Annual Plan 2007-08. (This includes Rs. 11 crore for Model driving Training schools which were sanctioned during 2006-07. The scheme has been dropped in the 2007-08) Under Road Safety scheme 60,000 drivers are proposed to be trained, 20 training programmes for State Transport Personnel's will be conducted, 200 video spots and 400 radio spots to be telecasted further newspaper advertisement on road safety will be undertaken, 15 interceptors, 50 cranes and 100 ambulances will be provided to State/UTs/NGOs. The other continuing scheme is national data base network for which a provision of Rs. 5 crore is made for 2007-08. Under the scheme 3 studies/R&D Projects will be undertaken. Three new schemes under central sector have been introduced during the year 2007-08. Setting up of Inspection & Maintenance Centre- In order to check the implementation of emission norms and safety norms, inspection and maintenance centers would need to be set up in various

states with Public, Private Partnership. During 2007-08 a provision of Rs. one crore has been made for this scheme and 1 or 2 centers will be sanctioned.

### **28.3 Shipping**

28.3.1 Indian tonnage is 8.60 million GRT as on 31st March, 2007. 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 34% of national tonnage. Share of Indian flag ships in the oversea trade of the country was about 13-14 % (provisional) during 2006-07.

#### **Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)**

28.3.2 Against an outlay of Rs.1588.17 crores in 2006-07, a sum of Rs.563.64 crores was spent. The main programme during 2006-07 was acquisition of 2 Very Large Crude Vessels (VLCCs) for which orders were placed earlier and acquisition of 35 vessels for which orders are to be placed in 2006-07. While expenditure on the acquisition of 2 new VLCCs was incurred as planned, SCI could only finalize acquisition of 10 new vessels which included 8 product tankers and 2 container vessels. The major reason for shortfall in acquisition of vessels was long drawn tendering procedure for acquisition of vessels. Steps have now been taken to streamline the procedure.

28.3.3 An outlay of Rs.1836 crores has been provided in Annual Plan 2007-08. The entire outlay is to be financed through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). The outlay is proposed to be utilized for funding 41 vessels which include 12 vessels for which orders have already been placed.

#### **Director General (Light Houses and Light Ships)**

28.3.4 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.

28.3.5 Against an outlay of Rs.32.00 Cr., a sum of



Rs 9.14 crore was spent during 2006-07. 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 which has been delaying due to slow progress in the civil engineering works would now be completed by October 2008. The work was in progress for the establishment of 6 light houses.

28.3.6 An outlay of Rs. 25 Cr. been provided for the Annual Plan 2007-08. A sum of Rs. 11.60 Cr. has been provided for VTS at GoK. This major scheme is likely to be completed by October, 2008. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 Cr is provided for replacement of MV Deep Stumbh. This scheme will also be completed in 2007-08. Provision has also been made for the establishment of new light houses at 12 new sites and lighted beacons at 5 new sites for providing safe navigation.

### **Director General (Shipping)**

28.3.7 Against an outlay of Rs.12.00 Cr. in Annual Plan 2006-07, the expenditure was Rs 25.85 Cr. The excess expenditure was on account of inclusion of Rs. 21.00 crore relates to setting up of Indian Maritime University (IMU) spent during 2006-07. IMU is envisaged to be a centre of excellence for maritime education and training. The other works taken up during the period included, e-Governance Scheme for DG (HQ) and its Allied Offices and Construction of Hostel Building at LBS, Mumbai.

28.3.8 During 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.48.00 Cr. has been provided for the development of DG (Shipping). Out of this, a substantial amount of Rs.40.00 crore is earmarked for the development of IMU. Under the Scheme for DG (HQ) and execution of civil works provision has also been made for upgradation and development of infrastructure facilities at Maritime Training Institute and Allied Offices under DG (Shipping).

### **Inland Water Transport (IWT)**

28.3.9 Against an outlay of Rs.150 Cr., a sum of

Rs.106.31 crore could be spent during 2006-07. 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, techno-economic feasibility studies, and assistance to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). During the year, 2 vessels were constructed and operationalised and the construction of 8 vessels and 11 dredgers were in progress. Two MoUs were finalized between IWAI and private parties for taking up joint ventures and projects for construction of jetties at Banded, Kolaghat and Budge-Budge and also for acquisition, management and operation of barges between Kolkata,-Mongla, Kolkata-Pandu and Kolkata-Dhubri.

28.3.10 For the Annual Plan 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.158 Cr. has been provided as Grant to IWAI for the development of National Waterways 1 & 3, ongoing and new technical studies and R&D etc. as well as for the development of National Waterway-2 in North East Areas.

### **28.4 Ports**

28.4.1 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 2006-07**

28.4.2 During the year 2006-07, four new berths have been commissioned. Thus, the total capacity addition in 2006-07 in major ports was 52.40 MTPA.

### Outlay and Expenditure – 10<sup>th</sup> Plan – Shipping and IWT

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of Sector	2005-06		2006-07		Approved outlay for 2007-08
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expend	Approved Outlay	Actual Expend	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1	SCI	1293.15	457.17	1588.17	563.64	1836.00
a.	DG (Shipping)	7.20	5.74	11.00	4.85	6.0
	of which E-Govn.	2.20	2.20	5.50	4.51	2.00
b.	DG(LL)	30.50	10.65	32.00	9.14	25.00
c.	Indian Maritime University (IMU)	1.00	1.00	1.00	21.00	40.00
	<b>Sub total (1)</b>	<b>1331.85</b>	<b>474.56</b>	<b>1632.17</b>	<b>598.63</b>	<b>1909.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>IWT</b>					
a.	IWAI	150.00	80.51	150.00	119.03	158.00
b.	CAWTC					
	<b>Sub total (2)</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>80.51</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>119.03</b>	<b>158.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Grand total (1+2)</b>	<b>1481.85</b>	<b>555.07</b>	<b>1782.17</b>	<b>717.66</b>	<b>2067.00</b>

### Financial Performance

28.4.3 Against an outlay of Rs. 1364.25 crore (Rs. 476.12 BS + Rs. 888.13 crore IEBR), the actual expenditure was Rs. 1000.81 crore which is 73.36% of the approved outlay during 2006-07. The utilization of budgetary support was just 70.37% (Rs. 335.03 crore). However, this indicates a substantial improvement in utilization as compared to the previous years. The shortfall was mainly due to slow progress in the implementation of some of the projects i.e. river regulatory scheme, Kolkata, capital dredging at Paradip and Sethusamudram Project. Portwise outlay and expenditure during Tenth Plan is given in Annexure-28.4.1.

### Physical Performance

28.4.4 The traffic at major ports was projected to increase from 423.42 MT as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006 to 465.70 MT as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007. The actual achievement was 463.80 MT, showing a compounded annual rate of growth of 10.25% during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The analysis of port-wise traffic indicates that the achievement was mixed with half the ports exceeding the targets and the other half falling short, notable among

them being Vishakhapatnam, New Mangalore and Paradip. (Annexure-28.4.2). Commodity wise analysis shows that the containerized traffic continued to experience high rate of growth (18.8%) with the result, its share in total traffic has gone up to 15.9% during 2006-07 (Annexure-28.4.3). The aggregate capacity of Major Ports, which was 456.20 MTPA as on 31.03.2006, has gone up to 508.60 MTPA as on 31.03.2007.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

28.4.5 An outlay of Rs. 2109.27 crore has been allocated to ports sector. The outlay is to be funded as per details given in the Table:

28.4.6 For Sethusamudram project, outlay has been stepped up from Rs. 304 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 664.22 crore in 2007-08, of which GBS constitutes Rs. 140.22 crore. The dredging and widening of the

S. No.	Source of Funding	Rs. in crore
1.	IEBR (Internal Resources + EBR)	1611.27
2.	Budgetary Support	498.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2109.27</b>

channel of JNPT has been approved by CCEA at an estimated cost of Rs.800 Crore and a similar project for Paradip has been approved by CCEA at an estimated cost of Rs. 154 Crores. Deepening of channel at Paradip Port will help in decongestion of the port with the use of high capacity vessels. This will bring about substantial benefits to the national economy and direct financial return to the port. The rail connectivity for International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Cochin is also approved at a cost of around Rs.250 Crore.

### Physical Targets

28.4.7 Against the traffic level of 463.84 MT as on 31st March, 2007, the target for 2007-08 is 515.00 MT. This would be achieved through speedy finalization of contracts / execution of works and improvement in productivity such as berthing of ships, unloading of cargo, evacuation of cargo etc.

### Private Sector Participation (PPP)

28.4.8 In the year 2006-07, 15 berth construction projects involving an estimated private investment of Rs. 9861 crore, were identified for implementation on PPP basis. Of this, 6 concessions were finalized during the year involving an estimated investment of over Rs.2900 crores. During 2007-08, 17 projects are planned for implementation on PPP basis, including 8 projects carried forward from 2006-07, involving a total estimated investment of Rs. 11,473 crore.

## 28.5 Civil Aviation

28.5.1 Air transport is a preferred mode of transport especially for long distances travel, business travel, for transporting high value and perishable commodities and accessing difficult terrains as it has an advantage of saving time. Of late this sector has experienced an unprecedented growth mainly on account growth of the economy and liberalization of civil aviation initiated during the second half of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. With a view to meet the growing demand of air transport and to ensure balanced airport development around the

country, the emphasis would be placed on provision of infrastructure facilities at a much faster pace during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

28.5.2 During the year 2006-07 an outlay of Rs. 3046.93 crore was approved for Civil Aviation, of which Rs. 1960.47 crore was spent which works out to around 64% of the total approved outlay. The financial performance in terms of expenditure incurred by some of the organizations of Ministry was not encouraging. The Indian Airlines could spend only about 50% of the approved budget. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to less outgo on account of less acquisition of aircraft during 2006-07. Originally 6 aircraft were to be acquired which was later revised to 1 and the same has been acquired. The utilization of budget by Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security was as low as about 6% and 3% respectively. The was mainly due to delay in finalization of schemes such as setting up of Flying Training Institute at Gondia and setting up of Civil Aviation Security Academy. The details of outlay and expenditure incurred by the Civil Aviation are given at Annexure-28.5.1.

28.5.3 The financial performance in terms of profitability of various organisations of the Ministry of Civil Aviation indicates that most of the organisations, except Air India and Indian, have done well during the year 2006-07. A fall of 16.33% and 13.13% in net profit was experienced by Air India and Indian respectively. The Financial performance of these organizations is given at Annexure-28.6.2.

28.5.4 The year 2006-07 has seen an unprecedented growth of 38.50% in domestic passenger traffic resulting in overall increase of 31.38% in passenger traffic. However, at disaggregated level, a fall in traffic of Air India, albeit marginal, as compared to 2005-06 but sharper as compared to the target for 2006-07 was observed which has been reflected in load factor. The fall in load factor, from 66.2% in 2005-06 to 63.7% in 2006-07, was due to induction of more

capacity by various air operators as compared to the demand. This trend is, however, likely to be reversed once the merger of Air India and Indian is complete. The physical performance of these organizations is given at Annexure-28.5.3

28.5.5 In order to cope with the challenge of growing traffic and consequently the infrastructure bottleneck, Ministry of Civil Aviation took number of initiatives during the year 2006-07. The important among them are i) decision to modernise/restructure Mumbai and Delhi Airports through Joint Venture Companies; ii) placing of plans for upgrading 35 Non-Metro airports to world class standards; iii) strengthening of flying training institutes and flying clubs; v) liberalization of bi-lateral air services agreement in line with the contemporary developments; vi) merger of Indian and Air India Ltd.; and vii) creation of Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) etc.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

28.5.6 During 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 12347.09 crore has been approved for Civil Aviation Ministry, of which Rs. 200.00 crore would be a Gross Budgetary Support.

28.5.7 Of the total outlay approved for Civil Aviation, Rs. 10215.68 crore, more than 76%, would be for development of air transport and remaining for development of airport infrastructure, safety and security measures and building of skills etc.

28.5.8 The organization-wise break-up of outlay is given at Annexure-28.5.4.

### Air India Limited

28.5.9 The approved outlay for 2007-08 in respect of Air India Ltd. is Rs. 6337.01 crore, of which Rs.

#### Physical performance of Air India Ltd.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Particulars	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	5188.0	5946.0	7794.0	9151.0	10484.0
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	3676.0	4285.0	5454.0	6231.0	7092.0
Overall Load factor (%)	70.9	72.1	70.1	68.1	67.6

#### Physical Targets of Air India Charters Ltd.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Particulars	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	913.0	1168.0	1348.0	1323.0	1107.0
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	705.0	900.0	1058.0	1056.0	883.0
Overall Load factor (%)	77.2	77.1	78.5	79.8	79.8

#### Physical Targets of Indian

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Particulars	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets	Targets
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	1992	2628	3133	3660	4238
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	1484	1884	2318	2690	3093
Overall Load factor (%)	74.5	74.5	74.0	73.5	73.0

6003.62 crore is for payments towards purchase of new aircraft consisting of Rs. 2198.20 crore for advance payments, Rs. 3066.52 for delivery payments and Rs. 738.90 crore for payments for spares/workshop and Rs. 150.00 crore for purchase of supporting equipment for new aircraft. Another amount of Rs. 183.39 crore is for interest to be capitalized on payments to aircraft manufacturers. A total of 10 aircraft would be acquired during the year. The physical targets for Annual Plan 2007-08 are given in Table.

### **Air India Charters Ltd.**

28.5.10 Air India Charters Ltd., a low cost subsidiary of Air India Ltd. was created during 2005-06. The outlay provided during 2007-08 to this Co. is to the tune of Rs. 1124.47 crore, of this Rs. 1079.83 crore is for payments towards purchase of new aircraft consisting of Rs. 185.61 crore for advance payments, Rs. 779.92 crore for delivery payments and Rs. 114.30 for loans for spares/workshop and Rs. 20.00 crore for other purchases such as ground handling equipment, engineering workshop equipment, security equipment, office equipment and computers etc. During the year 5 aircraft are expected to join the fleet of AICL. Physical targets envisaged for AICL are indicated in the Table.

### **Indian**

28.5.11 For the Annual Plan 2007-08, an outlay of Rs. 2507.70 crore has been provided to Indian. This consists of Rs. 2057.00 crore for advance payments for acquisition of new aircraft and Rs. 450.20 crore for supporting infrastructure for the new aircraft. During

the year 9 aircraft would be acquired. The physical targets set for 2007-08 are in the Table.

### **Airport Authority of India**

28.5.12 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.

28.5.13 An outlay of Rs. 1961.41 crore has been approved to the AAI during 2007-08, which includes budgetary support from Govt. to the tune of Rs. 45.00 crore. Of the total outlay Rs. 488.36 crore has been approved for development of airport infrastructure at various airports, Rs. 359.00 crore for Aeronautical communication services, Rs.137.01 crore for ground safety services/facilitation & operation.

28.5.14 The GBS of Rs. 45.00 crore is meant for certain specific schemes such as (a) investment in NE Region (Rs. 20.02 crore); (b) investment in other crucial areas like Jammu, Srinagar, Leh & Port Blair etc. and (c) assistance from JBIC, Japan for development of Aurangabad Airport (Rs. 10.00 crore). The physical targets set for AAI are given in the Table.

### **Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.**

28.5.15 Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter support services to ONGC, State

#### **Physical Targets of Airports Authority of India**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Traffic Handling Capacity	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Targets</b>
Passenger* (in lakh)	1027.26	1218.42	1447.65	1722.93	2054.00
Cargo** ('000 tonnes)	1795.68	1932.57	2153.89	2402.93	2683.47

\* Passenger (Traffic and capacity) includes International and Domestic passengers at all the airports.

\*\* Cargo (Traffic and Capacity) includes International and Domestic cargo.

Governments, especially North Eastern States and remote and inaccessible States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs and NHPC. During the Annual Plan 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 190.00 crore has been approved for PHHL which would be spent on acquisition of 7 helicopters and upgradation of 12 aircrafts.

### **Hotel Corporation of India (HCI)**

28.5.16 HCI is a subsidiary of Air India Ltd. During 2007-08 the plan outlay provided to HCI is to the tune of Rs. 15.00 crore. This would mainly be spent on renovation of Centaur Hotel at Delhi Airports, Centaur Hotel at Srinagar, Flight Kitchens at Delhi and Mumbai.

### **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi**

28.5.17 IGRUA is a premier institute for imparting flying training to commercial pilots. During 2007-08, an outlay of Rs. 39.00 crore has been provided with a view to complete the upgradation/strengthening of Akademi initiated during 2006-07. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 39.00 crore, Rs. 7.31 crore will be for civil & electrical works and Rs. 26.39 crore will be for acquisition of trainer aircrafts.

### **Directorate General of Civil Aviation**

28.5.18 DGCA is responsible for ensuring quality and safety in aircraft operations. An outlay of Rs. 87.00

crore has been approved for 2007-08, of which Rs. 80.00 crore will be for setting up of National Flying Training Institute at Gondia, Maharashtra and balance will be for purchase of Machinery & Equipment, balance payment towards purchase of Hansa-3 aircraft, civil works at DGCA Hqrs. & Regional offices, training and contribution towards COSCAP projects, etc.

### **Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)**

28.5.19 Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is responsible for ensuring security in the aircraft operations. The approved outlay for 2007-08 is Rs. 12.00 crore. Out of this, Rs. 6.00 crore is for restructuring of BCAS, Rs. 3.00 crore for setting up of Civil Aviation Training Academy, Rs. 2.00 crore for purchase of security related equipment and the balance for construction of regional office (Rs. 0.6 crore) and for information and Technology's (Rs. 0.36 crore)

### **Aero Club of India (ACI)**

28.5.20 An outlay of Rs. 17.00 crore has been approved for ACI which would be spent towards promotion of flying training and aero sports in the country. During the year, 4 single engine and 1 multi engine aircraft and 1 single engine simulator would be acquired.

## Annexure-28.1.1

## Financing of Plan

	X Plan (Targets)	X Plan (Actuals)	2005-06 (Actuals)	2006-07 Actual (Prov.)	2007-08
					BE
<b>G.B.S.</b>	27600	38163*	8073*	7992*	7611**
<b>Market Borrowings</b>	33000	17006	3731	4382	5740
<b>Internal Resources</b>		29539	7034	11619	17323
<b>Total</b>	60600	84708	18838	23993	30674**

\* includes Rs. 3565 Cr., Rs. 1165 Cr and Rs. 850 Cr for the X Plan, 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively for National Projects given directly by Ministry of Finance.

\*\* Rs. 7611 Cr is the current year GBS. However, MOR has drawn Rs. 1051 Cr from RSF as against current year provision of Rs. 724 Cr, thus making total outlay as Rs. 31,000 Cr.

## 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>10th Plan Targets 624 Million Tonnes</b>			<b>3966 Billion Tonnes 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	-	666.5	439.6	-	439.6
2006-07 (BE)	726	-	-	479.454	-	479.454
2006-07 (RE)	726	-	-	476.8	-	476.8
2006-07 Actual (Prov.)	728.4	-	728.4	475.05	-	475.05
2007-08 (BE)	785	-	785	515.67	-	-



## Annexure-28.1.3

## Passenger Traffic carried by Indian Railways

Year	No. of Passengers (in million)			Passenger Km. (in billions)		
	Suburban	Non-Suburban	Total	Suburban	Non-Suburban	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 (BE)	3794.89	2605.14	6400.03	122.89	559.765	682.665
2006-07 (RE)	3646.54	2595.67	6242.21	120.96	578.756	699.718
2006-07 Act.(Prov.)	3632.42	2719.65	6352.07	113.62	578.2	691.82
2007-08 (BE)	3828.87	2777.36	6606.23	133.46	638.58	772.04

## XI Plan outlays – Ministry of Railways

S. No.	Plan Head	10th Plan	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	10th Plan	2007-08	
		Targets	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual (Prov.)	Actual (Prov.)	BE	
1	Rolling Stock	16175	3479	3784	4491	5007	6368.3	26807	8902.50	
2	Workshops (incl..PUs)	1000	208	204.28	190	238.43	353.5	1262	646	
3	Machinery & Plant	555	72.44	153	177	186	168.3	2041	297	
4	Track Renewals	7420	2496	2781.46	3444	3224	3657	15363	3360	
5	Bridge Works	425	198	232.36	388	409.33	454.99	1740	597	
6	Gauge Conversion	2500	811.52	1164.18	1170.96	1241.74	2143.9	6240	2404.31	
7	Doubling	4000	578	532.18	488	687.21	1172.6	3461	2000	
8	Traffic Facilities	1500	174	205.36	277	372.14	507	1623	800	
9	Signalling & Telecom	610	551	689	818	1043	1117.3	4447	1596.90	
10	Road Safety	ROB/RUBs	2150	82.22	84.93	115	145	215.28	1504	1050.69
		Level Crossing		82	81.22	86.30	117.25	139.64		
11	Computerisation	500	60	67.96	96	111.60	192.37	608	325	
12	Electrification	1500	250	148.38	115.34	73	233	810	300	
13	Other Electrical Works	1000	116	120	156.35	160	209.08	787	233.30	
14	New Lines	2500	1314.57	1492.89	1690.25	1990.98	2475.8	9202	1610	
15	Staff Quarters	250	56	46	46	61	86.76	324	160	
16	Staff Amenities	250	56	55	68	92	119.71	416	206	
17	Passenger & Other Users' Amenities	650	175	181.16	223	223	394.08	1235	493	
18	Other Specified Works	365	50	108.60	152	188	238.37	766	319.20	
19	Inventories	3100	127	363.10	428	162	710.44	2041	550	
20	M.T.P.	2500	312	351	317	211.57	298.84	1450	308	
21	Railway Research	100	8	3.7	14	6.54	33.22	71	60	
22	Investment in PSUs	50	54	500	450	690.67	999.9	3723	2690	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60600</b>	<b>11408**</b>	<b>13393.92**</b>	<b>15422**</b>	<b>18838.34**</b>	<b>23993**</b>	<b>84708</b>	<b>31000</b>	

\* The total approved outlay during 10th Plan is Rs. 60600 crore. An amount of Rs. 11500 cr. is unallocated

\*\* Includes expenditure towards National Projects.

## Annexure 28.2.1

**Physical Targets/Achievements-Roads & Bridges (Central Sector)  
(excluding BRDB & NHAI)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit	10th Plan Targets	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
				Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	
1	Widening to four lanes	Kms	800	47	26	49	36	48	37	27	32	37	25.96	30	
2	Widening to two lanes	Kms	4000	751	610	576	555	670	536	982	811	901	908.88	800	
3	Strengthening weak 2 lanes	Kms	2000	587	580	567	703	617	628	755	869	527	566.81	500	
4	Bypasses	Kms	25	9	6	7	5	4	1	4	1	4	0	4	
5	Construction/Rehabilitation of Bridges	No.	300	174	134	109	125	184	81	136	90	120	120	120	
6	Improvement of Riding Quality	Kms	10000	4125	4833	4129	3496	3035	2967	2299	2419	1821	1611.85	1400	

**Scheme-wise details of approved outlay and revised expenditure for 2006-07 and approved outlay for 2007-08 for the Department of Road Transport and Highways-Roads Wing**

(in Rs. crores)

S.No	Scheme / Programmes	2006-07	2007-08	
		BE	(RE)	(BE)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	Central Sector Scheme			
	<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 EAP Ministry</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
c	Externally Aided (NHAI)	1582.20	1582.50	1788.80
d	Counterpart Funds (NHAI)	0.00	0.00	0.00
e	Loan to NHAI	395.50	395.50	447.20
	<b>B EAP-NHAI</b>	<b>1977.70</b>	<b>1978.00</b>	<b>2236.00</b>
f	Strengthening of PIC	0.30	0.30	0.00
<b>2</b>	<b>Other Schemes (a+b+c+d)</b>			
a	Other Schemes- NH (O)	1550.30	1586.89	1979.01
b	Travel Expenses (Domestic)	1.25	1.25	
c	Machinery & Equipment	10.00	10.00	
d	NHDP Phase III	110.00	110.00	
3	Works under BRDB	584.00	528.00	600.00
<b>4</b>	<b>Other Charges &amp; IT (a+b)</b>			
a	Other Charges	0.50	0.50	10.00
b	Development of Information Technology	6.00	3.00	
5	Strategic Roads under RW			
6	Strategic Roads under BRDB	74.17	74.17	74.00
<b>7</b>	<b>R&amp;D and Training</b>			
a	R&D Planning Studies	6.00	6.00	10.00
b	Training Including Professional Services	1.50	1.50	
8	Charged Expenditure	5.00	5.00	6.00
9	NHAI (Investment)	6407.00	6407.45	6541.06
10	SARDP-NE	550.00	550.01	710.00
	<b>Total CS (A) + (B)</b>	<b>11284.17</b>	<b>11262.07</b>	<b>12166.07</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>			
a	E&I for States from CRF	266.58	182.06	264.93
b	E&I for UTs from CRF	14.03	8.55	9.00
	<b>Total-CSS</b>	<b>280.61</b>	<b>190.61</b>	<b>273.93</b>
<b>III</b>	IEBR	3500.00	3500.00	2090.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15114.78</b>	<b>15002.68</b>	<b>14590.00</b>

## Annexure-28.2.3

**National Highways Authority of India**  
**Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length	NH No.	Category	Funded By	Awarded Project cost	Likely Expenditure upto date of completion	Estimated Expenditure per BE 2006-07			Actual Expenditure incurred during Oct-Mar 2007			
								External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	External Assistance	Non Aided Portion	Total	
(a)	<b>Completed Projects</b>													
1	Khaga - Kokhraj (TNHP/III-A)	43	2	QQ	WB	151.7	Completed	204.3	1.6	0.4	2	0.63	0.16	<b>0.79</b>
2	Mohania - Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B)	45	2	QQ	WB	230.55	Completed	265.88	4.08	1.02	5.1	2.16	0.54	<b>2.7</b>
3	Dehri - on-Sone - Aurangabad (TNHP/IV-D)	40	2	QQ	WB	242.61	Completed	272.08	4.08	1.02	5.1	0	0	<b>0</b>
4	Ghaziabad - Hapur & Hapur Bypass	33	24	Others	JBIC	84	Completed	134.93	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
5	Cable Stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini	6	27	Others	JBIC	219.78	Completed	301.64	0	0	0	0.1	0	<b>0.1</b>
6	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package II	32	5	QQ	JBIC	80	Completed	70.61	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
7	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package I	25	5	QQ	JBIC	60	Completed	77.65	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

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**National Highways Authority of India**  
**Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects**

Transport														
8	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package III	23.78	5	Q	JBIC	68	Completed	67.37	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package IV	2.88	5	Q	JBIC	58	Completed	69.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Chandikhole - Jagatpur	27.8	5	Q	JBIC	103.35	Completed	141.47	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Surat (Chalthan) - Atul	79.6	8	Q	ADB	504.6	Completed	472.79	12	8	20	0	0	0
12	Nandigama - Vijayawada	48	9	Others	ADB	84	Completed	80.93	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01
13	Eluru - Vijayawada Package V	72	5	Q	ADB	134	Completed	347.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kajali - Manor	57.4	8	Q	ADB	192.71	Completed	337.06	0	0	0	0.01	0.07	0.08
15	Atul - Kajali	38.6	8	Q	ADB	174.59	Completed	288.26	0	0	0	0.93	0.15	1.08
16	Gurgaon - Kotputli	126	8	Q	ADB	251	Completed	370.48	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sira - Tumkur	41.4	4	Q	ADB	184	Completed	223.63	3.78	2.22	6	0.02	0.01	0.03
18	Barwa Adda - Barakar	43	2	Q	ADB	120	Completed	199.26	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Raniganj - Panagarh	42	2	Q	ADB	137	Completed	231.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b)	<b>On-going Projects</b>					3079.89		4156.87						
1	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	45.6	7	NS	ADB	243.64	Aug-2009	0.84	20.50	19.50	40.00	7.2	5.55	12.75
2	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	42.4	7	NS	ADB	208.46	Aug-2009	0.16	25.00	20.00	45.00	8.56	6.17	14.73
3	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	40	7	NS	ADB	194.8	Aug-2009	0.15	19.00	16.00	35.00	5.28	5.07	10.35

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**National Highways Authority of India  
Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects**

4	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	42	7	NS	ADB	205.92	Aug-2009	0.96	19.00	16.00	35.00	7.62	3.15	<b>10.77</b>
5	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	40	7	NS	ADB	243.38	Sep-2009	0.14	19.00	16.00	35.00	1.28	0.32	<b>1.6</b>
6	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	42.6	7	NS	ADB	239.19	Sep-2009	0.07	19.00	16.00	35.00	3.38	0.84	<b>4.22</b>
7	Kampur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	51.5	2	QQ	WB	495.35	Oct-2007	477.57	49.12	12.28	61.4	40.99	7.29	<b>48.28</b>
8	Sikandara-Bhaumti (TNHP/II-A)	62	2	QQ	WB	323.62	May-2007	296.38	1.64	0.41	2.05	4.88	1.51	<b>6.39</b>
9	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	72.825	2	QQ	WB	348.444	Jul-2007	270.96	42.8	10.7	53.5	42.84	1.95	<b>44.79</b>
10	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	59.02	2	QQ	WB	261.22	Sep-2007	109.86	50.95	12.74	63.69	53.05	11.4	<b>64.45</b>
11	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	72	2	QQ	WB	286	Jul-2007	272.52	34.4	8.6	43	11.52	2.3	<b>13.82</b>
12	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	44.708	2	QQ	WB	534.39	Dec-2007	197.42	106.4	26.6	133	45.51	30.67	<b>76.18</b>
13	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	38.987	2	QQ	WB	440.93	Dec-2007	219.68	85.92	21.48	107.4	42.31	28.2	<b>70.51</b>
14	Allahabad Bypass Contract-I (Bridge)	1.02	2	QQ	WB	91.36	Sep-2007	72.71	31.68	7.92	39.6	18.62	4.66	<b>23.28</b>
15	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	77	2	QQ	WB	372.4	May-2008	244.09	67.16	16.79	83.95	14.83	3.05	<b>17.88</b>
16	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	78.75	2	QQ	WB	399.745	Nov-2007	289.57	63.22	15.81	79.03	3.45	2.05	<b>5.5</b>
17	Aurangabad - Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	60	2	QQ	WB	320.421	Jul-2007	269.99	23.82	5.95	29.77	12.05	2.9	<b>14.95</b>

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**National Highways Authority of India  
Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects**

18	Sasaram - Dehri on-sonne (GTRIP/IV-C)	30	2	GQ	WB	221.87	Jul-2007	178.75	24.896	6.224	31.12	11.51	1.28	<b>12.79</b>
19	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	76	2	GQ	WB	467.93	Dec-2007	421.55	8.08	2.02	10.1	1.71	0.43	<b>2.14</b>
20	Barachatti - Gorhar (GTRIP/V-B)	80	2	GQ	WB	452.71	Jul-2007	425.85	22.86	5.71	28.57	24.41	2.71	<b>27.12</b>
21	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	50.83	2	GQ	WB	367.49	Jul-2007	345.12	21.30	5.32	26.62	21.79	2.42	<b>24.21</b>
22	Chitradurga - Sira	66.7	4	GQ	ADB	304	Jun-2007	278.62	15.80	9.23	25.03	12.99	1.67	<b>14.66</b>
23	Chitradurga Bypass	18	4	GQ	ADB	104	Contract Terminated	71.33	17.64	10.36	28	0.32	0.13	<b>0.45</b>
24	Harihar - Chitradurga	77	4	GQ	ADB	318	Contract Terminated	239.76	39.31	23.08	62.39	9.67	1.27	<b>10.94</b>
25	Haveri - Harihar	56	4	GQ	ADB	241	Contract Terminated	182.13	30.61	17.97	48.58	6.1	1.19	<b>7.29</b>
	<b>NHDP Phase II</b>													
	<b>On-going Projects</b>													
1	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	47	28	EW	WB	217	Oct-2008	23.32	58.56	14.64	73.2	35.01	6.18	<b>41.19</b>
2	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	38	28	EW	WB	240	Nov-2008	14.99	52.92	13.23	66.15	8.13	1.44	<b>9.57</b>
3	Muzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	40	28	EW	WB	275	Sep-2008	16.71	54.52	13.63	68.15	6.76	1.19	<b>7.95</b>
4	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	41.115	28	EW	WB	227	Dec-2008	19.24	58.92	14.73	73.65	20.37	3.59	<b>23.96</b>
5	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	40	28	EW	WB	242	Dec-2008	19.76	59.72	14.93	74.65	21.23	3.75	<b>24.98</b>
6	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	36	28	EW	WB	193	Oct-2008	14.84	66.41	16.60	83.01	28.63	5.05	<b>33.68</b>

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**National Highways Authority of India  
Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects**

7	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	41.925	28	EW	WB	212	Nov-2008	29.01	63.56	15.89	79.45	13.71	24.53	<b>38.24</b>
8	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	44	28	EW	WB	227	Oct-2008	17.59	63.59	15.89	79.48	32.4	5.72	<b>38.12</b>
9	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	43.7	28	EW	WB	239	Oct-2008	17.82	62.78	15.70	78.48	24.66	4.35	<b>29.01</b>
10	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	40	28	EW	WB	239	Sep-2008	18.73	53.72	13.43	67.15	26.17	4.62	<b>30.79</b>
11	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	29	28	EW	WB	205	Nov-2008	14.74	63.58	15.90	79.48	39.38	6.95	<b>46.33</b>
12	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	41.085	28	EW	WB	300	Nov-2008	16.38	53.72	13.43	67.15	12.6	2.22	<b>16.48</b>
13	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V)	106.2	15	EW	ADB	429.4	Nov-2007	130.65	65.00	35.00	100	61.86	5.79	<b>67.65</b>
14	Shivpuri Bypass & upto MP/RJ Border (EW-II - MP-I)	53	25, 76	EW	ADB	360.34	Feb-2008	87.83	14.56	6.68	21.24	35.79	15.2	<b>50.99</b>
15	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I)	50.5	8B	EW	ADB	255.96	Nov-2007	102.31	35.10	18.90	54	37.53	16.08	<b>53.61</b>
16	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II)	64.5	8B	EW	ADB	399.89	Jun-2007	40.03	75.40	50.60	126	51.25	14.17	<b>65.42</b>
17	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III)	71.4	8A	EW	ADB	360.7	Jun-2008	107.18	76.38	41.13	117.5	37.28	8.84	<b>46.12</b>
18	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	54.7	26	NS	ADB	229.91	Oct-2008	0.00	26.00	14.00	40	8.17	2.04	<b>10.21</b>
19	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	42	26	NS	ADB	206.96	Oct-2008	0.00	22.75	12.25	35	0	0	<b>0</b>

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**National Highways Authority of India**  
**Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects**

Transport														
20	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI)	85.4	14	EW	ADB	399.89	Nov-2007	136.64	91.00	49.00	140	72.97	9.84	<b>82.81</b>
21	Jhansi-Shivpuri (EW-II - MP-2)	35	25	EW	ADB	213.69	Feb-2008	19.92	7.72	4.16	11.88	16.98	11.56	<b>28.54</b>
22	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	65	76	EW	ADB	446.4	Apr-2008	0.09	88.00	32.00	120	30.18	16.57	<b>46.75</b>
23	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	90.3	15, 8A	EW	ADB	412.78	Jun-2008	147.25	73.13	39.38	112.5	46.9	5.82	<b>52.72</b>
24	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 km & MP - 30 km)	41	25	EW	ADB	220.31	Apr-2008	17.74	7.72	4.16	11.88	16.48	7.06	<b>23.54</b>
25	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	15	25	EW	ADB	158.06	May-2008	5.76	17.00	3.00	20	11.71	5.02	<b>16.73</b>
26	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	50	25	EW	ADB	340.68	Dec-2008	0.00	13.00	7.00	20	0	0	<b>0</b>
27	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	66	25	EW	ADB	451.97	Apr-2008	19.17	19.50	10.50	30	44.81	19.2	<b>64.01</b>
28	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	NS	ADB	151.3	Oct-2008	0.00	26.00	14.00	40	8.65	3.71	<b>12.36</b>
29	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	55	26	NS	ADB	225	Oct-2008	0.00	29.25	15.75	45	14.13	6.05	<b>20.18</b>
30	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	63	76	EW	ADB	440.5	Apr-2008	5.27	84.75	30.25	115	44.93	19.25	<b>64.18</b>
31	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	54	26	NS	ADB	251.03	Oct-2008	0.00	29.25	15.75	45	5.57	2.39	<b>7.96</b>
32	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	44	26	NS	ADB	203.43	Oct-2008	1.93	22.75	12.25	35	6.01	2.58	<b>8.59</b>
33	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-11)	70	76	EW	ADB	311.35	Mar-2008	31.94	44.00	16.00	60	56.79	25.2	<b>81.99</b>

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## Annexure-28.2.3(Contd.)

*National Highways Authority of India  
Details Relating to Externally Aided Projects*

34	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	43.15	76	EW	ADB	297.72	Apr-2008	10.28	70.00	30.00	100	37.37	16.01	<b>53.38</b>
35	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10)	59.85	76	EW	ADB	378.22	Apr-2008	12.71	39.00	21.00	60	74.78	32.05	<b>106.83</b>
36	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	38	26	NS	ADB	198	Nov-2008	0.63	19.50	10.50	30	1.07	0.46	<b>1.53</b>
37	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	40	76	EW	ADB	384.25	Apr-2008	24.55	74.75	40.25	115	38.39	16.45	<b>54.84</b>
						10543.74			2669.00	1046.00	3715	1459.04	447.76	<b>1906.08</b>

## Allocation/Releases under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Name	Allocations										Releases						
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05**	2005-06**	2006-07**	2007-08	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17						
1	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	105.00	219.84	100.63	88.97	187.69	155.09						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	35.00	35.00	52.00	52.00	77.00	41.51	0.00	0.00	53.81	54.22						
3	Assam	75.00	75.00	75.00	176.00	176.00	456.00	75.39	171.09	164.52	156.82	431.05						
4	Bihar	150.00	150.00	150.00	332.00	332.00	457.00	0.00	151.51	29.58	234.29	570.50						
5	Chhattisgarh	87.00	87.00	87.00	235.00	235.00	690.00	159.60	110.66	218.68	307.5	708.52						
6	Goa	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00						
7	Gujarat	50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	51.70	45.67	0.00	70.56	117.20						
8	Haryana	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	44.75	9.00	28.6	20.56	200.43						
9	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	60.00	60.00	82.00	82.00	287.00	104.57	66.99	13.95	171.27	139.90						
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	20.00	20.00	60.00	60.00	115.00	35.00	0.74	20.00	70.35	0.00						
11	Jharkhand	110.00	110.00	110.00	170.00	170.00	225.00	0.00	125.37	0.00	152.70	56.83						
12	Karnataka	95.00	95.00	95.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	97.74	60.84	0.00	143.0	45.73						
13	Kerala	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	11.43	11.12	10.39	42.41	15.00						
14	Madhya Pradesh	213.00	213.00	213.00	435.00	435.00	890.00	450.39	292.73	260.96	376.29	1165.27						
15	Maharashtra	130.00	130.00	130.00	140.00	140.00	145.00	115.48	76.35	0.00	141.92	108.85						
16	Manipur	40.00	20.00	20.00	28.00	28.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	6.33	0.00						
17	Meghalaya	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	35.00	0.38	0.00	7.50	0.00						
18	Mizoram	20.00	20.00	20.00	27.00	27.00	52.00	50.88	21.21	47.85	60.99	27.00						
19	Nagaland	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	22.23	21.87	18.00	56.03	0.00						
20	Orissa	175.00	175.00	175.00	268.00	268.00	543.00	170.43	175.85	178.75	305.29	641.78						

## Annexure-28.2.4

## Allocation/Releases under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

21	Punjab	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	20.39	28.25	0.00	48.90	80.63
22	Rajasthan	130.00	130.00	130.00	229.00	229.00	434.00	242.61	191.03	653.94	434.82	1154.06
23	Sikkim	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	17.81	20.22	0.00	41.20	36.85
24	Tamil Nadu	80.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	85.00	90.00	80.32	86.97	79.78	58.95	20.00
25	Tripura	25.00	25.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	25.00	0.23	0.00	21.76	74.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	315.00	315.00	315.00	370.00	370.00	675.00	240.54	338.11	328.76	644.69	325.19
27	Uttaranchal	60.00	60.00	60.00	95.00	95.00	130.00	0.00	71.10	0.00	14.29	12.79
28	West Bengal	135.00	135.00	135.00	221.00	221.00	376.00	159.52	136.30	275.90	355.58	123.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2340.00</b>	<b>2220.00</b>	<b>2220.00</b>	<b>3480.00</b>	<b>3480.00</b>	<b>6200.00</b>	<b>2472.13</b>	<b>2314.33</b>	<b>2436.64</b>	<b>4190.59</b>	<b>6265.0</b>

\* Expenditure is being monitored Phase-wise

\*\* excludes Externally Aided Component

## Annexure-28.2.5

**State-wise allocation and release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes  
Roads of Interstate & Economic Importance**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State / UTs	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Andhra Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00		14.91		0.00		
2	Arunachal Pradesh		1.17		6.00		2.57		3.00		3.87		
3	Assam		0.15		0.00		6.50		7.50		1.83		
4	Bihar		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		
5	Chandigarh		0.00		0.00		0.00		1.01		0.00		
6	Chhattisgarh		3.22		4.23		0.00	RS. 162.05 CRORE FOR STATES AND RS 8.54 CRORE FOR UTs			0.00		RS. 156.58 CRORE FOR STATES AND RS 14.03 CRORE FOR UTs
7	Delhi		0.00		0.00		0.00	RS. 92.00 CRORE FOR STATES AND RS 4.00 CRORE FOR UTs			0.00		RS. 169.00 CRORE FOR STATES AND RS 9.00 CRORE FOR UTs
8	Goa		0.33		0.00		0.00				0.00		
9	Gujarat		0.00		7.82		0.00		8.67		0.00		
10	Haryana		0.00		0.00		0.00				11.60		
11	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00				2.57		
12	Jammu & Kashmir		0.14		0.00		0.00				0.00		
13	Jharkhand		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00		
14	Karnataka		0.00		2.00		2.00		12.46		26.48		
15	Kerala		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00		
16	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00		
17	Maharashtra		1.06		0.00		0.00		2.01		0.00		
18	Manipur		0.00		0.00		0.00				1.29		
19	Meghalaya		0.00		0.00		0.00				1.50		

## Annexure-28.2.5

**State-wise allocation and release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes  
Roads of Interstate & Economic Importance**

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Mizoram		4.81		2.66		0.00		5.14		0.00	
21	Nagaland		8.45		4.00		0.00		3.75		3.68	
22	Orissa		0.00		0.49		2.60		7.03		17.03	
23	Pondicherry		0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00	
24	Punjab		0.00		0.00		0.00		1.73		3.71	
25	Rajasthan		1.90		0.00		0.00		7.28		6.67	
26	Sikkim		1.79		1.15		0.50		4.92		3.70	
27	Tripura		0.00		0.00		1.63				1.38	
28	Tamil Nadu		0.00		1.15		1.07				0.00	
29	Uttar Pradesh		0.00		11.95		0.00				0.00	
30	Uttaranchal		2.00		23.07		0.00		7.69		2.79	
31	West Bengal		0.00		0.00		0.00				5.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64.52</b>	<b>96.00</b>	<b>16.87</b>	<b>170.59</b>	<b>86.09</b>	<b>170.61</b>	<b>93.10</b>	

\* Allocations are not made State/UT wise

\*\* Releases are made based on expenditure incurred

**Scheme wise Outlay in respect of Road Transport Sector for the Annual Plan 2007-08**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
1.	Road Safety	
i	Refresher Training to Drivers in Unorganized Sector and Human Resource Development	15.80
ii	Publicity measures and awareness campaigns	17.40
iii	Road Safety Equipments and Pollution Testing and Control	3.80
iv	National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme	15.00
2	National Data Base Network	5.00
3	Model Drivers Training School New Schemes	*
4	Setting up of Inspection and Maintenance	1.00
5	Strengthening public transport system including introduction of IT like automatic Fare Collection based on GPS	1.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>59.00</b>
6	Creation of National Road Safety Board	1.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60.00</b>

\* BE of Rs.11.00 crore has been clubbed with HRD including drivers training for the time being till the scheme is received.



## Annexure-28.4.1

## Outlay and Expenditure – Tenth Plan - Major Ports

S. No.	Name of the Port/Orgn.	2005-06		2006-07	2007-08	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Annual Exp.	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Major Ports</b>					
1(a)	Kolkata	3.57	8.37	5.03	15.52	7.05
(b)	Haldia	44.47	48.92	45.00	58.47	30.31
(c)	RR Schemes	6.00	2.37	0.01	0.00	0.01
	<b>Sub Total (Kolkata)</b>	<b>54.04</b>	<b>59.66</b>	<b>50.04</b>	<b>71.99</b>	<b>37.37</b>
2.	Mumbai	74.53	19.23	69.86	14.55	50.36
3.	JNPT	96.84	65.77	106.14	40.74	188.18
4.	Chennai	46.71	25.11	35.00	26.07	47.81
5.	Cochin	53.12	24.76	73.84	72.89	158.52
6.	Vizag.	27.00	17.68	27.33	43.79	83.00
7.	Kandla	93.30	91.29	94.66	80.19	89.49
8.	Mormugao	33.50	17.92	28.06	20.77	10.10
9.	Paradip	116.00	44.02	83.40	23.15	100.00
10.	New Mangalore	26.00	18.09	18.00	18.02	36.00
11.	Tuticorin	43.67	13.58	52.31	29.12	79.46
12.	Ennore Port Ltd.	76.00	13.40	70.00	9.57	61.00
13.	Total (A)	84.00	410.49	698.64	450.85	941.29
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Others</b>					
14.	DCI	219.50	28.83	179.50	129.75	300.00
	ALHW	35.00	47.36	49.08	36.41	53.16
	R&D Studies	0.50	0.20	10.00	0.21	19.01
15.	Other Ports	0.60	0.14	1.47	0.18	-
16.	Tariff Authority	4.24	2.26	3.47	2.36	0.00
17.	Sethusamudaram	107.00	150.00	304.00	334.66	664.22
	Post Tsunami Works	-	-	89.76	44.56	105.09
18.	Web Based EDI	6.00	0.34	7.83	1.66	7.50
19.	IT for Deptt. of Shipping	0.30	0.25	0.50	0.17	0.00
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>373.04</b>	<b>229.38</b>	<b>645.61</b>	<b>549.96</b>	<b>1148.98</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>1113.75</b>	<b>639.87</b>	<b>1344.25</b>	<b>1000.81</b>	<b>2090.27</b>
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Survey Vessels</b>	50.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	19.00
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1163.75</b>	<b>639.87</b>	<b>1364.25</b>	<b>1000.81</b>	<b>2109.27</b>

## Annexure 28.4.2

**Physical Targets and Achievements during five years of Tenth Plan  
(from 2002-03 to 2006-07)-Major Ports (Port wise)**

S. No.	Port / Orgn.	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	Kolkata	5.50	7.20	7.50	8.69	9.41	9.95	11.15	10.81	10.00	12.59	21.40	13.09
	Haldia	26.25	28.6	31.40	32.36	33.95	36.21	39.83	42.22	41.80	42.45	33.40	45.74
	Sub Total (Kolkata)	31.75	35.80	38.50	41.05	43.33	46.16	50.98	53.03	51.80	55.04	54.80	58.83
2.	Paradip	22.20	23.90	26.30	25.31	27.49	30.10	33.47	33.11	46.80	38.51	28.90	45.78
3.	Vizag	44.40	46.01	49.00	47.74	49.56	50.15	55.15	55.80	61.59	56.38	60.00	64.24
4.	Chennai	32.50	33.69	36.60	36.71	39.17	43.81	49.00	47.25	52.20	53.41	40.00	55.86
5.	Tuticorin.	13.65	13.29	13.65	13.68	14.20	15.81	17.40	17.14	18.20	18.00	18.70	20.38
6.	Cochin	12.79	13.00	13.50	13.57	14.07	14.09	15.50	13.94	15.69	15.31	17.20	16.94
7.	New Mangalore	16.99	21.43	22.95	26.67	27.77	33.89	37.50	34.45	37.25	32.04	32.70	34.19
8.	Mormugao	22.93	23.65	24.35	27.88	28.78	30.65	34.00	31.69	35.30	34.24	26.30	38.94
9.	Mumbai	26.43	26.80	27.00	29.96	31.00	35.13	39.20	44.19	49.00	52.36	30.40	58.76
10.	JL Nehru	25.80	26.84	29.70	31.18	32.20	32.81	36.20	37.75	43.22	44.81	34.50	49.38
11.	Kandla	38.00	40.63	41.50	41.52	42.31	41.54	45.70	45.90	50.79	52.99	51.00	60.00
12.	Ennore Port Ltd.	8.40	8.40	10.30	9.28	11.89	9.48	10.90	9.17	9.86	10.71	20.50	11.70
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>293.94</b>	<b>313.53</b>	<b>333.75</b>	<b>344.55</b>	<b>361.80</b>	<b>383.62</b>	<b>425.00</b>	<b>423.42</b>	<b>465.70</b>	<b>463.80</b>	<b>415.00</b>	<b>515.00</b>

## Annexure 28.4.3

**Physical Targets and Achievements during five years of Tenth Plan  
(from 2002-03 to 2006-07) - Major Ports (Commodity wise)**

S. No.	Name of Commodity	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Traffic 2007-08	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Target
1.	POL	104.08	109.61	113.32	122.3	123.76	126.60	137.56	142.17	149.35	154.34	173.9	
2.	Iron Ore	46.00	50.63	52.85	58.35	62.70	76.19	85.40	78.99	85.28	80.56	85.60	
3.	Fertilizers	3.50	2.88	4.33	2.86	2.97	3.82	6.66	6.66	7.46	7.92	8.80	
4.	Fertilizer Raw Material (FRM)	6.89	5.67	5.60	4.63	5.43	5.81	6.31	5.57	6.90	6.19	6.90	
5.	Thermal Coal	31.10	32.88	36.72	32.89	35.61	33.34	34.36	37.49	40.56	37.30	48.70	
6.	Cooking Coal	15.10	15.23	17.50	16.05	17.55	19.48	23.35	21.76	25.80	22.90	25.80	
7.	Container	40.71	43.67	49.41	51.96	54.04	54.74	60.54	61.82	71.64	73.47	78.80	
8.	Other cargo	48.38	52.96	54.02	55.51	59.74	63.64	70.82	68.99	78.71	81.12	86.50	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>295.84</b>	<b>313.53</b>	<b>333.75</b>	<b>344.55</b>	<b>361.80</b>	<b>383.62</b>	<b>425.00</b>	<b>423.42</b>	<b>465.80</b>	<b>463.80</b>	<b>515.00</b>	

## Financial Progress of the Civil Aviation Sector during 2006-07

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Organisation	2006-07	
		Outlay	Exp.
1	2	3	4
1	Air India Ltd.	486.70	364.23
2	Indian Airlines Ltd.	706.00	350.00
3	Airports Authority of India	1506.44 (42.91)	1040.17 (29.00)*
4	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	175.00	106.90
5	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	40.30 (40.30)	31.10 (31.10)
6	Directorate General of Civil Aviation	29.00 (29.00)	1.74 (1.74)
7	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	5.00 (5.00)	0.15 (0.15)
8	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	15.00	15.00
9	Air India Charters' Ltd.	70.70	42.18
10	Aero Club of India	12.79 (12.79)	9.00 (9.00)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3046.93</b> <b>(130.00)</b>	<b>1960.47</b> <b>(70.99)</b>

\* Includes EAP.

i) Figures in Brackets indicate budgetary support component.

## Annexure-28.5.2

## Financial Performance of Organisations of Ministry of Civil Aviation

(Rs. in Crore)

<b>Air India</b>						
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
1	Total Revenue	5689.88	6331.78	7676.39	9251.02	8887.00
2	Total Expenses	5556.02	6239.45	7580.03	9236.08	8874.50
3	Profit/(loss) after Tax	<b>133.86</b>	<b>92.33</b>	<b>96.36</b>	<b>14.94</b>	<b>12.50</b>
<b>Indian</b>						
1	Total Revenue	4173.51	4725.67	5362.57	5788.82	7944.0
2	Total Expenses	4370.07	4677.50	5290.96	5725.82	7847.50
3	Profit/(loss) after Tax	<b>(196.56)</b>	<b>44.17</b>	<b>65.61</b>	<b>49.50</b>	<b>43.00</b>
<b>Airport Authority of India</b>						
1	Total Revenue	2384.49	2630.59	2999.65	3490.46	3415.86
2	Total Expenses	1887.44	2086.63	2314.83	2281.85	1948.15
3	Profit/(loss) after Tax	<b>282.05</b>	<b>314.96</b>	<b>325.37</b>	<b>717.62</b>	<b>777.71</b>
<b>Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.</b>						
1	Total Revenue	205.02	224.00	241.85	199.08	211.50
2	Total Expenses	145.54	158.78	173.90	163.98	177.86
3	Profit/(loss) after Tax	<b>15.39</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>49.58</b>	<b>47.39</b>	<b>49.00</b>
<b>Air India Charters Ltd.</b>						
1	Revenue	-	-	-	432.38	736.50
2	Expenses	-	-	-	427.54	734.00
4	Profit/(loss) after Tax	-	-	-	<b>1.35</b>	<b>2.50</b>

## Physical Performance of Organisations of Ministry of Civil Aviation

Air India		10th plan		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	13,711.0	2,393.9	2,415.9	2,759.8	2,897.5	3,317.3	3,600.4	4,355.5	4,193.2	4,252.5	4,152.9		
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	9,185.8	1,481.2	1,561.0	1,712.4	1,774.0	2,025.9	2,218.0	2,734.6	2,363.7	2,511.6	2,204.2		
Overall Load factor (%)	67.0	61.9	64.6	62.0	61.2	61.1	61.6	62.8	56.4	59.1	53.1		
Available Seats kms. (million)	102,1186	17,714.6	18,093.2	20,256.3	21,624.6	24,435.2	27,137.6	31,877.1	30,965.9	31,348.0	30,441.7		
Revenue Passenger kms. (million)	76,231.5	12,145.2	12,962.7	14,278.9	15,249.9	17,351.0	18,950.0	22,958.6	20,511.1	21,938.2	19,406.0		
Passenger Load Factor (%)	74.6	68.6	71.6	70.5	70.5	71.0	69.8	72.0	66.2	70.0	63.7		
<b>Indian</b>													
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	8384	1303.4	1308.0	1340.3	1334.1	1439.8	1472.1	1573.0	1592.6	2326.0	1686.3		
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	5793	842.3	845.1	897.4	877.5	959.8	1017.3	1125.0	1140.9	1511.0	1232.7		
Overall Load factor (%)	69.1	64.6	64.6	67.0	65.8	66.7	69.1	71.5	71.6	65.0	73.1		
Available Seats kms. (million)	80475	12913.4	13063.1	13478.1	13500.8	14645.6	14891.3	15988.0	16307.9	21229.0	17512.9		
Revenue Passenger kms. (million)	54794	8132.5	7777.7	8484.8	8168.0	9036.1	9598.2	10692.0	10891.4	14151.0	12041.7		
Passenger Load Factor (%)	68.1	63.0	59.5	63.0	60.5	61.7	64.5	66.9	66.8	66.7	68.8		

## Annexure-28.5.3 (Contd.)

## Physical Performance of Organisations of Ministry of Civil Aviation

Air India Charters Ltd.															
Available Tonne Km. (million)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192.4	157.6	279.2	264.5	
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131.4	129.0	219.6	201.5	
Overall Load factor (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.3	81.9	78.7	76.2	
Available Seats kms. (million)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,785.7	1,576.5	2,611.2	2526.6	
Revenue Passengers kms. (million)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276.9	1,267.1	2,160.0	1935.5	
Passenger Load Factor (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.5	80.4	82.7	76.6	
Airports Authority of India (AAI)															
<b>Traffic Handling Capacity</b>															
Passenger* (in lakh)	573.42	465.74	708.51	490.44	713.86	516.56	714.44	544.19	544.19	544.19	544.19	714.66	573.42	895.91	
Cargo** ('000 tonnes)	743.62	564.35	516.14	604.63	516.14	647.80	516.14	694.05	694.05	694.05	694.05	516.14	743.62	516.14	
<b>Traffic Handled</b>															
Passenger (in lakh)	573.42	465.74	437.23	490.44	487.80	516.56	592.84	544.19	544.19	544.19	544.19	733.50	573.42	976.20	
Cargo ('000 tonnes)	743.62	564.35	555.36	604.83	584.00	647.80	688.16	694.05	694.05	694.05	694.05	762.39	743.62	808.87	

\* Passenger (Traffic and capacity) includes International and Domestic Passengers at all the airports.

\*\* Cargo (Traffic and Capacity) includes International and Domestic cargo.

## Organization-wise Outlay for 2007-08

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No	Organisation	2007-08
1	Air India Ltd.	6337.01
2	Indian Airlines Ltd.	2507.70
3	Airports Authority of India	1961.41 (45.00)*
4	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	246.50
5	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	39.00 (39.00)
6	Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)	87.00 (87.00)
i)	DGCA	7.00 (7.00)
ii)	National Flying Training Institute, Gondia	(80.00)
7	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	12.00 (12.00)
8	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	15.00
9	Aero Club of India	17.00 (17.00)
10	Air India Charters' Ltd.	1124.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12347.09</b> <b>(200.00)</b>

\* Includes EAP.

i) Figures in brackets indicate budgetary support component.



## CHAPTER - 29

### Energy

29.1 The growing urbanization and population would call immense pressure on the energy supply, security of supply, energy pricing and sustainability of growth. The Approach Paper to Eleventh Plan has indicated a GDP growth of 9% for the country. This growth of 9% would not be possible unless a commensurate increase in supply of energy in various forms viz electricity, coal, oil and gas and other fuels are pursued. The Approach Paper has also indicated to ensure lifeline supply of commercial energy to all is essential for empowering individuals. The demand must be met reliably for energy services and all sectors at competitive prices and it should be met through safe, clean and convenient form of energy.

29.2 An Expert Committee set up under the chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission has finalized the Integrated Energy Policy Report which inter-alia provide detailed framework of challenges in the energy sector and various policy options to meet the demand-supply scenarios. The report has identified coal to remain mainstay (almost 50%) in the long term supply/consumption followed by oil & gas. The report also emphasizes on energy pricing policy which has assumed greater importance in the Eleventh Plan Approach Paper. A brief review of programs and policies in respect of Power, Coal, Petroleum and New & Renewable Energy are given below:

#### **Power Sector:**

29.3 Power is critical infrastructure and prime mover for economic growth of a nation. Hence, the power sector has been given priority in the successive Plans since independence. As a result, the utility based

installed generation capacity has risen to more than 1,32,330 MW today from the level of only 1362 MW at the time of independence. Alongwith 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 with the result that the country is characterized by persistent shortages and unreliability.

29.4 The Electricity Act, 2003 provides the essential framework for reforms in this sector. However, this requires that States take necessary steps foreseen under the Act and the various implementing rules & policies as formulated by the Centre that aim to usher in competition and private investment in the sector. In this context, National Electricity Policy, Tariff Policy and Rural Electrification Policy as envisaged in the Act have been notified. The Regulatory framework has been established and has been in operation for 4-8 years. However, both competition and a robust regulatory regime that supports such competition are still to be realized.

#### **Review of 2006-07 & Annual Plan 2007-08**

##### **Electricity Generation & Plant Load Factors (Utilities)**

29.5 Against a target of 663.00 Billion Units (BU), actual generation during 2006-07 was 662.43 BU, representing marginal shortfall of 0.01%. The hydro & nuclear generation exceeded the target by 12.2% & 1.1% respectively. In case of thermal generation, the achievement was by and large fully met with a

marginal shortfall of 12.1 MU (2.2%).

29.6 The addition of generation also include 3.01 Bkwh of electricity received from Bhutan's Chukha, Kurichu Hydel and Tala Hydel projects.

29.7 The total generation envisaged for 2007-08 is 710.00 BU which is about 7.16 % higher than the target for the preceding year. The generation programme for 2007-08 includes 5.64 BU from the

Chukha, Kurichhu and Tala Hydel Projects in Bhutan.

29.8 The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 2006-07 and projections for 2007-08 in respect of power utilities are summarized in Table 29.1. A detailed region-wise break-up of these numbers is provided in Annexure-I.

29.9 During 2006-07, the target for All India Plant

**Table 29.1**  
**Source-wise Electricity Generation**

(Million Units)

	2005-06 Actual	2006-07		2007-08 Target
		Target	Achievement	
Hydro	101293	101000	113315	109450
Thermal	497189	539544	527499	572194
Nuclear	17239	18406	18605	22713
Import from Bhutan	1764	4050	3010	5643
<b>Total</b>	<b>617485</b>	<b>663000</b>	<b>662429</b>	<b>710000</b>

Load Factor (PLF) was 76.3 % for thermal stations. As against this, the actual achievement was 76.8 %. During the year 2006-07, 47 coal based thermal power stations reported a PLF higher than the National Average PLF. Table 29.2 summarizes the sector-wise

break-up of PLFs for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and the target for 2007-08. The targets and achievement in respect of PLF for all State Electricity Boards, Central Power Organisations and Private Sector are provided in Annexure-II.

**Table 29.2**  
**Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)**

	2005-06 Actual	2006-07		2007-08 Target
		Target	Achievement	
Central Sector	82.6	81.7	84.8	82.7
State Sector	67.3	71.7	70.6	71.9
Private Sector	88.2	86.7	86.4	86.8
All India	74.0	76.3	76.8	76.8

## Capacity Addition

29.10 The targeted addition to generating capacity during 2006-07 was 17766.72 MW. The actual

achievement in 2006-07 was 6852.80 MW (38.57%). Table 29.3 summarizes the capacity additions realized during 2006-07 and the targets for 2007-08.

**Table 29.3**  
**Addition in Capacity (MW)**

	2005-06 Actual	2006-07		2007-08 Prov. Target
		Target	Achievement	
Hydel	1340.00	3884.00	2306.00	3201.00
Thermal	1588.80	13122.72	4006.80	12704.20
Nuclear	540.00	760.00	540.00	880.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3468.80</b>	<b>17766.72</b>	<b>6852.80</b>	<b>16785.20</b>

29.11 The project-wise details of capacity addition are provided in Annexure III. There were 50 generating units total about 10916.42 MW that failed to achieve the targeted 2006-07 generating capacity addition programme. The delayed projects comprised of 1578 MW of hydro capacity (15 generating units), 9115.92 MW of thermal capacity (34 generating units) and one unit of 220 MW of Nuclear capacity. The complete list of delayed projects is provided in Annexure-IV.

29.12 The generation capacity addition of 16785.20 MW targeted for 2007-08 includes capacity addition of 6560 MW in the Central Sector, 7188.20 MW in the State Sector and 3037 MW in the Private Sector.

The 2007-08 target includes projects aggregating 9973 MW that spilled over from 2006-07. The scheme-wise details of anticipated additions to installed capacity during 2007-08 are indicated in Annexure-V.

## Transmission & Distribution

29.13 The programme and achievement in respect of construction/energisation of 765 KV/400 KV/ 220 KV transmission lines for 2006-07 along with the targets for 2007-08 is summarized in Table 29.4. The actual achievement in 2006-07 shows that the target was exceeded in each segment of transmission lines.

**Table 29.4**  
**Transmission Lines additions**

(Ckt. kms)

	2005-06 Actual	2006-07		2007-08 Target
		Target	Achievement	
765 kV	287	660	588	160
400 kV	6260	7948	7940	6907
220 kV	2830	4268	5199	5448

## Power Sector Reforms

29.14 Power sector reforms have been under way for over a decade. Some of the important changes that have been realized are:

- As many as 14 States have restructured or corporatised their power sector and unbundled their boards into separate entities for transmission, distribution and generation. These States are; Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Assam, Tripura, Maharashtra and West Bengal. However, the SEBs of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar & Meghalaya have sought further extension and 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-six 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.

## National Electricity Policy & Tariff Policy

29.15 In compliance with Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government notified the

National Electricity Policy on 12.02.2005. The policy aims to accelerate the Development of Power Sector by Providing access and ensure availability, reliability and Quality Supply to everyone. Further, it seeks to protect the interest of consumers and other stakeholders. Finally, the policy targets the financial turnaround and commercial viability of the sector. Similarly, National Tariff Policy was also notified on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2006.

## Rural Electrification Policy

29.16 In compliance with Sections 4 & 5 of the Electricity Act, 2003, Central Government notified the Rural Electrification Policy on 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2006. The policy highlights grid connectivity for electrification of village in normal way. However, for villages/habitations where grid connectivity is not feasible or not cost effective, solutions based on stand alone systems may be taken up.

## Appellate Tribunal for Electricity

29.17 The Central Government constituted the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and the same became operational w.e.f 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2005. The Tribunal has started hearing appeals against orders of the Regulatory Commissions/Adjudicating Officers.

## Regional Power Committees

29.18 Regional Power Committees were established under section 2(55) of the Electricity Act, 2003 separately for five regions w.e.f. 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2005 for facilitating the integrated operation of the power system in these regions.

## Major Initiatives during 2006-07

### Ultra-Mega Power Projects

29.19 Recognizing the fact that economies of scale leads 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 bidding process has been initiated in respect of three projects i.e. Sasan (Madhya Pradesh), Mudra in Gujarat and Krishnaputtanam in Andhra Pradesh. 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 Mines in respect of pithead sites and imported coal sourcing in respect of coastal sites. These projects will be awarded to developers on Build, Own, Operate (BOO) basis.

### Guidelines formulated for Merchant plants/Coal linkages

29.20 The Ministry of Power announced the guidelines on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2006 on Merchant Power Plants with an aim to restructure of the electricity industry. Merchant Power Plants facilitate competitiveness to assure that power is produced with efficiency and supplied to locations where it is needed. Under this policy, coal blocks/coal linkages will be provided to Merchant Power Plants on priority basis to the successful bidders in setting up thermal power stations.

### Guidelines for procurement of electricity

29.21 In compliance with section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government has notified guidelines for procurement of power by Distribution

Licenses through competitive bidding. Further, Central Government has also issued the standard bid documents for long-term procurement of power from projects having specified site and location.

### Guidelines issued for encouraging competition in developing Transmission projects

29.22 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, in terms of para 13 of 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)

29.23 APDRP came 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 29.5 below, the investments under APDRP have not progressed well.

**Table 29.5**

**Status of APDRP Investment Component as on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2007**

**(Rs. crore)**

	Category of States	Project Outlay	APDRP component	Released amount	Counterpart drawn	Total utilization
1	Non-special	13668.28	5567.26	4859.07	4773.54	9353.24
2	Special	3365.30	3152.81	2265.56	62.95	1926.26
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17033.58</b>	<b>8720.07</b>	<b>7124.63</b>	<b>4836.49</b>	<b>11279.50</b>

29.24 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. 1959.70 crore (as on 31.10.2007) corresponding to

an overall loss reduction of Rs. 5753.22 crore by these nine States over their loss levels of 2001-02. The details of State-wise incentive disbursement for 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> Oct ) are given in Table 29.6.

**Table 29.6**  
**Status of Incentive Payments under APDRP**

(Rs.crore)

States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (As on 31.10.07)	Total
Andhra Pradesh		265.11					265.11
Gujarat	236.38			148.08	76.87	72.48	533.81
Haryana	5.01	100.48					105.49
Maharashtra	137.89						137.89
Rajasthan		137.71					137.71
West Bengal			73.00	302.76	5.88	28.78	410.42
Kerala				64.94	31.44	12.89	109.27
Punjab				65.28	44.14	35.63	145.05
Madhya Pradesh					54.06	60.89	114.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>379.28</b>	<b>503.30</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>581.06</b>	<b>212.39</b>	<b>210.67</b>	<b>1959.70</b>

### Renovation & Modernization (R&M)

29.25 In the Tenth Plan, 106 old thermal units with a total capacity of about 10,413 MW were identified for Life Extension (LE) Work at an estimated cost of Rs. 9200 crores. After implementation of LE schemes, the economic operating life of the units was expected to get extended by another 15-20 years besides an overall improvement in performance of the units. Also R&M works relating to 57 additional thermal units (14270 MW), at an estimated cost of Rs.977 crore were identified for improvement of their performance. Against these targets, LE Work of 9 units has been completed during the first four years of the Tenth Plan

period. During the year 2006-07, Life extension of one more unit has also been completed and the work on another 6 thermal units is at an advance stage of completion. Thus, the progress of R&M programme in thermal units has been poor.

29.26 For R&M and uprating of hydro power schemes, 47 schemes including 5 schemes under the Central Sector and 42 schemes under State Sector with a total installed capacity of 7449.20 MW were identified in the revised targets of the Tenth Plan period. These hydro units were expected to yield a benefit of 1012.08 MW at an estimated cost of Rs.1613.48 crores. As on 31-12-2006, 26 schemes had been completed (4 in Central Sector and 22 in State Sector)

with an installed capacity of 3931.00 MW at an expenditure of Rs.940.00 crore for a benefit of 695 MW. The progress of R&M programme in hydro units has also been poor.

### Plan Outlay

29.27 The actual expenditure in the power sector in the Central Sector during 2005-06 was Rs. 21,045.93

crore against the approved outlay of Rs. 27,419.42 crore. In the case of State sector, the actual expenditure for 2005-06 was Rs. 17,330.07 crore against the approved outlays of Rs.18,676.15 crore. Table 29.7 summarizes the plan outlays for 2005-06 onwards for both the Central and the State sectors. Detailed outlays for each State & CPSUs are presented in Annexure-VI.

**Table 29.7**  
**Annual Plan Outlays**

(Rs. crore)

	2005-2006 (Actual)	2006-2007		2007-2008
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)	Approved Outlay
States & UTs	17330.07	20719.94	19371.57	24711.63
Central Sector	21045.93	32051.80	27271.04	38489.55
<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>38376.00</b>	<b>52771.74</b>	<b>46642.61</b>	<b>63201.18*</b>

\* Excluding Goa and outlay for UP & Chandigarh is as proposed by the respective State Governments.

29.28 The utilization of funds available for the power sector development in the Special Area

Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC) is given in Table 29.8.

**Table 29.8**  
**Utilization by North Eastern Council**

(Rs. crore)

	2005-2006	2006-2007		2007-2008
	Provisional Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Plan Allocation	Approved Outlay
Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council	2.07	181.50	39.50	55.00

### Externally Aided Power Projects

29.29 The year-wise allocation and actual utilization

of external assistance in 2002-03 to 2006-07 by Ministry of Power through bilateral and multilateral arrangements is indicated in Table 29.9.

**Table 29.9**  
**Year-wise Allocation and Actual Utilization During 2002-03 to 2006-07**

(Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilisation	Utilisation (%)
<b>2002-03</b>			
Central Sector	1450.05	1225.72	84.53
State Sector	2400.59	2059.23	85.78
Total	3850.64	3284.95	85.31
<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

### Rural Electrification Programme:

29.30 Govt. of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in April 2005 to provide electricity access to all rural households and extend free connections to all BPL households (estimated at 2.34 crore) by 2009. RGGVY subsidizes the capital cost by 90 per cent through Government of India grants. The approved capital cost estimates for RGGVY is Rs. 16000 crores with a subsidy component of Rs. 14750 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 already electrified villages @ Rs. One lakh per village for 4.62 lakh villages.

29.31 While approval was accorded to Phase-I of the scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification (REIHE) which was later renamed as RGGVY by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in December, 2004, it was



decided that implementation of Phase I of the scheme in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan will have a provision of Rs. 5000 crore as subsidy under the Plan Budget of the Ministry of Power for the remaining two years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, namely, 2005-06 and 2006-07. It was also decided that prior commitment of the States will be obtained, before grant of subsidy, for:

- (i) deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and
- (ii) the provision of the requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities by the State Government as required under the Electricity Act 2003. CCEA also decided that the scheme is to be subjected to concurrent evaluation and a view on modifications required for implementation during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan may be taken after a comprehensive review towards the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

29.32 The target set by the Ministry of Power was for electrification of 10,000 villages in 2005-06 and the achievement reported was 9819 villages during the same period. In addition, intensification works were carried out in 350 already electrified villages. Against the total subsidy amount of Rs.1100 Crore provided for 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 1031.067 crore was released to the States. The total amount of funds released for RGGVY in 2005-06 was Rs.1,616.24 Crore which includes loans provided by REC to meet the capital cost over and above the subsidy amount released for the scheme. Ministry of Power had also reported that a total of 34,003 households (including 16,815 BPL households) were provided electricity access. The implementation of RGGVY in 2005-06 was mainly in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. However, the achievement of villages electrified in accordance with the revised definition of village electrification (requiring a mandatory coverage of at least 10% of the households to be electrified in a village declared as electrified) is yet to be verified and reported by the Ministry of Power.

## Review of RGGVY in 2006-07

29.33 Ministry of Power set a target to electrify 40,000 unelectrified villages under RGGVY in 2006-07. An amount of Rs.3,000 Crore was provided in the budget of Ministry of Power to meet the subsidy requirements of RGGVY during the year. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 Ministry of Power had reported a cumulative achievement of electrification of 50,402 villages during 2005-06 & 2006-07, which includes 11,527 electrified villages where intensive electrification had been carried out. In other words, the number of unelectrified villages electrified during 2006 -07 is limited to 29,056 only i.e. 72.64% of the set target of 40,000 villages. The intensification works had been carried out in 11,177 villages. In respect of electricity access provided to households the cumulative achievement was 7,31,527 households (including 6,72,588 BPL households). During 2006 -07, 6,97,524 households (including 6,55, 773 BPL households) were provided with electricity access. A total amount of Rs.3287.71 Crore has been released to RGGVY including the capital subsidy for the scheme.

## RE Programme for 2007-08

29.34 An amount of Rs.3983 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 40,000 unelectrified villages during 2007-08. Since the programme of 2007-08 is falling under RGGVY Phase – II which is yet to be approved by the Cabinet the targets set by Ministry of Power cannot be taken as final. Planning Commission has already initiated an evaluation of Phase – I of RGGVY and the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO), a division under Planning Commission is assigned the task of evaluating the scheme. Therefore, RGGVY in the Eleventh Plan will be designed on the basis of evaluation of Phase – I.

29.35 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.

## Coal Sector

29.36 Coal and lignite are the principal source of commercial energy in the country. The country's coal resource as on 1.1.2006 stands at 253.30 billion tonnes (Bt) of which 95.86 Bt is proved reserves. Lignite resource as on 1.1.2006 is estimated to be 37 Bt of which proved reserves are 4.26 Bt. Rapid development of this sector was envisaged during the X Plan period to meet the projected coal demand. The thrust areas included restructuring the coal sector, establishing an independent regulatory authority to ensure fair competition and a level playing field in each segment of coal production and supply chain, resolution of disputes etc., switching over to fully variable GCV based pricing system, offering of coal blocks to potential entrepreneurs through competitive bidding, making up to 20% of coal production available for sale through e-auction for the purpose of price discovery, promoting additional thermal coal imports under long term supply contracts, promote in-situ coal gasification & tapping of coal bed methane. Emphasis was also laid on augmentation of rail and port infrastructure facilities to take care of the enhanced production capacity planned during the period.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

29.37 Raw coal demand/offtake in 2006-07 fell short of the targets by about 1% whereas coal production target was achieved. Lignite production and gross power generation from Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) for the year 2006-07 fell short of the targets by 0.5%. The likely expenditure by Ministry of Coal (MoC) is about 88% of the BE provision for 2006-07. Details along with performance of the sector during the Tenth Plan are given in Annexure-VII. Performance of Central Sector Schemes (CSS) is given in Annexure-XI. To give a boost to domestic

coal production, emergency coal production plan of Coal India Limited (CIL) was formulated and efforts were taken to minimize procedural delays involved in sanctioning the projects by the Government. About 7% coal production was sold in open market through e-auction.

### National Common Minimum Programme

29.38 There are no issues relevant to coal sector under NCMP other than the need to review mineral royalty. The proposal to change the system of calculation of royalty on coal & lignite from tonnage basis to ad-valorem based on the hybrid formula is being examined by the Group of Ministers.

### Annual Plan 2007-08

#### Coal Demand

29.39 Projected coal demand for Annual Plan 2007-08 is 492.50 mt, which is about 6% more than the provisional offtake in 2006-07. The demand of coking coal is about 8% for hot metal production. About 73% of the total estimated demand for non-coking coal is for power sector utilities; about 6% is for cement sector; about 7% for captive power and the remaining 14% is for other sectors. The details of estimated coal demand are given in Annexure-VIII.

#### Coal Production

29.40 Coal production target of 460 mt is set for Annual Plan 2007-08, which is about 6.5% more than the production in 2006-07. This comprises of 384.51 mt from CIL, 38.04 mt from SCCL, 6.50 mt from TISCO/IISCO/DVC, 23.93 mt from captive blocks and 7.52 mt from other sources. The company-wise coal production is given in Annexure-IX.

#### Washed Coal Production

29.41 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 number of washeries for augmenting washed thermal coal in order to comply with the environmental stipulations of MOEF. For improving the availability of washed thermal coal for power generation a working group was set up to examine the economics and environmental benefits of using washed thermal coal in power generation. The working group has submitted its draft report.

### **Demand Supply & Coal Movement**

29.42 The projected demand is planned to be met through domestic production and imports. Proposed imports for the year is 30.61 mt (20 mt of coking and 10.61 mt non-coking coal). 195.39 mt of domestic coal is proposed to be moved by rail needing 23197 Four Wheeler Wagon (FWW) per day over and above 108.80 mt through MGR.

29.43 There are certain critical rail links to be established in the potential coalfields like Talcher, Korba, North Karanpura and Bhoopalpalli. The doubling and electrification of Talcher and Paradip rail link in MCL, construction of Dipika - Pendra road rail link & development of rail link for Mand-Raigarh coalfield from Robertson Station in SECL, construction of Tori-Shivpuri railway line in North Karanpura of CCL etc. are some of the important rail links identified for proper development of potential coalfields in the Tenth Plan. Railways have taken up execution of some of these links which will continue in 2007-08.

### **Productivity**

29.44 Against an overall OMS in CIL of 3.60 t (UG-0.72 t, OC-8.54 t) in 2006-07 the target of OMS for 2007-08 is set at 3.84 t (UG- 0.75 t, OC-8.92 t). The proposed increase in the productivity is about 6.7% over the anticipated OMS in 2006-07.

29.45 In case of SCCL against the overall OMS of 2.30 t (UG-0.95 t, OC-9.8 t) the target of OMS for 2007-08 is set at 2.48 t (UG-1.07 t, OC-8.20 t). The proposed increase is 7.8% over the anticipated OMS in 2006-07.

## **Central Sector Schemes**

### **Promotional Exploration**

29.46 Against a target of drilling for promotional exploration of 1,54,325 meters in 2006-07, the achievement is 1,62,150 meters. As against this, the target of drilling in 2007-08 is set at 1,50,000 meters.

### **Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks**

29.47 The scheme of detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks was taken up to reduce time lag between allotment of mining blocks to potential entrepreneurs and commencement of coal mining operations by them. Against a target of drilling of 30,000 meters in 2006-07, the likely achievement is 50,800 meters. The target of drilling for 2007-08 is set at 3,42,200 meters.

### **Science & Technology (R&D)**

29.48 The major identified issues under the thrust areas for coal S&T programme are – coal gasification, coal washing, beneficiation of low volatile coking coals (LVMC), coal liquefaction, fluidised bed combustion, sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> to control green house gases and extraction of CBM, etc. An outlay of Rs.22.54 crore has been provided in 2007-08 against Rs 6.00 crore of RE 2006-07.

### **Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)**

29.49 Presently, there are 9 ongoing schemes under subsidence control, 3 schemes under environmental measures, 2 schemes under rehabilitation (social mitigation) and 4 schemes under fire control. However, a comprehensive approach would need to be adopted in addressing the issue of fires in Jharia coalfield and subsidence in Raniganj coalfield through project mode

as these problems have been continuing over a long period and tackling of the problem would help conserving precious coking coal deposits and avoid unsafe conditions in these coalfields.

### Safety & Welfare

29.50 The fatality rate reported in CIL for the year 2007 was 0.31 per million tonne of coal output. Similarly the fatality rate in SCCL has been 0.35 per million tonnes of coal output.

29.51 The overall housing satisfaction for 2006-07 is 89% in CIL and 63% in SCCL. This is planned to reach 92% in CIL and 66% in SCCL in 2007-08. A total population of 24.74 lakh is covered under water supply scheme in 2006-07 by CIL. As against this it is planned to cover 24.78 lakh in 2007-08. In SCCL, population of 0.65 lakh is planned to be covered under water supply scheme during 2006-07 and 2007-08. 86 hospitals with 5853 beds in CIL and 7 hospitals with 1008 beds in SCCL are in operation. In addition to this, 429 dispensaries in CIL and 40 dispensaries in SCCL are also functioning.

### Plan Outlay

29.52 An outlay of Rs.4799.50 crore was provided in BE 2006-07 for Ministry of Coal (MoC). The actual expenditure is Rs. 4242.95 crore which is about 88% of the approved outlay. Details of expenditure in 2006-07 are given in Annexure-VII.

29.53 An outlay of Rs.5299.69 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2007-08 which will be financed through an IEBR of Rs. 5049.69 crore and a GBS of Rs. 250 crore. The company-wise/scheme-wise details are given in Annexure-X.

### Performance Review and Outcome budget

29.54 Performance review with respect to production, off take and achievement, central sector schemes achievements etc. are given in Annexure-VII to XI.

### Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector

29.55 Oil & gas provides about 45% of the total primary commercial energy consumption. With the

increasing import dependence in the hydrocarbon sector, volatility in the international crude oil prices has raised the concerns for 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.

29.56 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. 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 the production from the 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 considered. Apart from the above, the country is setting up 5 million tonnes strategic storage of crude oil. Import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) has been taken up.

29.57 The Eleventh Five Year approach which aim at faster and more inclusive growth of economy has identified following critical issues in the Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector:

- i) Pricing of petroleum products. The objective is to achieve full price competition at the refinery gate and retail level.
- ii) Pricing of domestically produced natural gas and its allocation to the power & fertilizer industry
- iii) Strengthening the upstream 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 for long

term perspective.

29.58 To meet the above objective, the Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector has finalized the various programme schemes during the first year (2007-08) of the Eleventh Plan 2007-12.

## Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

### Demand/consumption for petroleum products

29.59 The demand for petroleum products was estimated at 120.40 mt in the terminal year (2006-07) of the Tenth Plan at CAGR of 3.7% from the base year (2001-02) consumption of 104.80 mt. However, the anticipated consumption during 2006-07 of the Tenth Plan was 114.03 mt. Some of the reasons for lower growth are improvement in road infrastructure, development of city gas distribution system, efficiency improvement in the automobile industry and growth in the IT sector.

### Exploration & Production:

#### Exploratory & development drilling:

29.60 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 forming a private/joint venture companies. 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.

29.61 The target for development drilling by the two upstream PSUs was fixed at 542.07 thousand meters against which, the anticipated achievement was 500.08 thousand meters. The anticipated achievement is lower due to lower achievement in the offshore development by ONGC due to rig availability problem and lower achievement by Oil India Ltd due to law & order problems in the North Eastern region.

#### Crude oil

29.62 The anticipated crude oil production during 2006-07 was 35.17 million tonnes (mt) against the target of 35.47 mt. The shortfall in the achievement was due law & order problem in North Eastern Region. The contribution by the private/JVs in the total production was higher than the target.

#### Natural gas production

29.63 Natural gas production target for 2006-07 was kept at 31.63 billion cubic meter (bcm) against which, the anticipated production was 30.77 bcm. The contribution from the ONGC offshore fields has declined due to ageing of the fields. The contribution by PVT/JVCs was also marginally lower than the target.

#### Refining & Marketing:

29.64 Domestic refining capacity as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 was 138.47 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) which was increased up to 148.97 by 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. The increase in refinery capacity was mainly on account of 10.50 mtpa refinery commissioned by Essar Oil. Availability of petroleum products from the domestic refineries was more than the domestic demand on overall basis. Country is now net exporter of petroleum products. During 2006-07, the net export of petroleum products was 13.76 mt (April-Feb, 2007).

#### Policy Initiatives/Implementation:

- The Government so far signed 162 production sharing contracts (PSCs) under NELP including 52 PSCs during NELP-VI round of bidding.
- Under Coal Bed Methane (CBM) bidding a total of 23 blocks have been awarded under first three rounds of bidding.
- The downstream oil & gas PUSs have been allowed to venture into upstream business through JVs to acquire foreign stake in exploration and producing assets.
- As part of restructuring and enhancing

competition in the sector, Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 has been notified and the appointment of regulator is under finalization.

- Initiatives have been taken to pursue the import of natural gas from various countries i.e. Iran, Myanmar and Turkmenistan through transnational pipelines. However, there are certain issues that need to be resolved before these pipelines materialize.
- Setting up of product quality norms in the Indigenous refineries to meet the environmental norms and the roadmap set up by the Auto Fuel Policy Report.
- Revision of taxes and duties to mitigate the effect of volatile crude oil prices in the international market on the indigenous products.
- Initiatives have been taken to import additional gas in the form of LNG and construction of new LNG terminals has been taken up.
- To encourage private investment in the distribution of gas, a notification was issued for ‘Policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks’ in December, 2006.

### **Outlay & Expenditure:**

29.65 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 2007-08**

#### **Demand for petroleum products:**

29.66 The Eleventh Plan envisages growth in consumption of petroleum products at CAGR of 2.9%.

Based on this, the projected demand for 2007-08 is 116.43 mt against the anticipated consumption of 114.03 mt of petroleum products in 2006-07.

### **Exploration & Production:**

#### **Exploratory & development drilling:**

29.67 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-XII.

#### **Crude oil:**

29.68 The target for crude oil production during 2007-08 is 34.96 mt, which is 0.6 % lower than the anticipated achievement of 35.17 mt in 2006-07. The production target for 2007-08 is lower than the anticipated achievement of 2006-07 mainly due to decline in production from PVT/JVs players. The details of crude oil production is given at Annexure-XIII

#### **Natural gas production**

29.69 Natural gas production target for 2007-08 has been fixed at 33.35 bcm against the anticipated achievement of 30.77 bcm in 2006-07. The target has been revised upward due to higher projected productions from Oil India Ltd. and substantial step up by the JVs/PVT players. The details of productions are given at Annexure-XIV

#### **Refining Capacity**

29.70 Refining capacity as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007 was 148.97 mtpa, which is expected to increase upto 158.70 mtpa by 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. The details of refining capacity are provided at Annexure XV.

## Plan Outlay

29.71 An outlay of Rs. 36363.56 crore has been approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 in respect of Petroleum & Natural Gas sector (Rs. 28243.44 crore for Exploration & Production and Rs. 8120.12 crore for Refining & Marketing sector). No budgetary support has been envisaged in the sector. Company-wise details of outlays & expenditure are given in Annexure XVI.

## New and Renewable Sources of Energy:

29.72 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is responsible for programmes covering renewable energy sources including:

- (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 & 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. As on September 30, 2006, the contribution of power generation from renewables had reached 9094.38 MW representing about 7.1% of total installed generating capacity. Of this, wind power accounted for 6070 MW (67%) followed by small hydro at 1826.43 MW (20.34%) and biomass (including cogeneration) at 912.53 MW (10.44%). Approximate renewable energy potential and actual achievements are indicated in Annexure XVII.

## Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

29.73 The financial outlay for 2006-07 for MNRE is given in Table 10. The Outlay includes provisions for the institutions under MNRE including equity support for IREDA. The physical and financial achievements of the major programmes are given in Annexure XVIII & XIX.

## Annual Plan 2007-08

29.74 The total outlay for MNRE for 2007-08 is provided in Table 11. The GBS of Rs.628.00 Crore

**Table 10**  
**Financial outlays for 2006-07**

Outlay	B.E.	R.E.
Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS)	580.00	360.50
External assistance in Plan (EAP)	20.00	20.00
Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	600.00	380.50
I.E.B.R.	370.02	680.81
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>970.02</b>	<b>1061.31</b>

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 XX. The physical targets for 2007-08 include 0.50 lakh biogas plants, 30,000 solar lanterns, 60,000 SPV home lights, 1250 SPV street lights, 400 kWp SPV power plants and 300 Nos. SPV pumps for community purpose only. Further installation of solar water heating systems with a total collector area of 400,000 sq.m and 22,000 solar cookers are also set as targets under solar thermal programme. Under power generation from renewable energy sources the targets are set to install 1000 MW

of wind power, 215 MW of biomass power, 2.00 MW equivalent biomass gasifier systems, 160 MW small hydro power and 30 MW equivalent power capacity from Urban & Industrial wastes. Under Remote Village Electrification Programme it is targeted to sanction new projects for electrification of 1000 remote villages. In addition test projects are undertaken under Village Energy Security Programme (VESP). Under the programme of Small Wind Energy and Hybrid Systems it is proposed to install 100 windmills and 150 KW equivalent hybrid systems.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

**Table 11**  
**Financial outlays for 2007-08**

Outlay	B.E.
Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS)	605.00
External assistance in Plan (EAP)	23.00
Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	628.00
I.E.B.R.	384.16
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>1012.16</b>

29.75 Annexure XXI gives details of the share of Central sector *expenditure* in the different Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of MNRE. In continuation of the Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise carried out at the beginning of the Tenth Plan, the CSS under MNRE were reviewed by the Planning Commission. The CSS relating to Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is recommended for merger with an existing scheme of MNRE such as the Village Energy Security Programme (VESP), which is designed, as an Integrated Initiative to meet the total

energy needs of a village. This would be a step towards leveraging IREP to realize concrete deliverables/success stories so as to enable others replicate the programmes in the rest of the country. The CSS under MNRE viz. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP), National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD), Solar Photo-Voltaic (SPV) Demonstration Programme and Small hydro Programme are merged with the programme of Renewable Energy for Rural Application in the Eleventh Plan.



**ZBB exercise for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:**

29.76 The various programmes of the Ministry for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan have been drawn up in the light of recommendations made by Planning Commission and those made in 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 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The approach adopted so far was lacking in focus & effective coordination, 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 existing programmes are being rationalized or clubbed together for effective targeting and operational ease.

The five Programmes proposed 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.

## Annexure -I

## Energy Generation in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Utilities)

(MU)

Year	Type	R E G I O N					ALL INDIA
		Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	N-Eastern	
2005-06	Hydro	41713.95	15830.95	33505.56	6188.80	4053.87	101293.13
	Thermal	131504.48	164959.02	108236.70	88774.96	3714.11	497189.27
	Nuclear	6444.33	6081.57	4712.99	0.00	0.00	17238.89
	Bhutan Imp.						1764.12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>179662.76</b>	<b>186871.54</b>	<b>146455.25</b>	<b>94963.76</b>	<b>7767.98</b>
	Hydro	46066.00	14528.00	29214.00	6748.00	4444.00	101000.00
	Thermal	139695.00	178042.00	122364.00	95241.00	4202.00	539544.00
	Nuclear	4001.00	9317.00	5088.00	0.00	0.00	18406.00
	Bhutan Imp.						4050.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>189762.00</b>	<b>201887.00</b>	<b>156666.00</b>	<b>101989.00</b>	<b>8646.00</b>
2006-07	Hydro	44757.31	18183.45	38847.14	8508.60	3018.36	113314.86
	Thermal	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>Actual</b>	<b>190876.45</b>	<b>197746.60</b>	<b>161280.19</b>	<b>102564.82</b>	<b>6951.30</b>
2007-08	Hydro	49937.00	17526.00	31916.00	7129.00	4606.00	111114.00
	Thermal	145301.00	196214.00	123005.00	109162.00	4348.00	578030.00
	Nuclear	5557.00	11441.00	5715.00	0.00	0.00	22713.00
	Bhutan Imp.						5643.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>200795.00</b>	<b>225181.00</b>	<b>160636.00</b>	<b>116291.00</b>	<b>8954.00</b>

## Annexure - II

## Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Plants during the year 2006-2007

(%)

Sl. No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
<b>State Sector</b>			
1	I.P.G.P.C.L. (Delhi)	52.2	47.4
2	H.P.G.C. (Haryana)	75.3	78.0
3	RRVUNL (Rajasthan)	87.6	91.3
4	P.S.E.B. (Punjab)	77.9	83.1
5	UPRVUNL (Uttar Pradesh)	58.8	59.6
6	G.E.B. (Gujarat)	71.5	66.5
7	GSECL (Gujarat)	81.5	80.3
8	G.M.D.C.L. (Gujarat)	76.0	13.2
9	M.S.E.B. (Maharashtra)	76.4	73.3
10	M.P.G.P.C.L. (Madhya Pradesh)	72.3	70.1
11	C.S.E.B. (Chhattisgarh)	80.9	82.3
12	APGENCO (Andhra Pradesh)	90.4	86.1
13	T.N.E.B. (Tamil Nadu)	82.2	81.5
14	K.P.C.L. (Karnataka)	80.5	89.2
15	B.S.E.B. (Bihar)	12.7	0.8
16	J.S.E.B. (Jharkhand)	27.2	8.3
17	TVNL (Jharkhand)	45.2	73.9
18	O.P.G.C. (Orissa)	90.0	90.1
19	W.B.P.DEV.CORP (West Bengal)	58.4	61.7
20	D.P.L. (West Bengal)	65.0	51.5
21	A.S.E.B. (Assam)	20.1	16.8
	<b>Average : SEB's</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.6</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>			
1	NTPC	85.2	89.3
2	Neyveli	75.5	72.4
3	D.V.C.	59.3	60.4
	<b>Average : Central Sector</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>84.8</b>
<b>Private Sector (Utilities)</b>			
1	A.E.Co/Sabarmati	86.3	95.4
2	BSES / Dhannu	94.2	101.8
3	TATA / Trombay	87.6	77.8
4	CESC / Titagarh	82.3	85.0
	<b>Average : Private Utilities</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>
	<b>Average : ALL INDIA</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>

## Annexure - III

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Unchahar TPS-II	5	Thermal	Central	UP	NTPC	210	28.09.06
2	Dulhasti	1	Hydro	Central	J&K	NHPC	130	26.3.07
3	Dulhasti	2	Hydro	Central	J&K	NHPC	130	28.2.07
4	Dulhasti	3	Hydro	Central	J&K	NHPC	130	18.3.07
5	Tehri Stg-I	4	Hydro	Central	Uttaranchal	THDC	250	17.07.06
6	Tehri Stg-I	3	Hydro	Central	Uttaranchal	THDC	250	25.10.06
7	Tehri Stg-I	2	Hydro	Central	Uttaranchal	THDC	250	30.01.07
8	Tehri Stg-I	1	Hydro	Central	Uttaranchal	THDC	250	19.3.07
9	Giral TPP	1	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	125	28.2.07
10	Dholpur CCPP	GT-1	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110	29.3.07
11	Parichha TPS Extn.	4	Thermal	State	UP	UPRVUNL	210	28.12.06
12	Larji	3	Hydro	State	HP	HPSEB	42	03.09.06
13	Larji	2	Hydro	State	HP	HPSEB	42	24.09.06
14	Larji	1	Hydro	State	HP	HPSEB	42	27.12.06
15	Vishnu Praayag	1	Hydro	Private	Uttaranchal	JPPVL	100	03.06.06
16	Vishnu Praayag	2	Hydro	Private	Uttaranchal	JPPVL	100	23.06.06
17	Vishnu Praayag	3	Hydro	Private	Uttaranchal	JPPVL	100	16.08.06
18	Vishnu Praayag	4	Hydro	Private	Uttaranchal	JPPVL	100	30.09.06
				<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total</b>		
				Hydro	1390	126	400	1916
				Thermal	210	445	0	655
				Nuclear	0	0	0	0
				<b>Total(NR)</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2571</b>
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
1	Tarapur APP	3	Nuclear	Central	Maharashtra	NPCIL	540	15.06.06
2	Vindhyachal TPS-III	9	Thermal	Central	M.P	NTPC	500	27.07.06
3	Vindhyachal TPS-III	10	Thermal	Central	M.P	NTPC	500	8.3.07
4	Korba East TPP St-V	1	Thermal	State	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	250	30.3.07
5	New Parli TPS	1	Thermal	State	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	250	16.2.07
6	Sardar Sarovar RBPH	6	Hydro	State	Gujarat	SSNNL	200	20.06.06
7	Madhikheda	1	Hydro	State	MP	MPGCL	20	28.08.06
8	Madhikheda	2	Hydro	State	MP	MPGCL	20	09.09.06
9	Bansagar Tons Ph-IV	1	Hydro	State	MP	MPGCL	10	20.08.06
10	Bansagar Tons Ph-IV	2	Hydro	State	MP	MPGCL	10	30.08.06
11	Ratnagiri CCPP-II		Thermal	Private	Maharashtra	Dabhol Power	740	30.4.06&7,14.5.06

## Annexure - III (contd.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.		Type	Sector	State		Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
		Central	Hydro			Private	Total			
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>										
1	Rayalaseema TPS-II	3		Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO		210	25.01.07
2	Bhawani Kattalai	1		Hydro	State	T.N	TNEB		15	01.08.06
3	Bhawani Kattalai	2		Hydro	State	T.N	TNEB		15	22.09.06
4	Vemagiri CCPP	ST		Thermal	Private	AP	Vemagiri Power		137	08.06.06
5	Valantharvi GTPP	ST		Thermal	Private	T.N	Arkey Energy		14.8	15.4.2006
		<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>					
		Hydro	0.0	30.0	0.0					
		Thermal	0.0	210.0	151.8					
		Nuclear	0.0	0.0	0.0					
		<b>Total (SR)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>151.8</b>					<b>391.8</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>										
1	Kahalgaon STPS-II	5		Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC		500	31.3.07
2	Mejia TPS	5		Thermal	Central	WB	DVC		250	31.3.07
		<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>					
		Hydro	0	0	0					
		Thermal	750	0	0					750
		Nuclear	0	0	0					0
		<b>Total (ER)</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>750</b>
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>										
1	Karbi Langpi	1		Hydro	State	Assam	ASEB		50	30.01.07
2	Karbi Langpi	2		Hydro	State	Assam	ASEB		50	20.3.07
		<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>					
		Hydro	0	100	0					100
		Thermal	0	0	0					0
		Nuclear	0	0	0					0
		<b>Total (NER)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>100</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>										
		<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>					
		Hydro	1390.00	516.00	400.00					2306.00
		Thermal	1960.00	1155.00	891.80					4006.80
		Nuclear	540.00	0.00	0.00					540.00
		<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>3890.00</b>	<b>1671.00</b>	<b>1291.80</b>					<b>6852.80</b>

## Generating Units Slipped from the Programme of 2006-2007

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implenting Agency	Capacity (MW)
1	Kaiga APP	3	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPCIL	220
2	Kahalgaon STPS-II	6	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500
3	Kahalgaon STPS-II	7	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500
4	Sipat STPS-II	4	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500
5	Sipat STPS-II	5	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500
6	Mejia TPS	6	Thermal	Central	WB	NTPC	250
7	Chanderpura TPS	7	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250
8	Chanderpura TPS	8	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250
9	Teesta-V	1	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170
10	Teesta-V	2	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170
11	Teesta-V	3	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170
12	Rayalaseema TPS St-II	4	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	210
13	Korba East TPP St-V	2	Thermal	State	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	250
14	Dhuvaran CCPP Extn.	ST	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	40
15	Kutch Lignite Ext.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	75
16	Bellary TPP	1	Thermal	State	Karnataka	KPCL	500
17	Paras TPS Extn.	1	Thermal	State	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	250
18	Birsingpur TPS Ext St.III	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	500
19	Amarkantak TPS	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	210
20	Dimapur DGPP	DGs	Thermal	State	Nagaland	Elec. Deptt.	22.92
21	Guru Har Govind TPS-II	1	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250
22	Guru Har Govind TPS-II	2	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250
23	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	GT-1	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110
24	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	GT-2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110
25	Santaldih TPP	1	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	250
26	Sagardighi TPP	1	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300
27	Sagardighi TPP	2	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300
28	Durgapur TPS Extn.	7	Thermal	State	WB	Durgapur Proj.	300
29	Bakreshwar TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	210
30	Priadarshni Jurala	1	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39
31	Kuttyadi Addl.	1	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	50
32	Kuttyadi Addl.	2	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	50
33	Ghatghar PSS	2	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	GOMID	125
34	Ghatghar PSS	1	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	GOMID	125
35	Balimela Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	75
36	Balimela Extn.	2	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	75
37	Maneri Bhali-II	1	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76
38	Maneri Bhali-II	2	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76
39	Maneri Bhali-II	3	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76
40	Maneri Bhali-II	4	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76
41	Purlia PSS	1	Hydro	State	WB	WBSEB	225
42	Gautiami CCPP	GT-1	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145
43	Gautiami CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145
44	Gautiami CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	174
45	Konaseema CCPP	GT-1	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140
46	Konaseema CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140
47	Konaseema CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	165
48	OP Jindal TPP Ph-I	1	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250
49	Sugen CCPP Block-I	B-I	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	365
50	Dabhol CCPP-II		Thermal	Private	Maharashtra	Dabhol Power	704
<b>Total</b>		<b>50 Units</b>					<b>10913.92</b>

## Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the year 2007-08

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
1	RAPP	5	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPCIL	220	
2	RAPP	6	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPCIL	220	
3	Yamuna Nagar		Thermal	State	Haryana	HPGCL	600	
4	Guru Har Govind TPS-II	1	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250	
5	Guru Har Govind TPS-II	2	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250	
6	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)		Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110	
7	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)		Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	110	
8	Bagihari-I		Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	450	
9	Maneri Bhali-II	1	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76	
10	Maneri Bhali-II	2	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76	
11	Maneri Bhali-II	3	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76	
12	Maneri Bhali-II	4	Hydro	State	Uttaranchal	UJVNL	76	
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	754	0	754		
		Thermal	0	1320	0	1320		
		Nuclear	440	0	0	440		
		<b>Total(NR)</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2514</b>		
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
1	Bhilai JV		Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500	
2	Sipat -I		Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	660	
3	Sipat STPS-II	4	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500	
4	Sipat STPS-II	5	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500	
5	Ratnagiri (Dabhol)JV		Thermal	Central	Maharashtra	NTPC	704	
6	Omkareshwar JV		Hydro	Central	MP	NHDC	520	
7	Korba East Ext. U 1,2		Thermal	State	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	250	
8	Dhuvaran	ST	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	40	
9	Kutch Lignite Ext.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	75	
10	Paras TPS Extn.	1	Thermal	State	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	250	
11	Birsingpur TPS Ext		Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	500	
12	Amarkantak TPS	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	210	
13	Ghatghar PSS	2	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	GOMID	125	

## Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the year 2007-08

SL.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
14	Ghatghar PSS	1	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	GOMID	125	
15	Raigarh PH II		Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jin.Power	750	
16	Raigarh TPP-I	1	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jin.Power	250	
17	Sugen Torrent		Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	365	
18	Sugen Torrent		Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	752	
			Central	State	Private	Total		
			Hydro	520	250	0	770	
			Thermal	2864	1325	2117	6306	
			Nuclear	0	0	0	0	
			<b>Total (WR)</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>7076</b>	
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Kaiga APP	3	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPCIL	220	
2	Kaiga APP	4	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPCIL	220	
3	Rayalseema TPS St-II	4	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	210	
4	Bellary TPP	1	Thermal	State	Karnataka	KPCL	500	
5	Vaithur Ext.		Thermal	State	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	92.2	
6	Jurala Priadarshni		Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	
7	Jurala Priadarshni		Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	78	
8	Gautiami CAPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145	
9	Gautiami CAPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145	
10	Gautiami CAPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	174	
11	Konaseema CAPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Oakwell	140	
12	Konaseema CAPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Oakwell	140	
13	Konaseema CAPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Oakwell	165	
			Central	State	Private	Total		
			Hydro	0.0	117.0	0.0	117.0	
			Thermal	0.0	802.2	909.0	1711.2	
			Nuclear	440.0	0.0	0.0	440.0	
			<b>Total (SR)</b>	<b>440.0</b>	<b>919.2</b>	<b>909.0</b>	<b>2268.2</b>	
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Kahalgao STPS-II	6	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500	
2	Kahalgao STPS-II	7	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500	



## Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the year 2007-08

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
3	Chandrapura TPS	7	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250	
4	Chandrapura TPS	8	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250	
5	Mejia TPS	6	Thermal	Central	WB	DVC	250	
6	Santaldih TPP	1	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	250	
7	Sagardighi TPP	1	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300	
8	Sagardighi TPP	2	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	300	
9	Durgapur TPS Extn.	7	Thermal	State	WB	DPL	300	
10	Bakreshwar TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	210	
11	Bakreshwar	5	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	210	
12	Balimela Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	75	
13	Balimela Extn.	2	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	75	
14	Purlia PSS		Hydro	State	WB	WBSEB	225	
15	Purlia PSS		Hydro	State	WB	WBSEB	675	
				Central	State	Private	Total	
				Hydro	0	1050	0	1050
				Thermal	1750	1570	0	3320
				Nuclear	0	0	0	0
				<b>Total (ER)</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>2620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4370</b>
<b>NORTHEASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Teesta-V	1	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170	
2	Teesta-V	2	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170	
3	Teesta-V	3	Hydro	Central	Sikkim	NHPC	170	
				Central	State	Private	Total	
				Hydro	510	0	0	510
				Thermal	0	0	0	0
				Nuclear	0	0	0	0
				<b>Total (NER)</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>510</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>								
				Central	State	Private	Total	
				Hydro	1030.00	2171.00	0.00	3201.00
				Thermal	4614.00	5017.20	3026.00	12657.20
				Nuclear	880.00	0.00	0.00	880.00
				<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>6524.00</b>	<b>7188.20</b>	<b>3026.00</b>	<b>16738.20</b>

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-02 (Actual)	Tenth Plan Approved	2002-03 (Actual)	2003-04 (Appd.)	2003-04 (Actual)	2004-05 (Appd.)	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Appd.)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Appd.)	2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (Appd.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3034.79	2639.08	7139.47	2167.96	2175.55	2966.34	2125.86	2094.92	515.51	55.37	224.69	224.69	257.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80.69	73.99	491.19	72.77	114.52	84.81	155.30	119.65	80.73	122.65	97.52	99.72	63.78
3	Assam	82.98	116.23	835.42	82.77	191.42	73.09	290.48	290.48	586.29	255.60	425.59	425.59	398.19
4	Bihar	64.81	67.30	2719.58	131.68	493.68	498.28	667.88	322.84	476.54	499.53	739.61	485.40	832.88
5	Chhattisgarh	3.23	8.52	99.19	13.75	30.81	43.81	67.17	104.65	100.00	248.20	112.90	41.57	91.10
6	Goa	27.75	30.83	400.00	58.53	71.82	59.84	98.99	98.05	111.52	112.03	115.00	115.00	602.61
7	Gujarat	745.66	942.31	5958.49	571.39	762.24	1108.18	635.45	635.45	830.49	830.49	1011.70	1011.70	840.00
8	Haryana	356.46	35.85	1395.33	202.97	280.00	221.61	470.00	264.42	445.00	303.16	445.00	445.00	840.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	260.92	256.27	1235.00	363.79	155.70	169.90	57.50	67.91	115.83	90.61	77.01	77.01	153.50
10	Jammu & Kashmir	320.81	326.31	2879.49	437.75	611.29	546.16	719.89	695.85	1153.41	708.31	971.78	971.78	1017.26
11	Jharkhand	924.94	766.00	2206.99	800.06	1094.94	1273.75	2711.89	1623.44	1849.73	1372.76	2433.04	821.02	902.53
12	Karnataka	624.28	459.97	3425.00	728.92	619.00	328.90	693.00	453.01	750.00	559.73	900.39	900.39	20.99
13	Kerala	508.28	284.21	5503.78	1481.80	814.75	1145.03	916.92	1095.04	1322.97	1002.25	1164.29	1017.76	1539.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	1170.06	460.47	10149.71	2746.68	413.48	1334.94	382.43	759.81	711.63	1493.99	1399.99	1399.99	1916.55
15	Maharashtra	33.70	0.00	228.86	10.43	71.00	9.62	61.20	26.07	57.90	18.43	73.89	98.13	87.73
16	Manipur	46.51	82.62	501.37	55.81	118.08	78.51	157.11	94.39	213.00	129.27	227.00	227.00	330.74
17	Meghalaya	48.72	41.43	192.80	38.98	45.40	56.41	57.86	55.60	61.26	90.26	72.00	87.35	79.53
18	Mizoram	10.85	41.98	247.95	24.31	46.60	41.59	65.48	31.49	63.45	72.63	67.31	67.31	78.49
19	Nagaland	360.69	347.34	2858.54	322.16	671.21	429.26	502.25	269.26	795.71	150.78	501.79	118.39	595.78
20	Orissa	711.72	507.61	5963.65	532.78	576.00	528.76	783.92	843.33	955.75	1445.67	919.26	919.26	1057.00
21	Punjab	1016.57	1151.19	6674.22	1220.07	1186.00	2102.88	1816.18	1982.75	1905.76	2199.28	1991.00	2185.00	5107.00
22	Rajasthan	30.75	33.89	240.00	37.49	39.50	39.57	90.75	89.13	36.40	24.01	32.04	28.83	54.00
23	Sikkim	1221.92	1286.48	8000.00	1197.78	1294.81	1002.61	1255.53	1261.27	1362.36	1544.47	1007.24	1696.64	1011.00
24	Tamil Nadu	18.32	20.97	223.30	29.63	53.87	31.65	43.69	21.32	52.34	42.13	90.00	48.80	103.00
25	Tripura	848.13	862.67	9082.49	925.81	965.83	1037.97	835.78	859.38	710.09	972.29	1608.06	1700.00	3175.95
26	Uttar Pradesh	46.72	56.00	1847.05	210.21	310.67	118.74	253.84	285.38	327.77	396.18	436.74	436.74	383.31
27	Uttarakhand	1791.92	917.42	7846.45	734.92	1222.74	652.02	1567.42	1560.20	2078.55	1794.05	2118.23	1887.22	1627.50
28	West Bengal	14392.18	11955.74	89159.32	15423.52	14635.41	16027.33	17954.46	16309.43	18071.36	16946.64	20322.07	18922.29	23317.33
1	A & N Islands	33.59	24.63	193.80	20.78	25.00	23.03	29.10	27.90	25.00	23.38	75.00	75.00	27.50
2	Chandigarh	12.32	10.99	108.94	16.52	19.60	19.60	19.95	19.95	28.64	21.65	19.16	19.16	25.10
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.91	14.85	77.50	18.85	12.81	12.79	9.36	9.36	9.42	9.49	10.42	10.42	15.33
4	Daman & Diu	12.30	14.23	51.26	19.30	12.71	13.00	10.44	10.44	12.98	13.80	13.25	13.25	10.35
5	Delhi	847.83	1504.41	3456.00	1575.86	1462.25	1705.99	932.50	624.76	486.54	270.67	216.04	258.54	1250.00
6	Lakshadweep	2.27	2.73	13.89	2.78	2.00	8.50	2.09	2.55	8.21	9.90	28.00	28.00	21.72
7	Pondicherry	20.86	27.61	165.00	24.97	27.00	26.65	28.00	30.87	34.00	34.54	36.00	44.91	44.30
	<b>Sub Total (U.T.s)</b>	<b>942.08</b>	<b>1599.45</b>	<b>4066.39</b>	<b>1679.06</b>	<b>1561.37</b>	<b>1809.56</b>	<b>1031.44</b>	<b>725.85</b>	<b>604.79</b>	<b>383.43</b>	<b>397.87</b>	<b>449.28</b>	<b>1394.30</b>
	<b>Total (States &amp; U.T.s)</b>	<b>15334.26</b>	<b>13555.19</b>	<b>93225.71</b>	<b>17102.58</b>	<b>16196.78</b>	<b>17836.89</b>	<b>18985.90</b>	<b>17035.28</b>	<b>18676.15</b>	<b>17330.07</b>	<b>20719.94</b>	<b>19371.57</b>	<b>24711.63</b>
1	NTPC	1921.10	2903.94	61680.00	2945.26	4501.00	4549.85	4755.00	5297.05	8550.00	7187.92	11325.00	7820.58	12792.00
2	NHPC	1176.86	1846.12	32226.00	1830.74	3269.72	2087.11	2849.86	2424.34	3791.96	2040.54	3183.64	2387.64	2501.95
3	POWERGRID	1576.47	2451.00	21370.00	2671.20	2670.00	2351.26	3738.00	3218.18	4787.63	4110.93	4849.00	6329.06	6500.00
4	DVC	64.12	110.48	13519.50	146.02	1450.00	316.51	999.70	626.46	2373.51	976.93	2302.69	1542.42	4271.38
5	THDC	476.92	498.00	3646.50	339.68	924.29	560.05	1248.76	436.22	656.29	823.18	788.17	828.28	420.90
6	SJVN (NTPC)	681.15	1100.13	3254.00	10.06	758.05	504.00	592.00	84.65	407.70	45.72	290.51	108.64	642.80
7	NPEPCO	80.13	183.05	4224.00	71.77	414.49	61.17	482.00	166.53	996.79	206.00	1181.13	233.95	1258.70
8	PPC	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	REC	91.83	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	RGVY			0.00										
11	MOP (Misc.)	484.86	795.73	3479.00	634.49	680.06	311.35	965.00	694.14	350.02	356.32	703.56	598.14	782.53
	<b>Sub Total(MOP)</b>	<b>6553.91</b>	<b>9925.45</b>	<b>143399.00</b>	<b>8649.22</b>	<b>14667.61</b>	<b>10741.30</b>	<b>15630.32</b>	<b>12947.57</b>	<b>21913.90</b>	<b>16847.54</b>	<b>27623.70</b>	<b>22848.71</b>	<b>33153.26</b>
	<b>DAE (Power)</b>	1139.38	1406.50	25644.00	2141.50	3170.00	3508.96	4168.62	4006.94	5139.96	3927.95	3897.10	3938.98	4125.15
	<b>NLC (Power)</b>	469.49	292.85	8007.64	202.70	278.45	777.24	243.07	85.45	365.56	270.44	531.00	483.35	1211.14
	<b>Total Central Sector</b>	<b>8162.78</b>	<b>11624.80</b>	<b>177050.64</b>	<b>10993.42</b>	<b>18116.06</b>	<b>14327.50</b>	<b>20042.01</b>	<b>17039.96</b>	<b>27419.42</b>	<b>21045.92</b>	<b>32051.80</b>	<b>27271.04</b>	<b>38489.55</b>
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>23497.04</b>	<b>25179.99</b>	<b>270276.35</b>	<b>28096.00</b>	<b>34312.84</b>	<b>32104.39</b>	<b>39027.91</b>	<b>34075.24</b>	<b>46095.57</b>	<b>38376.00</b>	<b>52771.74</b>	<b>46642.61</b>	<b>63201.18</b>

## Annexure-VII

## Details of physical &amp; financial performance during 2006-07

	2005-06	2006-07		% CAGR X Plan	% CAGR planned for original
	Actual	Target	Anticipated	Anticipated	X Plan
<b>Coal Demand / Offtake (mt)</b>	433.51	474.18	464	5.71	5.74
<b>Coal Production (mt):</b>					
CIL	343.39	363.8	363.8	5.4	4.64
SCCL	36.14	37.5	37.5	4	3.11
Others	27.48	28.8	31.2	12.66	3.81
Total	407.01	430.1	432.5	5.71	4.46
NLC Lignite production (mt)	20.44	20.4	19.38	1.07	4.2
NLC Gross power generation (MU)	<b>15705</b>	<b>15705</b>	<b>14853</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Expenditure (Rs. Crore)</b>					
CIL	1611.23	3063.7	2420		
SCCL	424.18	577.09	577.09		
NLC Mines	109.23	459	532.31		
NLC Power	270.45	531	413.55		
CSS	228.2	168.71	300		
Total	2643.29	4799.5	4242.95		

## Annexure-VIII

## Details of coal demand for 2007-08

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sector	2006-07	2007-08
		Anticipated	BE
	<b><u>Coking Coal</u></b>		
1	Steel	35.7	37.7
2	Coke Ovens	0.3	0.3
	<b>Sub-Total Coking:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b><u>Non-Coking</u></b>		
3	Power Utilities	315	330
4	Cement	25	26.8
5	Steel (DR)	13	15.1
6	Captive Power	31	33.6
7	BRK & Others	44	49
	<b>Sub-Total Non Coking:</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>454.5</b>
	<b>Grand Total (Coal):</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>492.5</b>
	<b>NLC</b>		
	Lignite		
8	Gross Power Generation	19.375	20.05
9		14853	15705

Note : (i) \*Included in BRK &amp; Others

## Annexure-IX

## Company wise coal production for 2007-08

(million tonnes)

Company	2006-07	2007-08
	RE	BE
ECL	33	33.41
BCCL	24.2	25.2
CCL	42	44
NCL	52	58
WCL	42	42.4
SECL	88.5	91.5
MCL	80.5	88
NEC	1.6	2
<b>CIL:</b>	<b>363.8</b>	<b>384.51</b>
SCCL	37.5	38.04
TISCO/ IISCO/DVC	6.24	6.5
Captive	17.55	23.93
Others	7.41	7.52
<b>Total:</b>	<b>432.5</b>	<b>460.5</b>

## Company-wise/Scheme-wise outlay &amp; expenditure for 2007-08

(Rs. Crore)

		2006-07		2007-08
		BE	RE	BE
A	INVESTMENT BY PSUs (IEBR)			
1	CIL	3063.7	2420	2472.14
2	SCCL	577.09	577.09	570.58
3	NLC (Mines)	459	532.31	795.83
4	NLC (Power)	531	413.55	1211.14
	<b>TOTAL (IEBR)</b>	<b>4630.79</b>	<b>3942.95</b>	<b>5049.69</b>
B	PLAN SCHEMES (GBS)			
1	Information Technology	3	1	3
2	Coal Controller Organisation	0.22	0.2	0.23
3	Research & Development	21.09	6	22.54
4	Regional / Promotional Exploration	60	40	63.59
5	Detailed Drilling non-CIL blocks	11.61	20.99	104.5
6	Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control	55.9	8	31.12
7	Conservation & safety in coal mines	0.01	180	0.01
8	Development of transport infrastructure in coal fields	0.01	13.81	0.01
9	VRS	0	0	-
10	NE Component	16.87	30	25
	Anticptd Expenditure / Total Outlay (GBS)	168.71	300	250
	<b>TOTAL OUTLAY FOR MoC (IEBR+GBS)</b>	<b>4799.5</b>	<b>4242.95</b>	<b>5299.69</b>

## Annexure - XI

## Central Sector Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2006-07 (RE)	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk factors
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	Providing IT support in the office	1.00	3.00	-	-	-
2.	Science & technology (S & T)	Development/ Testing/Demonstration of new ideas through R&D / S&T in the field of production, productivity, safety, coal beneficiation, coal utilisation and environment and ecology.	1.00	22.54	There are 45 Ongoing schemes in AP 2007-08 against 51 ongoing schemes in AP 2006-07.	Life of the project varies and normally extends beyond one year. Progress of implementation is monitored during Half yearly performance review meeting and formulation of Annual Plan. Also, Quarterly review of Project costing more than 100 crores are done by MoC	Projects are mostly implemented by academic/ research institutions independently or in collaboration with coal companies. Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) with Secretary (Coal) as its Chairman oversees the implementation of research projects. Other members of SSRC include CEOs of coal companies, representatives from CSIR, DST, Planning Commission and educational institutions. CMPDI Acts as nodal agency for the progress monitoring of implementation
3.	Regional Explorn. of Coal and Lignite	To add additional resource of Coal and Lignite to the National Inventory, preparation of Coal/ Lignite Resource Information System and CBM studies.	40.00	63.59	i) Total of 1.62 Lakh meters of drilling likely during 2006-07. Drilling target of 1.50 lakh meter for AP 2007-08. Coal resources estimated at 253 Bt as on 1.1.2006 against 147 Bt as on 1.1.2005. Lignite resources are estimates as 37 Bt as on 1.1.2006.	i) Drilling ii) Associated studies iii) Development of Resource Information System Physical targets for drilling are annual. Progress of implementation is monitored during Half yearly performance review meeting and formulation of Annual Plan.	Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation (MECL) and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDIL) are the agencies involved in conducting promotional exploration.
4.	Detailed exploration in Non-CIL Blocks	To prove the indicated resource identified during regional exploration and generate data for use in preparation of Geological report leading to feasibility studies and formulation of project reports.	20.99	104.5	0.51 Lakh meters of drilling anticipated for AP 2006-07. Drilling target of 3.42 lakh meter set for AP 2007-08.	i) Drilling ii) GR preparation Progress of implementation is monitored during Annual Plan Exercise.	Ministry of coal has decided that no coal block shall be allocated to private entrepreneurs for captive mining unless detailed exploration of the block is completed. Coal blocks are likely to be auctioned in future hence drilling would be required for many non-CIL blocks. In order to cater to the additional drilling requirements part of the job is being outsourced.

## Central Sector Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2006-07 (RE)	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk factors
5.	Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control (EMSC)	Protection/ preservation of environment in old mined out areas of Jharia & Raniganj and shifting of population from unsafe areas.	8.00	31.12	Total 18 projects under implementation during AP 2007-08 comprising of following activities: i) Evacuation of houses ii) Filling up voids (stowing) and blanketing of fire with sand iii) Relocation of families from most endangered areas iv) Drilling of bore holes for stowing v) Transportation of soil.	Life of the project varies and normally extends more than one year. Processes include sand transportation, stowing, blanketing of fire, evacuation of houses and relocation of families Progress of implementation is monitored during Annual Plan Exercise.	Master Plan for dealing with problems of Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation in Jharia and Raniganj coal mines has been prepared for implementation in phases spreading over 20 years. Various schemes as per priority given in the master plan are taken up under this scheme. A committee headed by Secretary –Coal with representatives of State Govts. , coal companies and related ministries of Central Govt. have been constituted to monitor the progress. Cooperation of respective State Governments is required for implementing Rehabilitation (Relocation) projects
6.	Coal Controller Organisation	Discharging various statutory functions derived from different legislations such as Colliery Control Order 2000 etc and collection of coal statistics.	0.2	0.23	Ongoing process	Data collection and analysis for publication of Coal Directory of India on yearly basis	–
7.	Lump sum, provision for NE & Sikkim		16.87	25.00	Not quantified	Drilling	Coal Exploration in North Eastern States



## Annexure-XII

**Petroleum and Natural Gas**  
**Exploratory and Development Drilling**

('000 M)

Region		2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actuals	Targets	Anticipated achievement	Target
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	Exploratory Drilling				
	<b>a) ONGC</b>				
	i) Onshore	188.42	258.07	280.69	262.16
	ii) Offshore	105.65	129.54	134.20	140.65
	<b>Sub Total (a)</b>	<b>294.07</b>	<b>387.61</b>	<b>414.89</b>	<b>402.81</b>
	<b>b) OIL</b>				
	i) Onshore	47.79	93.40	67.65	88.65
	ii) Offshore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total (b)</b>	<b>47.79</b>	<b>93.40</b>	<b>67.65</b>	<b>88.65</b>
	<b>Total (Expl.)</b>	<b>341.86</b>	<b>481.01</b>	<b>482.54</b>	<b>491.46</b>
2.	Development Drilling				
	<b>a) ONGC</b>				
	i) Onshore	244.63	271.58	291.81	319.96
	ii) Offshore	136.56	185.00	137.98	172.50
	<b>Sub Total (a)</b>	<b>381.19</b>	<b>456.58</b>	<b>429.79</b>	<b>492.46</b>
	<b>b) OIL</b>				
	i) Onshore	77.51	85.49	70.29	105.20
	ii) Offshore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total (b)</b>	<b>77.51</b>	<b>85.49</b>	<b>70.29</b>	<b>105.20</b>
	<b>Total (Dev.)</b>	<b>458.70</b>	<b>542.07</b>	<b>500.08</b>	<b>597.66</b>

## Petroleum and Natural Gas

## Crude Oil Production

(mt)

Region		2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actuals	Targets	Anticipated achievement	Target
		2	3	4	5
a)	<b>ONGC</b>				
	i) Onshore	8.10	8.60	8.60	8.57
	ii) Offshore	16.31	18.75	18.62	18.58
	<b>Sub Total (a)</b>	<b>24.41</b>	<b>27.35</b>	<b>27.22</b>	<b>27.15</b>
b)	<b>OIL</b>				
	i) Onshore	3.23	3.55	3.20	3.50
	ii) Offshore		0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total (b)</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.50</b>
	<b>Total (ONGC + OIL)</b>	<b>27.64</b>	<b>30.90</b>	<b>30.42</b>	<b>30.65</b>
	<b>JVC/Pvt</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.31</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.19</b>	<b>35.47</b>	<b>35.17</b>	<b>34.96</b>

## Annexure-XIV

## Petroleum and Natural Gas

## Natural Gas Production

(bcm)

Region		2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actuals	Targets	Anticipated achievement	Target
		2	3	4	5
a)	<b>ONGC</b>				
	i) Onshore	5.63	5.79	5.81	5.72
	ii) Offshore	16.94	16.18	15.82	16.38
	<b>Sub Total (a)</b>	<b>22.57</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>21.63</b>	<b>22.10</b>
b)	<b>OIL</b>				
	i) Onshore	2.27	2.36	2.37	2.98
	ii) Offshore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Sub Total (b)</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.98</b>
	<b>Total (ONGC + OIL)</b>	<b>24.84</b>	<b>24.33</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>25.08</b>
	<b>JVC/Pvt</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>8.27</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.19</b>	<b>31.63</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>33.35</b>

## Refining Capacity

(in mtpa as on 1st April)

	Name of the Refinery	2006	2007	2008
			Projected	Projected
1.	IOC , Guwahati	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	IOC, Barauni	6.00	6.00	6.00
3.	IOC, Gujarat	13.70	13.70	13.70
4.	IOC, Haldia	6.00	6.00	6.00
5.	IOC, Mathura	8.00	8.00	8.00
6.	IOC, Digboi	0.65	0.65	0.65
7.	IOC, Panipat	12.00	12.00	15.00
8.	BPCL, Mumbai	12.00	12.00	12.00
9.	HPCL, Mumbai	5.50	5.50	7.90
10.	HPCL, Visakh	7.50	7.50	8.33
11.	KRL, Kochi	7.50	7.50	7.50
12.	CPCL, Manali	9.50	9.50	9.50
13.	CPCL, Narimanam	1.00	1.00	1.00
14.	BRPL, Bongaigaon	2.35	2.35	2.35
15.	NRL, Numaligarh	3.00	3.00	3.00
16.	MRPL, Mangalore (JV)	9.69	9.69	9.69
17.	ONGC, Tatipaka	0.08	0.08	0.08
18.	RPL, Jamnagar	33.00	33.00	33.00
19.	Essar Oil	0.00	10.50	14.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138.47</b>	<b>148.97</b>	<b>158.70</b>

## Annexure-XVI

## Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas Sector

## Outlays/ Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the Companies		2005-06	2006-07		2007-08
		Actuals	BE	RE	BE
<b>A.</b>	<b>Exploration &amp; Production</b>				
1.	ONGC-OVL	6330.63	6654.25	6919.06	5287.87
2.	ONGC	11421.03	14354.28	16518.84	17887.06
3.	OIL	993.97	1788.95	2166.55	1705.68
4.	GAIL	1029.19	2579.58	2305.64	2572.83
5.	IOC	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.00
6.	HPCL	0.00	0.00	50.00	400.00
7.	BPCL	0.00	0.00	55.00	126.00
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>19774.82</b>	<b>25377.06</b>	<b>28015.09</b>	<b>28243.44</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Refining &amp; Marketing</b>				
1.	IOC	2466.10	3194.01	2260.60	2379.34
2.	HPCL	1465.12	2365.00	2583.82	2593.00
3.	BPCL	893.57	927.70	1165.55	1439.90
4.	CPCL	110.55	124.50	90.00	284.00
5.	KRL	53.94	326.15	0.00	0.00
6.	BRPL	25.12	110.04	88.71	518.86
7.	IBP	159.80	200.00	200.00	0.00
8.	NRL	138.46	147.00	113.00	178.00
9.	ONGC-MRPL	327.09	291.58	265.33	727.02
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>5639.75</b>	<b>7685.98</b>	<b>6767.01</b>	<b>8120.12</b>
	<b>Total Petroleum</b>	<b>25414.57</b>	<b>33063.04</b>	<b>34782.10</b>	<b>36363.56</b>

## ANNEXURE-XVII

**Renewable Energy Potential and Achievements under Various Programmes of  
Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

(as on 30.9. 2006)

S. No.	Source/System	Approximate Potential	Achievement
<b>A.</b>	<b>Power from Renewables</b>		
1	Solar Photovoltaic Power	50,000 MW	2.74 MW
2	Wind Power	45,000 MW	6070.20 MW
3	Small Hydro Power (up to 25 MW)	15,000 MW	1849.78 MW
4	Biomass/ Cogeneration Power	66,000 MW (including biomass gasifiers)	1049.83 MW
5	Biomass Gasifier		75.85 MW
6	Energy Recovery from wastes	7,000 MW	45.98 MW
	Power from Renewable (Total)	1,83,000 MW	9094.38MW
<b>B.</b>	<b>Remote Village Electrification</b>	–	<b>2237/594 Villages/hamlets</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Decentralized Energy Systems</b>		
7	Family-size Biogas plants	120 lakh	38.90 lakhs
8	CBP/IBP/NBP Plants	–	3902 Nos.
9	Improved Chulha	12 crores	3.52 crores
10	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	20 MW/sq.km.	
	(i) Solar street Lighting Systems	–	54,659 nos.
	(iv) Solar Power Plants	–	1859.80 KW <sub>p</sub>
11	Solar thermal Programme		
	(i) Solar Water Heating Systems (collector area)	140 million sq.m.	1.50 million sq. m
	(ii) Solar Cookers	Collector area	Collector area
	(iii) Aditya Solar Shops	– –	6.00 lakh nos. nos.
12	Wind Pumps	–	1141 nos.
13	Aero-generator/Hybrid Systems	–	520.00kw
14	Solar Photovoltaic Pumps	–	7,068 nos.

## ANNEXURE-XVII (Contd.)

**Renewable Energy Potential and Achievements under Various Programmes of  
Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

(as on 30.9. 2006)

S. No.	Source/System	Approximate Potential	Achievement
<b>D.</b>	<b>Other Programmes</b>		
15	Battery Operated Vehicles	–	215 nos.
16	Energy Parks	–	472 nos.
17	Integrated Rural Energy program (districts)		257 nos.

Source: MNES

Abbreviation	Full form
Sq.km	Square kilometer
Sq.m	Square meter
MW	Mega Watt
KW	Kilo Watt
KWp	Kilo Watt peak

## ANNEXURE-XVIII

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	Units	2006-07	
			Targets	Achievements
	<b>Power from Renewables</b>			
1	Wind power	MW	1000.00	1742.10
2	Small Hydro (upto 25 MW)	MW	160.00	149.00
3	Biomass Power / Cogeneration	MW	215.00	228.10
4	Biomass Gasifier	MW	2.00	1.00
5	SPV Power	MW	0.00	0.00
6	Waste to Energy Programme	MW	30.00	17.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>1407.00</b>	<b>2137.63</b>
7	Village Electrification Programme	No. of villages	1000	810
8	Biogas Plants	Nos. in lakhs	1.00	0.96
9	<b>Solar Phtovoltaic Programme (SPV)</b>			
	SPV Home Light	Nos	60000	23033
	SPV Lanterns	Nos	30000	31000
	SPV Street Lighting Systems	Nos	1250	4659
	SPV Power Plants	kWp	400.00	0.00
10	SPV Pumps	Nos	300	66
11	<b>Solar Thermal Energy Programme</b>			
	Solar water Heating Sys.	m2 collector area	400000	400000
	Solar Cooker	Nos	22000	16209
12	Wind Pumps	Nos	100	69
13	Hybrid Systems	kWp	150.00	123.69



## ANNEXURE-XIX

## Financial Outlay of the Programmes in 2006-07

(Rs.in Crore)

	Name of the Programmes / Schemes	Budget Estimate
1	Wind Power	4.00
2	Small Hydro Power	38.00
3	Biomass Power / Cogeneration	43.00
4	Biomass Gasification	8.00
5	Solar Power	1.00
	Solar Thermal Power	
	Solar Photovoltaic Power	
6	Energy from U&I Wastes	25.00
7	Village Electrification Programme	150.00
8	Biogas Plants (NBMMP) and	41.00
	National Project on Clean Energy Services for rural areas	
9	SPV Demonstration & Utilization Programme	34.00
	SPV Home Lighting Systems	
	SPV Lanterns	
	SPV Generators	
	Power Plants	
10	SPV Water Pumps	5.00
11	SPV support to industry, interest subsidy on manf. Loan	
12	SPV R&D	0.50
13	Small Wind Energy Systems	3.00
	Hybrid Systems	
14	Solar Thermal Programme	46.25
	Solar Water Heating Systems	
	Solar Air Heating Systems	
	Solar Cookers	
	Steam Cooking Systems	
	Aditya Solar Shops	
15	New Technology	33.00
16	R&D	7.50
17	Rural Energy Entrepreneurship / Institutional Development	0.05

## ANNEXURE-XIX (Contd.)

## Financial Outlay of the Programmes in 2006-07

(Rs.in Crore)

18	International Cooperation	2.00
	Project Preparation Assistance	
19	TIFAC	1.00
20	Market Development & Export Promotion	0.05
21	HRD & Training	1.50
22	Regional Office	2.50
23	State Nodal Agencies	1.50
24	Technology Commercial Funds	0.05
25	Women & Renewable Energy Developmnet	0.10
26	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	18.00
27	Information & Publicity	20.00
28	Special Area Demonstration Programme	12.00
29	Seminars / Symposium	0.85
30	Solar Energy Centre	10.00
31	NIRE	6.00
32	Centre for Wind Energy Techonlogy	7.00
33	Equity IREDA	50.00
34	Improved Chulha	0.05
35	CBP/IBP	0.10
	Animal Energy Programme	
36	North East Programmes	
37	Plan Secretariat	8.00
	Total (DBS)	580.00
38	Externally Aided Projects (EAP)	
	IDA - II	15.00
	UNDP - REG	4.00
	GEF Grant for Mathania Project	1.00
	IDA Loans - II	
	SDC Grants	
	Dutch	
	Total (GBS)	600.00

## Annexure-XX

## Scheme-wise breakup for CSS and Central Sector Schemes during 2007-08

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08 (Rs. crore)				Remarks
		3	4	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		GBS	IEBR	EAP	Outlay	
1	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>					
	Nil					
2	<b>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>					
	1.GRID-INTERACTIVE AND DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE POWER	110.00	-	-	110.00	ZBB has resulted in convergence of MNRE programmes
	2. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR RURAL APPLICATIONS	200.00	-	-	200.00	
	3. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR URBAN, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS	80.00	-	-	80.00	
	4. RESEARCH, DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT	60.00	-	-	60.00	
	5. SUPPORTING PROGRAMMES	153.00	384.16	23.00	537.16	
	6. SPILL-OVER LIABILITIES OF 10TH PLAN	25.00	-	-	25.00	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>628.00</b>	<b>384.16</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>1012.16</b>	

## Central sector outlay &amp; ZBB exercise for Central Sector Schemes of MNRE

S.No. As per S. No of all CS/ CSS including other sectors)	Name of the Scheme	2007-08 (Rs. crore)				To be continued / dropped/ merged/Restructured and suggested new name, as the case may be	Outlay 2007-08 (Rs. crore)
		3	4	5	6		
1	2	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Outlay	7	8
32	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) (erstwhile Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources)						
549	Wind Power	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	Continued	5.00
550	Biomass Power / Bagasse Cogeneration	43.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	Continued	40.00
551	Solar Power / DRPS	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	Continued	20.00
552	Energy from Urban & Industrial Waste	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	Merged	15.00
553	Solar Thermal Energy Programme incl. UICA	46.25	0.00	0.00	46.25	Merged in Demonstration Scheme	80.00
554	Renewable Energy for Rural Applications [Biomass gasification (Indus. & Grid/ Off-grid)]	8.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	[Merged in Renewable Energy for Rural applications]	200.00*
555	Small Wind Energy & Hybrid Systems	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	Merged in Renewable Energy for Rural applications (included in SI.No.554)	
556	SPV water pump	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	Merged in Renewable Energy for Rural applications(included in SI.No.554)	
557	Remote Village Electrification Programme	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	Merged in Renewable Energy for Rural applications(included in SI.No.554)	
558	Renewable Energy (R&D)	8.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	Merged with New Technology	60.00
559	New Technology (R&D)	33.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	Merged with Renewable Energy (R&D) (included in SI.No.558)	

## Central sector outlay &amp; ZBB exercise for Central Sector Schemes of MNRE

S.No. As per S. No of all CS/ CSS including other sectors)	Name of the Scheme	2007-08 (Rs. crore)						To be continued / dropped/ merged/Restructured and suggested new name, as the case may be	Outlay 2007-08 (Rs. crore)
		3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	2	GBS	IEBR	EAP	Outlay	GBS	7	8	
560	TIFAD	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00		Shifted to Non-Plan		
561	Technology Commercialization Fund	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		Shifted to Non-Plan		
562	Rural Energy Entrepreneurship/Inst. Dev.	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		Merged in Renewable Energy for Rural applications(included in SI.No.554)		
563	International Cooperation	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00		Shifted to Non-Plan		
564	Market Dev. & Export Promotion	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		Shifted to Non-Plan		
565	HRD & Training	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50		Shifted to Non-Plan		
566	Regional Offices	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.50		Shifted to Non-Plan		
567	State Nodal Agencies	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50		Shifted to Non-Plan		
568	Seminars/Symposium	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85		Shifted to Non-Plan		
569	Women & Renewable Energy Development	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		Shifted to Non-Plan		
570	Energy Parks	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00		Shifted to Non-Plan		
571	Plan Secretariat	8.00	0.00	0.00	8.00		Shifted to Non-Plan		
572	Information & Publicity	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00		Merged in SI.No.579		
573	Solar Energy Centre	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00		Shifted to Non-Plan Spill over liabilities 8.00	8.00	
574	National Institute of Renewable Energy (NIRE)	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.00		Shifted to Non-Plan Spill over liabilities 8.00	8.00	
575	Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET)	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00		Shifted to Non-Plan Spill over liabilities 9.00	9.00	
576	Improved Chulha	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		Dropped		
577	Community Biogas/Institutional Biogas Plants (CBP/IBP)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		Dropped		

## Central sector outlay &amp; ZBB exercise for Central Sector Schemes of MNRE

S.No. As per S. No of all CS/ CSS including other sectors)	Name of the Scheme	2007-08 (Rs. crore)					To be continued / dropped / merged/Restructured and suggested new name, as the case may be	Outlay 2007-08 (Rs. crore)
		3	4	5	6	7		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>GBS</b>	<b>IEBR</b>	<b>EAP</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>GBS</b>	<b>8</b>	
578	Lumpsum Provision for North East Prog. (10% of GBS distributed in various schemes)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Included (10% of GBS distributed in various schemes)		
579	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA): (Equity)	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	Merged in Supporting Programmes	130.00	
580	External Aided Projects (EAP)	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	Continued	23.00	
	<b>Total (CS)</b>	<b>469.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>469.00</b>		<b>598.00</b>	
	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>							
74	Small Hydro Power	38.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	Merged	30.00	
75	SPV Demonstration	34.00	0.00	0.00	34.00	Merged in SI.No.554		
76	National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)	41.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	Merged in SI.No.554		
77	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Merged in SI.No.554		
	<b>Sub-Total (CSS)</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>		<b>30.00</b>	
	<b>Total GBS (CS + CSS)</b>							
	<b>IEBR</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>Total GBS (CS+CSS)</b>	<b>628.00</b>	
	<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370.02</b>	<b>370.02</b>	<b>IEBR (for IREDA)</b>	<b>384.16</b>	
		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>970.02</b>	<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>1012.16</b>	

\* Biomass Gasification 7.00  
 Small Wind Energy & Hybrid 3.00  
 RVE 140.00  
 NPBD 40.00  
 IREP (Spill-over liabilities of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan) 10.00  
**200.00**

## CHAPTER - 30

# Urban Infrastructure, Housing, Basic Services & Poverty Alleviation

**30.1 Introduction:** Urbanization is a key indicator of economic development and needs to be seen as a positive factor for overall development. As an economy grows, its towns and cities expand in size and volume and the contribution of urban sector to the national economy increases. The share of the urban sector in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased steadily from 29% in 1950-51 to 47% in 1980-81. It presently contributes about 62%-63% of the GDP which is expected to increase to 75% by 2021.

The trends in urbanization in India in recent decades indicate the following key features:-

- (i) The pace of urbanization in India is one of the lowest in the World. With about 27.8% of the total population living in urban areas, India is less urbanized compared to many countries of Asia viz. China (32%), Indonesia (37%), Japan (78%), South Korea (83%) and Pakistan (35%);
- (ii) Continued concentration of urban population in large cities and existing city agglomerations (Class I cities with population over 1 lakh account for 68.9% of urban population and this proportion has been growing.); and
- (iii) The pattern of population concentration in large cities reflects spatial polarization of employment opportunities. This phenomenon has led to tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage and drainage, uncollected solid waste, parks, open spaces, city transport, etc. It has also led to deterioration in the quality of city environments. In several

cities, the problems of traffic congestion, pollution, poverty, inadequate housing, crime, and social unrest are assuming alarming proportions.

The number of urban agglomerations and towns has increased from 3768 in 1991 to 5161 in 2001. Further, this urbanization is characterized by incomplete devolution of functions to the elected bodies, lack of adequate financial resources, unwillingness to progress towards municipal autonomy, adherence to outdated methods in property taxation, hesitation in levy of user charges, unsatisfactory role of parastatals in the provision of basic services viz., water supply and sanitation etc. In addition, governance requirements under the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in respect of the District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees have not been met in a number of States.

**30.2.1 Urban Infrastructure:** To give focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure in cities and towns, JNNURM was launched with a provision of Rs.50,000 crore as reform linked central assistance over the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06. The provision of central assistance is linked to implementation of certain mandatory as well as optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level. Against the allocation of Rs.4900 crore for 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 3906 crore was released. For 2007-08 an allocation of Rs.5500 crore was made which has subsequently been increased to Rs.7250 crore. Progress of the programme is as follows:

## Urban Infrastructure & Governance:

As regards Sub-Mission I on Urban Infrastructure & Governance, 260 projects costing Rs.2428.42 crore, committed ACA Rs.10,916.70 crore have been approved. Rs.2414.52 crore is released by Ministry of Finance. Analysis of sanction of DPRs shows that Maharashtra (29.32%), Gujarat (11.14%), Andhra Pradesh (10.05%), Tamil Nadu (10.04%) are the major states for which Urban Infrastructure projects have been sanctioned. 10 states/UTs viz., Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, Goa, Delhi, Tripura, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, A&N Islands are the laggard states for which no amount has so far been released.

Sector-wise break-up of funds shows that water supply, sewerage and drainage are the priority sector accounting for 34.03%, 25.59% and 11.44% respectively. Share of MRTS projects account for 10.82% of the total approvals under UIG.

**Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** is a component under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for development of infrastructural facilities in all towns and cities census except those covered under JNNURM. During 2005-06, 26 projects from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan were approved and central assistance of Rs. 87.47 crore was released. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 crore was provided under UIDSSMT during 2006-07 and Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1248.98 crore was released for 303 projects in 244 towns. State Governments have been impressed upon to prioritize the towns and components to be covered under the Scheme to ensure judicious use of Central Assistance and curb thin spread of resources. This will also ensure visible impact in the cities and towns.

**30.2.2 Urban Water Supply & Sanitation:** Annual Plan 2006-07 included an outlay of Rs.50.00 crore in the Central Plan for urban water supply and sanitation sector. The release of funds during the year was

Rs.52.5 crore which includes an amount of Rs.4.875 crore released for Tsunami relief to A&N Islands, in addition to an amount of Rs.47.63 crore released for the AUWSP programme. Since inception, Ministry has accorded technical approval to water supply schemes for 1244 towns at an estimated cost of Rs.1822.37 crore. Out of the eligible committed central share amounting to Rs 901.88 crore, Rs.851.96 crore has been released up to March 2007 to various State Governments. The ongoing AUWSP has been subsumed under JNNURM. However, there is still a committed liability of Rs.48.79 crore which is yet to be released for projects approved during 2003-04 (14 nos.) and for projects approved during 2004-05 (81 nos.). For Annual Plan 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.32.5 crore has been proposed.

## Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF):

Government has approved on 29.9.2006 a proposal for setting up of Pooled Finance Development Fund to provide credit enhancement to urban local bodies to access market borrowings based on their creditworthiness through State level Pooled Finance mechanism. The broad objectives of PFDF are:-

- (i) Facilitate development of bankable urban infrastructure projects through appropriate capacity building measures and financial structuring of projects.
- (ii) Facilitate Urban Local Bodies 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 urban infrastructure projects.
- (iii) Reduce the cost of borrowing to local bodies with appropriate credit enhancement measures and through restructuring of existing costly debts.
- (iv) Facilitate development of Municipal Bond Market.



All State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary preparatory action for operationalisation of the scheme in the State in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme to avail benefit from this financial year. In this connection, to sensitize the State Governments and all stakeholders for implementation of the scheme in a time-bound manner, a National Workshop was organized in Chennai on 20th November 2006 and the scheme was formally launched. During 2006-07, Rs.50.00 crore has been provided for the scheme. An amount of Rs.100 crore has been provided to the Ministry of Urban Development for 2007-08

**30.2.3 Urban Transport:** Increasing urban population coupled with increased city size has led to rapid growth in the urban travel demand. Rapid growth in the use of personal motor vehicles has led to increased congestion, air pollution, and higher incidence of accidents as well as increased consumption of petroleum products. Significant improvements in public transport are a critical requirement for improving mobility in urban areas and thereby facilitating economic growth. Such improved mobility would also have a beneficial impact on the urban poor by improving their access to employment, education and health. In order to deal with the emerging problems, the Government of India has formulated a National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) with the objective to ensure easily accessible, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mobility for all. It seeks to promote integrated land use and transport planning as well as greater use of public transport and non-motorized modes of travel along with use of cleaner technologies. It also recommends increased provision of parking spaces and coordinated planning and management of public transport.

Major project under implementation at present is the Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS). The Delhi MRTS is being funded through equity and subordinate debt from the Govt. of India and the GNCTD. JBIC Funds are being made available as pass through assistance, which is included in the budgetary resources of the Ministry of Urban

Development. Phase-I of the project is already completed and commissioned. Phase-II of the project has been approved and sanctioned by the Government on 30.3.2006. Work under different corridors is in progress. During the Annual Plan 2005-06, Rs. 1650 crore were released as pass through assistance, Rs. 244 crore as Govt. of India's equity contribution and Rs.58 crore as Subordinate Debt for land acquisition. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.424 crore as pass through assistance, Rs.250 crore as equity contribution of GOI and Rs.58 crore as subordinate debt have been released.

The other projects in initial stages of implementation are Mumbai and Bangalore Metros. The Bangalore Metro Rail Project was approved by GOI in May, 2006 and is being executed by the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation (BMRC), a joint venture company (of Govt. of India and Govt. of Karnataka). Total length is 33 kms. in two corridor viz. East - West Corridor - 18.1 Km from Baiyapanahalli to Mysore Road and North - South Corridor - 14.9 Km from Yeshwanthpur to R.V. Road, Jayanagar. The project is scheduled to be completed in 5 years viz. by 2011. The first section of 7 kms will be completed in March, 2010. Kolkatta metro is in advanced stage of consideration.

Mumbai Metro Rail Project presently consists of two all elevated corridors. First corridor is of a total length of 11.07 kms. covering Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar. Completion cost is estimated at Rs.2356 crore and proposed to be funded through Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The second corridor is Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd line of a total length of 31.87 kms. Estimated completion cost is Rs.6192 crore. "In-principle" approval for the project has been accorded by the Empowered Institution of M/o Finance for VGF assistance on 22.1.07. Proposals for setting up metro rail in other cities like Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Cochin, etc. are under consideration of State Governments.

Proposal for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) has been approved for Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Indore, Pune and Vijayawada cities under JNNURM

to provide better public transport and ease congestion. Considering the low cost, ease of implementation, wide area coverage, flexibility, scalability and overall sustainability, a number of cities are coming up with BRTS proposals to be funded under JNNURM.

A common set of guidelines have been prepared addressing all the important issues related to preparation of Detailed Project Report for Integrated Mass Transit System Development Plans (Rail based/Bus based) and circulated to State Governments/Union Territories. Further, initiatives have also been taken for capacity building in urban transport at Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), State as well as national level by organizing workshops/seminars/study tours as per NUTP, 2006.

**30.3.1 Urban Housing:** Shelter is one of the basic human needs next to food and clothing. Housing requirements are growing due to the rapid pace of urbanization, increased migration from rural to urban centers in search of livelihood, mismatch 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 are the issues of concerns urban planner. As per the recommendation of the Working Group on Housing for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the total shortage of dwelling units at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. in 2007 is 24.71 million. The total housing shortage during the Plan period (2007-2012), including the backlog, will be 26.53 million. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy-2007 aims at providing housing and other basic infrastructure to Economically Weaker Sections/Low Income Groups and other sections of society at affordable rates.

**30.3.2 Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO):** Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) was incorporated as a fully owned Government Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the main objectives of financing Housing & urban development projects in the country, to finance building materials industry and

setting up new townships. During the year 2006-07, HUDCO achieved sanctions of Rs.12162 crores for providing assistance for construction of 1,40,970 dwelling units, over 780026 sanitation units, and 135 urban infrastructure projects throughout the country. The loan released during the year amounted to Rs.3453 crores.. The targets and achievements for 2006-2007

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Criteria	Target (2006-2007)	Achievement (2006-2007)
1.	Loan Sanctions		
	(a) Housing	3960	2878
	(b) Urban Infra.	9900	9284
2.	Loan Release		
	(a) Housing	1980	719
	(b) Urban Infra.	4950	2734

are indicated below:-

The table below indicates the category-wise break-up of dwelling units ((including upgradation) sanctioned by HUDCO during the year 2006-2007. Over 84% of dwellings sanctioned by HUDCO during

CATEGORY	NO. OF UNITS
ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION	118371(84%)
LOWER INCOME GROUP	612
MIDDLE INCOME GROUP	432
HIGHER INCOME GROUP	20357
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139772</b>
HUDCO NIWAS	1198
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>140970</b>

2006-2007 are meant for families belonging to EWS & LIG categories:

HUDCO's loan sanctions upto 31.03.2007 will help provide loan assistance for 1,41,95,681

CATEGORY	NO.OF UNITS/ %
ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION	11718205 (95%)
LOWER INCOME GROUP	1377852
MIDDLE INCOME GROUP	423912
HIGHER INCOME GROUP	295035
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13815004</b>
HUDCO NIWAS	380677
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14195681</b>

residential units. The schemes sanctioned by HUDCO are spread over 29 States and 4 Union Territories:

HUDCO's housing operations have a major social orientation with HUDCO having a clear-cut mandate to provide financial support for affordable shelter to the EWS / LIG categories. Over 95% of the dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO have thus benefited the EWS & LIG groups. The other significant provisions that help the poor in gaining access to shelter include:

- Lower interest rates for EWS categories.
- Lower the unit cost, higher is HUDCO's loan component.
- Longer repayment period for EWS categories.

As per the MoU with Govt. of India for the year 2007-08, HUDCO proposes to sanction loan of Rs.12219 crores and proposes to release an amount of Rs.5000 crores. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

<b>SANCTIONS</b>	<b>12219</b>
(I) Housing	3666
(II) Urban Infrastructure	8553
(III) Priority Urban Infrastructure as a % to Total UI	40%
<b>RELEASES</b>	<b>5000</b>
(I) Housing	1500
(II) Urban Infrastructure	3500

Further, as per the MoU with Govt. of India for the year 2007-08, HUDCO is committed to sanction 85% of its total sanctioned dwelling units for EWS and LIG categories.

The details showing Internal and External Budgetary Resources of HUDCO are as follows:

#### Budget Estimates of 2007-08:

(Rs. in Crores)

Internal Resources	376.59
Bond Debentures	2200.00
Others	3811.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>6388.55</b>

In order to achieve the targets set in the Annual Plan 2007-08, HUDCO will provide technical and financial assistance for housing and related activities with special focus on the economically weaker sections and low-income groups both in rural and urban areas.

**30.3.3 Low Cost Building Materials Technology for affordable housing:** Application of appropriate technology in housing is very crucial to mitigate the shelter problem. Building materials account for 65 to 75 % of the total cost of construction. The demand for building materials has been continuously rising with the increasing need for housing in rural and urban areas. Inadequate technology extension facilities & lack of coordination and promotion programmes at the local levels, to support production of cost effective and eco-friendly building components, have been largely responsible for very limited application of the emerging technologies. In the rural areas the problem is more severe due to decreasing access to traditional materials such as timber, bamboo, thatch etc. Strong policy support is, therefore, essential for shelter construction with appropriate building materials and better availability of alternate materials technology at affordable prices.

**30.3.4 Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)** has been established as a

registered Society under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to provide 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 housing and building construction so as to enable them to have state-of-the-art exposure in the field. In furtherance of overall objectives for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, during 2007-08, BMTPC, as part of technology development & promotion, will undertake development of Comprehensive Guidelines for Green Habitat, Development of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports on innovative building material technologies, Setting up of Pilot Plant for manufacture of Flux bonded fly ash building components, Development of Housing Designs package for General House Builders Development, Commercialization of technology for recycling of plastic waste, Development of medium level manufacturing facilities and Technology Forum for identification and adoption of new technologies.

In addition, BMTPC is organizing Training Programmes for Construction Workforce such as Master Masons, Carpenters, Supervisors in the States of Kerala, Haryana, Assam and Jharkhand (5 in each state), Series of Training Programmes on various subjects relating to promotion of environment friendly and efficient building materials, green technologies and disaster resistant technologies.

**30.3.5 Contribution by Cooperatives and Role of National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF):** The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India (NCHF) is the apex organization of the Indian Cooperative Housing Movement. It was established in September, 1969 on the recommendations of the “Working Group on Housing Cooperatives” constituted by the Government of India. The aim was to have an organization at the national level with focus on promoting, developing and

coordinating the activities of housing cooperatives in the country. Over the years, NCHF has taken a number of measures for the organization and development of housing cooperatives in the country. As a result, about 92,000 housing cooperatives, with a membership of over 65 lakh, are functioning in the country. NCHF has made pioneering efforts to augment the flow of funds to apex cooperative housing federations and has made significance contribution in policy initiatives for adequate and timely financial support to housing cooperatives. It has received encouraging response from a number of funding Institutions viz. LIC, NHB, HUDCO Cooperative Banks, etc. During 2007-08, NCHF will continue its efforts with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, through cooperative movement, to promote Apex Co-operative Housing Federations (ACHFs) in the States and Union Territories where such organizations do not exist, for taking up issues with the Government of India, States Governments and funding institutions. NCHF will endeavor to impress upon the LIC, NHB and HUDCO to increase the flow of funds to ACHFs, reduce the rate of interest on their loans and to grant certain incentives to ACHFs.

**30.4 Poverty Alleviation:** According to the 2001 Census, there are 40.3 million persons living in slums in 607 towns/cities. Absence of reliable basic data, information on status of services, absence of master plans and definite objectives of upgradation in schemes such as NSDP, multiplicity of agencies working without coordination, insufficient availability of land for housing needs of the urban poor, failure to provide facilities for street vendors and hawkers, etc., are some of the reasons for the persistence of unhappy features of urban poverty. Various Central Government schemes like National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), Night Shelters, and Two Million Housing Scheme provide for a wide range of services to the urban poor including slum-dwellers. These schemes covers aspects of identification of the urban poor, involvement of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), organization of training for livelihood, credit and subsidy for economic

activities, improvement in housing, sanitation and environmental ambience, creation of community assets, wage employment and convergence of services, etc. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the task of meeting the needs of the slum dwellers is better organized, effectively administered, and duly monitored at both State and Central levels.

For cities/towns not covered under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), **Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)** has been launched on 3.12.2005, with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the National Slum Development Scheme (NSDP) are subsumed in the IHSDP. 194 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from 15 States were approved at a total project cost of Rs. 1937.99 crore (Central Share of Rs. 1404.57 crore) during the year 2006-07 covering 1, 43,557 Dwelling Units. During 2006-07, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 492.61 Crore was released as first installment by Ministry of Finance. Rs. 488.04 Crore has been earmarked under the budget of Ministry of Finance for the year 2007-08.

**30.5 Basic Urban Services:** - Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. The urban areas contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it is necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure therein. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005. With regard to basic urban services, JNNURM aims i) to provide basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensure delivery of other existing universal services

of the government for education, health and social security; and ii) to scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access for the urban poor.

The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor Urban (BSUP) and one for Urban Infrastructure and Governance. JNNURM is being implemented in select 63 cities. The duration of the Mission is 7 years beginning in the year 2005-06.

### **Progress Made Since the Launch of JNNURM (As on 31.03.07)**

- City Development Plans (CDP) was received in respect of **62** cities out of 63 cities selected under JNNURM. Of these, 58 have been appraised.
- Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of identified reforms have been negotiated and signed so far in respect of **49** cities.
- 28 meetings of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) have been held so far and **205** projects were approved at a total cost of Rs. **16965.81 crore**.
- A sum of Rs. **1353.06 crore** has been released towards first installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

Sector-wise and State-wise release of funds is as at **Annexure 30 C and 30 D**.

### **30.6 Lump sum provision for project/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim:**

The unions Ministries/Departments are required to meet the mandatory requirement of utilizing 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for implementation of Projects/Schemes for the North Eastern States including Sikkim. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is sanctioning ,since 2001-02, individual projects in the areas of housing (predominantly 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. Since the inception of the programme in 2001-02, the Ministry has sanctioned 63 projects at a total cost of Rs. 499.78 crore out of which Rs. 305.23 crore have

been released to various executing agencies. During the financial year 2006-07, Rs. 50.00 crore was allocated which have also been utilized. For the year 2007-08, Rs. 50.00 crore has been allocated in the Budget for this scheme.

## Annexure 30.1

**Scheme-wise break-up of Outlays for Annual Plan (2007-08)**  
**Ministry of Urban Development**

(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>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>				
1	Contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board	70.00	75.00	75.00	100.00
2	Research & Capacity Building in Urban Sector	1.93	25.00	3.78	20.0
3	Global Environment Facility Fund	0.07	1.00	0.00	1.00
4	National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance	0.00	75.00	0.00	1.00
5	Viability Gap Fund to Social Purpose Vehicles of UD Infrastructure Projects	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
6	Urban Transport				
	(i) Bangalore Metro Rail Project	0.00	30.00	30.00	744.00
	(ii) Equity	302.00	250.00	250.00	
	(iii) Land Acquisition (DMRC)		58.00	58.00	
	(iv) Other-Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS)	3.62	30.00	1.98	
	(v) Pass through Assistance from Japanese Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC)	1650.00	424.00	424.00	550.00
	(vi) Capacity Building in Urban Transport – Assistance from World Bank/ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
7	Computerisation	0.46	0.50	0.42	2.00
8	Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management near Airport in few selected Cities	58.97	35.00	6.00	20.00
9	Hospital Waste Management	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
10	Bombay Strom Water Project	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
11	General Pool Accommodation (Residential)	98.55	184.48	87.72	200.00
12	CPWD Training Institute	2.77	3.00	2.63	3.00
13	General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)	25.72	46.00	22.93	150.00
14	Computerisation (CPWD)	1.87	3.00	1.06	20.00

**Urban Infrastructure, Housing, Basic Services & Poverty Alleviation**

15	Lumpsum Provision for Projects/Schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim	160.00	132.00	130.30	180.00
16	Common Wealth Games	0.00	0.01	0.00	80.00
17	National Urban Infrastructure Fund (NUIF)	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
18	Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies – Assistance from UNDP	0.00	0.00	0.46	6.00
19	Administrative Expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	0.00	0.00	1.86	30.00
20	Development of Satellite Cities/Counter Magnet Cities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>2375.96</b>	<b>1399.00</b>	<b>1096.14</b>	<b>2158.50</b>

(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	113.58	110.00	108.43	0.00
2	Mega City Towns	174.52	120.00	244.90	0.00
3	Extension of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns	44.24	50.00	52.50	32.50
4	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	16.24	24.00	2.33	9.00
5	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>348.58</b>	<b>354.00</b>	<b>408.16</b>	<b>141.50</b>
	<b>Total (A + B) =</b>	<b>2724.54</b>	<b>1753.00</b>	<b>1504.30</b>	<b>2300.00</b>



## Annexure 30.2

**\*Scheme-wise break-up of Outlays for Annual Plan (2007-08)**  
**Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**

(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>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>				
1	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council	4.52	4.30	4.30	7.00
2	Grants to National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.40
3	UNDP Assistance for National Strategy for Urban Poor	0.00	9.00	4.11	5.00
4	Computerization	0.20	1.00	0.57	1.00
5	Mission Mode on Housing Data, Research & Survey	0.00	2.00	1.98	7.60
6	Building Centre Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
7	Administrative Expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	0.00	0.00	13.99	14.00
8	Lumpsum provision for North Eastern Region & Sikkim	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>66.66</b>	<b>75.31</b>	<b>86.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>				
1	Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	159.89	250.00	249.91	344.00
2	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	167.16	75.01	10.84	0.00
3	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	2.01	30.00	30.00	40.00
4	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
	<b>Total-B</b>	<b>329.06</b>	<b>355.01</b>	<b>290.75</b>	<b>414.00</b>
	<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>334.16</b>	<b>421.67</b>	<b>366.06</b>	<b>500.00</b>

## Annexure 30.3

## JNNURM State-wise Release of Funds (As on 31.03.2007)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of sanctioned projects (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	150373.51	9183.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	8919.7	0
3	Assam	1	3516.71	0
4	Bihar	1	3695.4	0
5	Chandigarh	2	5698.6	0
6	Chattisgarh	1	30364	4800
7	Gujarat	40	221446.85	17420.2
8	Haryana	1	10383	1297.88
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	2613.06	522.61
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	26215	2359.35
11	Karnataka	14	118838	10167.19
12	Kerala	6	68005	4405
13	Madhya Pradesh	13	98799.33	11581.71
14	Maharashtra	44	585777.49	43578
15	Orissa	2	50492.66	120.26
16	Punjab	1	17934	2241.75
17	Rajasthan	5	39934.37	4146.93
18	Tamil Nadu	16	121995.65	12913.28
19	Uttar Pradesh	5	14288.71	1860.47
20	West Bengal	17	117289.79	8708.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1696580.83</b>	<b>135306.41</b>

## Annexure 30.4

## JNNURM Sector-wise Release of Funds (As on 31.03.2007)

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of projects sanctioned	Funds released
Drainage/Storm Water Drainage	27	214983.73	18084.82
Roads/Flyovers	39	167985.95	18109.24
Water Supply	64	590834.75	51221.31
Sewerage	39	421390.85	25868.72
Urban Renewal	6	12402.48	1297.80
Mass Rapid Transport System	8	178929.50	10335.67
Other Urban Transport	1	2325.00	203.44
Solid Waste Management	20	103415.49	10185.41
Development of Heritage Areas	1	4313.08	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1696580.83</b>	<b>135306.41</b>



## CHAPTER - 31

# Communication and Information Technology

### Telecommunication:

31.1 Telecommunication is one of the prime movers of modern economies. The tele-communication 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.

31.2 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 measure activities is in line with the targets fixed. Telephone on demand has been achieved in urban areas. The present teledensity is about 18.31% (i.e. 18.31 per hundred populations) in March 2007, which in turn comprises of urban teledensity of 55.74% and rural teledensity of 2.91%. The issue of narrowing down the gap between urban and rural Tele-densities is expected to be effectively addressed during the eleventh plan period.

### Review of Annual Plan 2006-07

31.3 An outlay of Rs. 19509.31 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 218.61 crore was provided for telecom sector in the Annual Plan 2006-07. It was revised to Rs. 17485.75 crore including budgetary support of Rs. 172.05 crore at RE stage. There were about 206.83 million telephone connections as on

March 2007 (with about 40.77 million fixed line subscribers and 166.06 millions wireless lines), as compared to the corresponding figure of 142.07 millions as on March 2006. The share of private sector in the total number of telephones stood at around 66%. The annual plan outlay & GBS for 2006-07, outlay for North-east, RE and Annual Plan for 2007-08 has been shown in annexure 31.1.

31.4 Improving rural connectivity by providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in remaining unconnected villages under 'Bharat Nirman' has been high on priority of Department of Telecom (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 2007, 46969 villages have been provided with VPTs. In remaining 19853 villages VPTs are expected to be installed by November 2007.

31.5 The number of Internet and broadband subscribers increased from 69 lakh and 13 lakh respectively, as on March 31, 2006 to 86 lakh and 20 lakh respectively as on December 31, 2006. Further, 710 cities have been provided with broadband connectivity by the public sector undertakings (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 Wi-Max 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 & 5.875 GHz has also been de-licensed. Extensive plan is being

prepared for roll out 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 IT for this purpose.

## Annual Plan 2007-08

**31.6 During Annual Plan 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 25561.97 crores has been allocated to Department of Telecom (DOT), which includes budgetary support of Rs. 340 crores. The major thrust areas/ activities for Annual Plan 2007-08 are as follows:**

- (i) **Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL):** For the year 2007-08, it is having the following major targets: Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) – 100 lakh lines (which includes 20,000 VPTs and 10 lakh rural DELs), Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) – 85 lakh lines, Fixed and Wireless in Local Loops (WLLs) – 15 lakh lines, Broadband connections – 10 lakh nos, Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) – 1500 Kilo Lines, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) – 25000 Route Kilo Meters.
- (ii) **Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL):** For the year 2007-08, it is having the following major targets: Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) – 11.60 lakh lines, Switching Capacity – 20 lakh lines, Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) – 200 Kilo Lines, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) – 60000 Route Kilo Meters.
- (iii) **Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC):** The WPC Wing of Department of Telecom (DOT) is expected to complete the World Bank aided project of ‘National Radio Spectrum Management and Monitoring Systems (NRSMMMS)’ for automation of the process for Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum management and upgradation of the radio monitoring facilities.
- (iv) **Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO):** It is expected to make major investments in the augmentation/upgradation of its microwave monitoring terminals, establishment of monitoring stations and satellite monitoring earth station.
- (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 2007-08 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):** It will concentrate in its Institutional Capacity Building Project including Consultancy Studies on quality of service, consumer satisfaction survey, practices being followed in developed and developing countries with regard to Next Generation Networks (NGN) transition, etc.
- (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, Wi-Max equipment, Gigabit Passive Optical Network (G-PON), etc.
- (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 in first half of 2007. 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) **Technical Assistance in Telecom (TAT):** Its objective is to host India Telecom Fair 2007 and to promote entrepreneurship in telecom sector.

### Formation Technology :

31.7 The year 2006-07 witnessed a revalidation of the Indian Information Technology – Business Process Outsourcing (IT-BPO) growth story, driven by a maturing appreciation of India's role and growing importance in global services trade. 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. The sector looks set to close the year at record levels, with the revenue aggregate growing by nearly ten times over the past 10 years.

### Hardware Policy:

31.8 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). The Department of Information Technology 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:

31.9 Department of Information Technology 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:

31.10 The investment will be for the manufacture of all semiconductors and eco-system 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.

31.11 An Appraisal Committee shall be set up by the Department of Information Technology and headed by the Additional Secretary, Department of Information Technology. The Appraisal Committee will receive expressions of interest from investors and submit its recommendations to the Government. The Government shall consider such recommendations and grant approvals.

## Review of Performance: Annual Plan 2006-07

31.12 Indian Information Technology (IT) and IT enabled services continued to chart remarkable growth in the year 2006-07 also. In 2006-07 the production of Indian electronics & IT industry is estimated at Rs. 245,600 crore recording a growth of 29.1% indicating more than 5% growth rate over last year.

31.13 The production profile of the IT industry during the past 5 years is given in the table below. The software and ITES exports from India grew from US\$ 12.9 billion in the year 2003-04 to US\$ 23.6 billion in 2005-06. It is estimated that total software and ITES exports from India will exceed US\$ 31.3 billion during the year 2006-07. Software and services exports are likely to beat forecasts and exceed 32 per cent in dollar terms during the year 2006-07. The production of consumer electronics is projected over Rs. 20000 crore

**Table 31.1**  
**Production of the IT industry**

Item	(Rs. crore)					
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
IT Hardware	32,750	37,050	43800	50,500	56,000	60,000
Computer Software	48,134	59,000	74490	101920	129660	1,78,800
Total	80,124	96,950	118290	152420	185660	2,45,600

during year 2007 registering a growth of about 11% compared to the previous year. Export revenues from ITES BPO is estimated to have grown from US \$6.3 billion to US\$ 8.3 billion in 2006-07.

31.14 The share of IT industry in GDP grew from 4.8% in 2005-06 to 5.4% in 2006-07. The number of professionals employed in India by IT and ITES sector is estimated at 1.63 million as on March, 2007.

31.15 To implement the various programmes/schemes in the IT sector, an outlay of Rs. 1268.27 crore with a gross budgetary support of Rs. 1090 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 2006-07 for the Department of Information Technology. It included an IEBR of Rs. 178.27 crore. The scheme-wise details of approved outlay and expenditure for 2006-07 may be seen in the Annexure 31.2.

## Annual Plan 2007-08

31.16 In outlay of Rs. 1748.79 crore having budgetary support of Rs. 1500.00 crore and IEBR of Rs. 248.79 crore has been approved for the Deptt. of Information Technology. For annual plan 2007-08

the major schemes/activities are as follows:

### Capacity Building under e-Governance:

31.17 Main components of capacity building scheme are as follows:

- Identification/selection, induction and positioning of small core teams of experts in all States & UTs for providing technical support to policy makers, executing bodies and implementing authorities and to maintain close coordination with the national e-Governance programme initiatives.
- Training & orientation of key stakeholders associated with policy making and implementation of state e-Governance programme and providing a platform to promote knowledge sharing. It is also important to have exposure to the international best practices from developed & developing countries. Hence knowledge sharing and interactions with international experts has been incorporated.
- Capacity Building Management Cell at the



national level to facilitate and ensure smooth implementation of Capacity building and taking mid-term corrective actions if needed. This will also facilitate recruitment of experts and content preparation for training programs. The cell will also assimilate international best practices.

31.17(A) For the Annual Plan 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.1748.79 crore has been approved with a gross budgetary support of Rs.1500.00 crore. The scheme-wise details may be seen in the Annexure. The major initiatives/programmes envisaged to be taken up during the Annual Plan 2007-08 include the following:-

31.18 **SAMEER:** The major thrust would be towards infrastructure requirement to upgrade and augment its ageing and obsolete instrumentation labs at its four centers. Prototype units of active radar seekers for air defence programmes will be delivered. Operation of integrated LINAC oncology system at Wardha Hospital would be undertaken. Installation of Doppler Sodar for ADE, Bangalore would be done. Pseudolite system for center for airborne system would be developed and fabricated.

31.19 **Setting up of Nanoelectronics Centres at IIT, Mumbai and IISc, Bangalore:** This project has already been approved by Govt. The Center for Nanoelectronics at IISc, Bangalore would lead to development of magnetic materials for LC resonator, acoustic sensor etc. The Center at IIT, Bombay would develop sub 100 nanometer Complementary Mosfet Process, Nao systems for health care and environmental monitoring, organic and bio-polymer devices etc. Besides, all the required capital equipments would be installed in these centers.

31.20 **Technology Development Council:** First prototype of the full spectrum will be ready for field trial under national mission on power electronic technology, Initiation of project on Developmental smart card terminal for transport and taking up of projects in RFID and filing 20 copyrights, 12 patents and 4 designs and trademarks under IPR. Besides, project on bio informatics would be initiated linking it with main Garuda project of C-DAC. Initiation of

projects in development/application of electronics, defining the next generation wired/wireless broadband technology would be initiated.

31.21 **Center for Development of Advanced Technology (C-DAC):** Important projects/schemes are as follows:

Completion of proof of concept "Garuda" I-Grid network, completion of Grid enabled applications in areas of Disaster Management. It would undertake developmental work on architecture, hardware technologies and software environment for next generation PARAM systems; completion of free Indian languages software and fonts; strengthening capability and sensor network and embedded system; development of software defined radio equipment; deploy e-solutions in 6 States under e-governance project promising transparency, speedy information dissemination, hired administration efficiency, etc; developing security tools and technologies for network forensics, cyber security, cyber forensics, setting of intelligent room and integrating middle wire with RFIDs and sensor devices, etc.

31.22 **Electronics in Health:** the major activity would be commissioning of Phase II of Jai Vigyan Project for 6 million volt LINAC system.

31.23 **Technology Development in Indian Languages:** Major activities would be development of Indian languages to Indian Languages Machine Translation System, development of printed text OCR for Indian languages.

31.24 **E-Commerce and Information Security:** Under this development/enhancement of skill and expertise in areas like: Development of survivable architecture, Cryptography and crypt analysis, cyber forensics, biometrics identification/ authentication would be undertaken.

31.25 **IT for masses (Telemedicine):** Major activity would be establishing Advanced Hospitals Management system for efficient hospital system and improved patient healthcare at Sewagram (Maharashtra) and Imphal (Manipur) and other health

centers in West Bengal and Tripura and conceive and formulate few projects for development of women.

**31.26 Media Lab Asia:** the major activity would be to restructure Media Lab Asia and identify projects in the areas of health, education, agriculture, empowerment of disabled.

**31.27 Standardization Testing and Quality Control:** The major activities would be to establish facilities for security product, testing and certification and to introduce internationally accredited training programmes in quality management and test engineering and to earn Rs.44.50 crore as revenue earning with a growth rate of 11% to reach the break even point. Besides, completion of center at Noida under Indo-German Project.

**31.28 E-Governance:** Expected activities would be in terms of Common Core Infrastructure (SWAN + Common Service Centers + State Data Centers + EG Gateway) horizontal transfer of successful e-Governance Projects to States, capacity building, manpower development, programme management and research and development.

**31.29 Community Information Centres (CICs):** One of the major areas of attention under the programme would be to address the issue of sustainability for the CICs already functioning in the North-Eastern States and J&K.

**31.30 Manpower development:** Approvals would be obtained from the governing councils of the Board of Resource Centers/participating institutes for conducting Information Security courses and course recognition approval from AICTE/UGC. Setting up of labs and infrastructure would be taken up for organizing courses in information security, development of learning material, awareness campaign, training of government officers. One of the focused activities would be content development for on-line and off-line education, spreading bio-informatics education through DOEACC, develop manpower through proper curricula in areas of VLSI design, embedded technology, next generation networking, developments

for migration to IPV6 and cyber security etc.

**31.31 National Informatics Centre (NIC) –** The major activity would be operationalization of major network providing internet and data services to the Govt. departments/State Governments/district administration and other govt. bodies. Another activity would be providing hardware, software and outsourcing of security audit for cyber security at network, server and application levels for NICNET. Besides, development of data center infrastructure, including storage would be taken up. The other important activity would be capacity building for e-governance applications, development and implementation, knowledge management and training, horizontal transfer of IT products, developing high speed territorial circuits, completion of utility mapping project for six cities and development of multi media teleconferencing facility.

### Major Policy Initiatives/Issues:

31.32 The major policy initiatives/issues envisaged to be addressed to during the Annual Plan 2007-08 include: formulation of suitable HRD policy for development of skilled manpower, preparation and maintenance of proper standards for successful implementation of e-governance projects, development of suitable hardware policy in consultation with Ministry of Commerce and a comprehensive rationalization of tariff structure to cope with the zero duty regime on finished products; Training law enforcing agencies to handle cyber crimes; putting in place a strategy to ensure sustained growth of software sector and increase India's share in the global IT market to the level of 6%; to connect all ISPs in India to a national internet extent in order to achieve efficient internet traffic routing; migration to new internet protocol IVP6; promote the use of digital signature in the financial sector, judiciary and education.

### Outcome Budget:

31.33 In the Outcome Budget, the deliverables and timelines wherever feasible have been quantified for

the various programmes being implemented by the Deptt. of Information Technology. The major deliverables identified under the various programmes include:-

- (i) Under the National E-Governance Plan (NEGP), setting up of State Wide Area Network (SWAN) and Common Service Centres (CSCs) are the two major initiatives being implemented by the Deptt. towards setting up the core infrastructure.
- The Deptt. would be monitoring the implementation of SWAN projects sanctioned for the States.
  - The modalities for setting up Common Service Centres (CSC) would be completed.
  - Initiating required action for completing modalities for setting up of National Data Centres.
  - Setting up of India Portal.
  - For E-Governance gateway, NISG has been identified as the implementing agency for the pilot and to validate this gateway standard in consultation with industry.

## Information & Broadcasting

31.34 The three broadly classified sectors of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are information, film, and broadcasting with its twin wings of All India Radio and Doordarshan. Besides these, there are main secretariat schemes, which are directly looked after by the Ministry. The bulk of Ministry's resources, however, goes to broadcasting sector. The imperative need of innovative application of technologies in information and broadcasting sector has culminated into stiff competition among various media units to inform, entertain, and educate with a competitive edge. The PSU's and the Government had the formidable task of providing socio-economic development information through wholesome entertainment at a minimal cost. The role of traditional media units and the broadcasting wings is far reaching

in view of the fact that together they deliver a huge basket of services that empower the public by providing them choices of services, voice to their views and aspirations, and delivering to them images through various media units.

## The review of Annual plan 2006-07

31.35 The approved outlay for the Information and Broadcasting sector in the Annual plan 2006-07 consisted of only a GBS component of Rs.538.00crore, as there is no IEBR surplus after meeting the non-plan expenditure. The sub-sector budgetary support is Rs. 27.28 crore for Information, Rs. 40.95 crore for Films, Rs.71.60 crore for AIR, and Rs.382.32 crore for Doordarshan. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 15.84 crore was allocated for the Main Secretariat schemes (broadcasting). It has spent during the year an amount of Rs 310.13 ,i.e.57.65% of its allocation.

## Major activities during 2008-07

31.36 Annual Plan 2006-07 is being the penultimate year of the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan, it has been stressed for revamping the various schemes of the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan. The physical and financial progress of the various sub-sectors are highlighted below:

### Information Sector

31.37 The Information Sector of I&B consists of Press Information Bureau (PIB), Publications, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), Photo Division, Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP), Song & Drama Division, Research, Reference and Training Division (RR&TD), Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) Division.

31.38 The high performance areas are: "Construction of Soochana Kendras and providing connectivity"(74.4%): DAVP ( 52%), Building and Housing Project of IIMC (100%) and about100% in Modernization and expansion facilities for Electronic

Print and media Journalism.: Purchase of Films and cassettes under Directorate of Film Publicity 115% and 80% in modernization and upgradation of capital stock: “Modernization of Photo Division. (117%): Songs and Drama Division 65% in its ICT Programmes. RRTD’s In service Training (67%).

31.39 Among the poor performance areas are the schemes of PIB’s setting of National Press Centre (7.8%), Main Secretariats Scheme (2%).

Over all performance of the sub sector is 49.78% only.

### **Film Sector:**

31.40 In the Film Sector, major schemes are related to Films Division, National Film Archives of India (NFAI), Film & Television Institute of India (FTII), Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute (SRFTI), Directorate of Film Festivals (DFF), Children’s Film Society (CFSI) and Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), main Secretariat and grant-in-aid to FFSI and NGOs.

### **Activities during 2006-07 (Film)**

31.41 Major high performance areas are: National Film Archives of India scored 109% in Acquisition and Exhibition of archive of films; CFSI (276%) in its scheme Film Festival; Upgradation and modernization of Film and Television Institutes of India, Pune 100%; Digitalization and webcasting of Films under Film Division 350%, Modernization and replacement of obsolete equipments 82%, NFAI’s, Construction of phase-II building 162%; Participation and film marketing in India and Abroad under Main Secretariat 129%.

31.42 The poor performance areas are : Film Division’s ‘International documentary, short and animation film’ - 9%, Setting up of Medium of moving Images 55% ; Children Film Society of India could absorb 5%’ in Film production and CFS complex, Hyderabad 0%; SRFTI Kolkata: Training and skilled development - 45%; CBFC: Establishment of computerized management 17%, Opening of regional

office- 0%.

Over all performance of the film sector during 2006-07 is 80.6%.

### **Broadcasting sector :**

It has two wings : All India Radio and Doordarshan

### **All India Radio:**

31.43 The objective of the All India Radio is to educate and to provide updated information on the Massive infrastructure of 233 broadcasting stations covering 99.13% of population and 91.24 territorial masses. It has various fields of education, agriculture and entertainment specifically for rural masses.

### **Activities during 2006-07:**

31.44 During the year an outlay of Rs. 71.60 crore has been provided. In absence of IEBR in the plan, the fund is found to be insufficient to provide substantial fund to the scheme continued in the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan. As a result its ongoing schemes of i) expansion of MW and FM services, ii) Modernization schemes, iii) Replacement schemes, iv) Accommodation and Internet multi-media broadcasting have suffered badly with no outlay. Among the schemes where fund have been provided are :J& K special package having outlay Rs. 2.07 crore could absorb about 88.9%.; NE special package with an outlay of Rs. 32 crore could spend 62% ; The Software schemes with outlay Rs.18.1 crore has spent about 62%.

31.45 The overall absorption of the All India Radio is of the order of Rs 61.77crore, out of Rs71.60 crore i.e., 86.27%.

### **Doordarshan**

31.46 It is one of the largest terrestrial broadcaster of the world having 1403 transmitters and 63 programme production centers serving the country covering 91% of population and 81 territorial areas.

## Activities during 2006-07 :

31.47 During the annual plan 2006-07 Doordarshan has been provide an outlay of Rs. 382.32 crore as Direct Budgetary Support only. The distribution of the outlay was mainly enforcing the J&K and NE special packages, DTH services and software acquisition/production only. The major schemes under (i) expansion (ii) modernization (iii) replacement have no allocation at all.

31.48 The absorption of the fund in (i) the J&K special package is 32.25 crore out of 107.03 crore (30%) the bulk amount has been spent in revenue miscellaneous almost 100% - Rs 20.03 crore. (ii) NE special package has spent Rs.19.35 crore out of Rs. 96.10 crore spending 20%., (iii) Software acquisition could spent Rs.165.81crore out of 168.92 crore i.e. 96%. The Overall absorption of Doordarshan is Rs200.48 crore, i.e., 52.42%

## Special Focus:

### J&K Special Package:

31.49 The Special Package for J&K was approved in July 1999. the phase –I has already been installed/ commissioned which has substantial improvement in AIR & DD network covering Jammu – Kashmir and adjoining border areas. The Special package has brought phase-II schemes mainly on software development for making its contents more entertaining at a cost of Rs300.00 crore .Apart from normal DD news and DD National, the programme is also available through Kashir Channel Network consisting of Cable Channel, DTH (Ku Band) and 28 Terrestrial Transmitters.

### NE Special package :

31.50 The North East special package for improvement of AIR and DD's services have been introduced towards the end of the Ninth Plan. The Phase-I scheme implemented during 10thplan has already improved the covering area and population in the sparsely populated area of North East , Sikkim,

and Island territories of Andaman –Nikobor. Daman Dieu. The Phase-II NE Package approved as a Tenth Plan scheme with a project cost of Rs.551.10 crore, however has been revised for Rs400.17 crore which includes coverage through DTH schemes in stead of some of the terrestrial schemes. It, among other things, includes: i) two new Ku band channels for NE Region, ii) free distribution of 25000 TV sets and DTH receiver systems to below-poverty-line population of North East Region. It was further decided that DONER and State Governments in providing TV sets and DTH receive systems to individual houses.

**The Overall absorption of Ministry of I&B for the fiscal year 2006-07 is Rs 310.13 crore out of Rs538 crore, i.e. 57.58% only.**

### Preview of Annual Plan 2007-08

31.51 The outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08 was approved for an amount of Rs.475.00 crore GBS. Ministry of I&B could not provide any IEBR for the plan scheme in 2007-08 similar to the annual plan 2006-07. Information sector was provided with Rs.42.55 crore, with major chunk of it allocated to PIB, Rs.10.13 crore; Song & Drama Division, 4.00 crore; DAVP, Rs.26.01 crore. Film sector has been provided with Rs.41.98 crore, with a large portion of the fund being allocated to Film Division, Rs.9.64 crore; DFF, Rs.7.23 crore; CFSI, Rs.2.71 crore; CBFC, Rs.2.01 crore; NFDC, Rs.3.10 crore ; FTII Pune ,6.21and SRFTI, Kolkata, Rs.7.77crore. Broadcast sector had a total allocation of Rs.390.47 crore GBS with zero IEBR- AIR component as Rs.78.95crore and Doordarshan's Rs.306.64 crore. The Central Monitoring Station is renamed as Electronic Media Monitoring Centre, and is provided with Rs.2.90 crore.FM Radio: 21 Private FM Radio Stations are in operations under phase-1 in 12 cities. Ministry of I&B has brought Phase-II scheme in July, 2005, for expansion of FM Radio service through Private Agencies. An allocation of Rs.1.00crore is allocated during 2007-8 for creation of collocation facilities among the private operators and Prasar

Bharati.

31.52 Indian Classics: Prasar Bharati needs to pay special focus to improve its contents /software. Stress has been given to promote contents of Indian Classics and a fund of Rs60.00 crore has been provided for 2007-08.

### Outcome Budget 2007-08

31.53 The Mo I & B Outcome Budget for 2007-08 was prepared for all the sectors of information and broadcasting. It was clearly laid out as what would be the desired outcome of the physical activities carried out with funds allocated for each scheme.

31.54 The information sector, with its nine media units of PIB, Publication Division, DAVP, IIMC, Photo Division, DFP, Song & Drama Division, RR&TD, and RNI, had a provision of Rs42.47 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.

31.55 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 an outlay of Rs. 41.98 crore, and has various schemes aimed at web casting, modernization, acquisition and dissemination of films, promoting community radio, film culture, children films, and foreign participation in film festivals.

31.56 All India Radio had an outlay of Rs.78.95 crore for 2007-08. Its expansion schemes corroborates to has led the country towards total digital broadcasting through Digital Radio Mondale in MW, SW, and FM radio .

31.57 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 and J&K package will bring quality

broadcasting through New Technology, Internet and Digital broadcasting.

**31.58 Doordarshan has an outlay of Rs 306.64 crore. Its modernization and replacement schemes that 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, including NE Package, aims at establishment of permanent and additional studios at 7 stations, modernization of Direct to Home Services (DTH) High Definition TV broadcasting and digitalization of all analogue equipments for better quality transmission.**

**31.59 The department wise outlay and expenditure during the Annual plan 2006-07 and outlay for 2007-08 is given Annexure-31.3.**

### Post

31.60 A prompt and efficient postal system is very important for the development of the country. The Indian postal system is largest & oldest system in the world having completed more than 150 years of its service. The Indian postal system, having a network of over 1.55 lac post offices, has been providing a variety of postal services to its customers through out the length and breadth of the country including the tribal, hilly-areas and the remote areas. It is worth mentioning that 89% of these post offices are in rural areas. Besides postal services, it is also playing an important role in the area of resource mobilization.

31.61 The 10<sup>th</sup> Plan basically aimed at making the postal services self-sufficient with a face-lift and better service to its customers. To achieve this up-gradation of technology and modernization of post offices were the thrust area during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The major objectives envisaged for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan were provision of universal postal service at affordable price, ensuring quality of service at par with international standards,

modernization & process re-engineering with a view to achieving better administrative efficiency and financial management. 80% of the outlay proposed was for technology up-gradation and modernization.

### **Review of Annual Plan 2006-07**

31.62 An outlay of Rs.419.00 cr. (BE) was approved for the annual plan 2006-07. There was no change in the outlay at RE stage. An actual expenditure upto February 2007 has been reported to be Rs.109.08 cr. The achievements during 2006-07 as reported by the Department of Post show a satisfactory trend. Computerization & networking of post offices continued to remain the vital scheme being implemented by the department during 2006-07 also. Department has been able to computerize 1979 post offices and 105 administrative offices. Ten Head Record Offices and 108 Computerized Registration Centres (CRCs) were set up. During the year 270 post offices, 68 Speed Post Centres, 7 Mail Offices, 4 Mail Motor Depots, 23 Speed Post Centres were modernized. In the area of promotion of philately as many as 27 exhibitions were organized. Training, being the most crucial element for the development of any organization, has been emphasized well by the Department of Posts as 58137 persons/officials were trained in different fields, mostly related to computer operations. The construction of buildings including Post Offices, Staff Quarters & administrative offices also figured during the plan. The National Data Centre, a long pending target of Department of Posts, has been set up in Delhi. Five projects of research & development were taken up during the previous year. Department has been able to establish as many as 30 Express Parcel Post Centres.

### **Annual Plan 2007-08**

31.63 The programmes & projects for the annual plan 2007-08 would form part of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Although the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has not been finalized so far but the proposal has been drafted keeping in view the vision statement of India Post

which reaffirm its social commitment, and focus on technology induction, entrepreneurial management and achieving financial self-sufficiency. For the annual plan 2007-08 an outlay of Rs.315.00 cr. (BE) has been approved, reflecting a substantial step down about 25% of the outlay of the previous year. Keeping in line with the thrust of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the programme of computerization & technology up-gradation has been allocated Rs.173.1 cr. This represents more than 50% of the total outlay approved for the annual plan 2007-08. Modernization of post offices has also been allocated Rs.17.50 cr. Human Resource Management that includes training & skill development for keeping a pace with the overall growth of the economy and needs of the customers Rs.29.70 cr. has been approved for the annual plan. After doing the ZBB exercise and looking to the needs, the schemes have been suitably combined or deleted resulting total no. of 11 schemes, 3 special components Plan for Ladakh, A&N Islands and Lakshyadeep and one sub-plan for North-east for the annual plan 2007-08. The scheme wise break up of outlay has been given in Annexure 31.4..

### **Major Policy Initiatives**

31.64 Carrying forward the 10<sup>th</sup> plan approach and in the light of work-study by M/S KPMG and report of the inter-ministerial group for giving a new look to the Department, it is poised to have its focus on technology induction and modernization, entrepreneurial management, achieving self-sufficiency and providing world-class service to its customers. The focus on non-core activities would also be emphasized which would include financial & non-financial as well as IT based services. In this process partnerships in the field of Retail Financial Market the bank & insurance companies as well as financial service providers would also be looked into.

### **Outcome Budget for Department of Posts-Annual Plan 2007-08**

31.65 As per the announcement made by the

Finance Minister in the budget speech of 2005-06 an exercise has been carried out like previous year, for establishing a clear linkage between outlays & outcomes for various plan programmes and schemes. Targets for some of the major schemes to be implemented along these lines during 2007-08 are:

- (i) **Access to Postal Network:** The ongoing rationalization & consolidation of Postal Network would continue during the year. As many as 200 rural branch post offices, 50 tribal branch post-offices, 500 sub-post offices & 500 franchisee outlets have been proposed to be opened. Besides rationalization of Postal Network, efforts will be made for relocation of 50 branch post offices and 100 sub-post offices. For improvements in providing facilities to extra departmental post offices, 1500 EDBOs would be provided improved infra-structural equipments. In order to improve the effectiveness of planning for better utilization of resources, three studies would be conducted during the year. Towards providing better postal facilities in North Eastern regional 401 NRC Post Offices would be opened.
- (ii) **Mail operations:** A print mail system to meet the mail market demand for end-to-end solutions for printing would be set up in one major city. To facilitate collection, processing & delivery of high volume business two mail business centres will be set up.
- (iii) **Wet leasing of Aircraft:** In order to solve the problems of conveyance of mail in the Northeastern region by air, an Aircraft would be procured on wet leasing basis.
- (iv) **Mail delivery-mechanization:** Up gradation of six offices of exchange and SFPOs would be done. 100 vehicles would be procured for mail motor service and 340 three-wheelers to be provided for improving the delivery of mails.
- (v) **Financial services:** 84 Postal Finance Marts have been proposed to be set-up during the year. Action to be initiated for setting up Post Bank India (PBI). Instant Money-Order service facility would be extended to 6350 post offices. Insurance business will start 'on-line operations'.
- (vi) **Philately:** 64 philately exhibitions have been planned to be organized. Training for philately operations will be imparted to 155 persons.
- (vii) **Estate Management:** In the area of building construction, 12 new post office buildings & 40 ongoing projects, 10 administrative office buildings, 20 new & 5 ongoing staff quarters would be taken up. 7 departmental old buildings would be reconstructed. Department plans to purchase five plots of land, Work for preservation of 7 heritage buildings would be taken up. For ergonomics & environment improvement 300 offices would be taken up. 6 buildings would be provided with solar panel for lighting.
- (viii) **Technology up gradation & modernization:** In the area of technology up-gradation & modernization there is a plan to computerize 1500 post offices excluding 17 post offices in Northeast region. 120 post offices would be provided mechanical equipments, 60 administrative offices would be computerized. Two AMPCs to be set up at Delhi & Kolkata, multi-modal transport network would be provided at 30 mail motor depots. One regional data centre would be set up during the year.
- (ix) **Materials Management:** During the year one postal stamp depot would be equipped with modern equipments and 20000 stamps & seals would be upgraded under new technology.
- (x) **Human Resource:** Training is the most crucial area towards modernization and positive attitude of the service providers. . About 1,00,000 officers & staff would be trained during the year in different areas of specialization.
- (xi) **Marketing, Research & Product Development:** Studies would be conducted to find out feasibility for setting up Management



& Technology Institute, study for brand & logo redesigning. 10-Speed Post Centres would be established at new locations. 25-vehicles for improvement of mail movement would also be provided during the year.

**(xii) Infrastructure for logistics & parcels:**

Express Parcel hubs would be set up for processing of parcels, one study would be conducted for international parcel & logistic centre.

**(xiii) Special components:**

**(i) Ladhakh region-** Opening of 2-Branch post offices & up gradation of 3-post offices from GDSBOs to DSOs would be taken up during the year and 2-office buildings would be constructed in Ladhakh region.

**(ii) A&N Islands** In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, for business development of the Department, 35 two-wheelers & one inspection vehicle would be procured. One post office building and one staff quarter would be constructed. Towards better service to customers, single window facility and multi-purpose

counter machines and networked banking facility in 20 post offices has been planned. Ten post offices would be equipped with modem & mechanical/electronic equipments for quality improvement.

**(iii) Lakshdweep Islands-** One DSO would be opened for increasing access to postal network. Three plots would be purchased and 3 three-wheelers would be procured for effective mail operations. Single window facility through multi-purpose counter machines in 10 post offices would be installed.

**(xiv) Sub-plan for North-east:** New post offices would be opened. Vehicles would be provided. Postal Finance Mart would be set up. Post office buildings & staff quarters would be constructed. Single window facility through multi-purpose counter machines and networked banking facility to reduce waiting time for customers would be provided. Mail offices would also be computerized. More than 5000 staff & officers would be imparted training.

## Ministry of Information &amp; Broadcasting

(Rs. crore)

Sl No.	Media Unit	AP 2006-07		2007-08
		Outlay (BE)	Expenditure 31.03.07	Outlay (BE)
<b>I</b>	<b>Information sector</b>			
1	Press Information Bureau	11.50	0.85	10.13
2	Publication Division	0.00	0.00	0.05
3	Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity.	2.59	1.34	26.01
4	Indian Institute of Mass Communication	1.58	1.33	0.10
5	Photo Division	1.25	1.46	0.02
6	Directorate of Field Publicity.	1.10	0.91	0.12
7	Song & Drama Division	8.50	7.48	4.00
8	Research, Reference & Training Division.	0.25	0.18	0.02
9	Registrar of Newspapers for India.	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Main Sectt. Schemes			
10	Soochna Bhavan construction-phase-IV	-----	-----	1.00
11	Economic Analysis of Growth initiatives.	----	-----	0.08
12	Training for HRD-IIS Officers	0.50	0.01	2.00
	<b>Total INFORMATION (GBS)</b>	<b>27.28</b>	<b>13.58</b>	<b>42.47</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Film Sector</b>			
1	Films Division	10.10	8.41	9.64
2	National Film Archives of India	4.73	7.21	1.01
3	Directorate of Film Festivals	6.71	3.55	7.23
4	Children Film Festival Of India.	5.31	2.73	2.71
5	Central Board of Film Certification	2.60	1.11	2.01
6	National Film Development Corporation.	0.00	0.00	3.10
7	Film and Television Institute of India., Pune	2.35	2.27	6.21
8	Satyajit Roy Film and Television of India, Kolkata	7.94	6.13	7.77
9	<i>Main Sectt. (Film) :</i>			
9	Film Market Participation	1.00	1.29	2.20
10	Setting up of National Centre of Excellence	---	----	0.10
	<b>Total for FILM (GBS)</b>	<b>40.95</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>41.98</b>

## Annexure-31.3 (Contd.)

## Ministry of Information &amp; Broadcasting

(Rs. crore)

Sl No.	Media Unit	AP 2006-07		2007-08
		Outlay (BE)	Expenditure 31.03.07	Outlay (BE)
<b>III</b>	<b>BROADCASTING SECTOR (PB)</b>			
1	All India Radio	71.60	61.77	78.95
	DBS	71.60	61.17	78.95
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	
2	Doordarshan	382.32	200.48	306.64
	DBS	382.32	200.48	306.64
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (1+2)Prasar Bharati	453.92	262.25	385.59
	DBS	453.92	262.25	385.59
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Main Secretariat(B) :			
1	Electronic Media Monitoring Centre	5.85	0.00	2.90
2	FM Radio- PPP facilitation	10.00	1.29	1.00
3	International TV Channel	---	---	0.97
4	IEC activities for community Radio	---	---	0.01
	<b>Total Broadcasting</b>	<b>469.77</b>	<b>263.59</b>	<b>390.55</b>
	DBS	469.77	263.59	390.55
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL I&B (I+II+III)	538.00	310.13	475.00
	GBS	538.00	310.13	475.00
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Grand Total for Ministry of</b>			
	<b>Information &amp; Broadcasting (GBS)</b>	<b>538.00</b>	<b>310.13</b>	<b>475.00</b>