

**ANNUAL PLAN 2009-10**  
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## CHAPTER 1

### INCLUSIVE GROWTH: VISION AND STRATEGY

1.1 The thrust of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) is to achieve the goal of inclusive growth under which all the sections of the society reap the benefits of growth and development process equally. Inclusive growth takes a longer perspective through significant improvements in socio-economic infrastructure, development of human resources, greater employment opportunities with more focus on various socio-economic groups and disadvantaged sections. It aims at sustainable growth process, which yields broad-based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all. The Eleventh Five Year Plan provides a comprehensive strategy for inclusive development building on the growing strengths of the economy and at the same time focuses on addressing weaknesses that have surfaced.

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

1.3 The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan covers several inter-related components which include: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, better delivery systems to ensure access to essential services in health

and education especially for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, environmental sustainability, recognition of woman and good governance.

#### The 27 National Targets

1.4 The objective of faster growth with inclusive development in the Eleventh Plan has been translated in terms of 27 monitorable socio-economic targets at the national level. These twenty seven targets at the national level fall in six major categories which 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.

#### (a) Income and Poverty

- Accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8 percent to 10 percent and then maintain at 10 percent in the Twelfth Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016-17;
- Increase agricultural growth rate to 4 percent per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits;
- Create 58 million new work opportunities;
- Reduce educated unemployment to below 5 percent;
- Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent;
- Reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

**(b) Education**

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

**(c) 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 Eleventh Plan;
- Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 years to half its present level;
- Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50 percent by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

**(d) Women and Children**

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 years to 935 by 2011-12;
- Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all

government schemes are women and girl children;

- Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.

**(e) Infrastructure**

- Ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL (Below Poverty Line) households by 2009 and round-the-clock power by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12);
- Ensure all weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015;
- Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012;
- 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.

**(f) Environment**

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

**The 13 State-Specific Targets**

1.5 The states play a significant role in the realization of most of the targets as they are involved in the formulation of some of the plans and programmes, particularly those

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

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

### **Growth Potential**

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

1.8 The sectoral growth rate in the Plan is structured to have maximum impact on the level of income. The per capita income is projected to grow at about 7.6 percent per

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

### **Sectoral Issues**

Performance, vision, strategy of various sectors have been analyzed in chapter 4 to 30.

## CHAPTER 2

### MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE COUNTRY- AN OVERVIEW

#### Performance of the Economy

2.1 The objective of faster growth envisaged in Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) was successfully achieved during the first year (2007-08) when a growth rate of 9.2 percent was realized. However, there was a deceleration in the growth rate in 2008-09 following the financial crisis across the globe. Despite the drought like situation in 2009-10 resulting in negative growth rate in agricultural sector, the turnaround in the economy is visible as per the advance estimates of GDP for 2009-10, released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) which projects the economy to grow at 7.2 percent during the year. Besides, India is one of the few economies which registered a positive growth rate even in the wake of financial crisis. The Table-2.1 gives the GDP growth rates at factor cost (at constant 2004-05 prices) and at market prices during the first two years of the Eleventh Plan and advance estimates for the year 2009-10. GDP at market prices includes net indirect taxes (indirect taxes net of subsidies) over and above the GDP at factor cost.

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

Year	GDP at Factor Cost	GDP at Market Prices
Eleventh Plan Target	9.0	9.0
2007-08	9.2	9.6
2008-09 (QE)	6.7	5.1
2009-10 (AE)	7.2	6.8

QE = Quick Estimates, AE= Advance Estimates

#### Sectoral Growth

2.2 During the first year of Eleventh Plan (2007-08) the growth rate of GDP is estimated at 9.2 percent with 4.7 percent growth in agriculture, 8.2 percent in industry and 10.6 percent in services. The growth rate of GDP for 2008-09 is estimated at 6.7 percent (Quick Estimates) with 1.6 percent growth in agriculture, 3.7 percent in industry and 10.5 percent in services sector. The Table-2.2 indicates Sectoral growth performance of the economy.

**Table 2.2: Sectoral Growth Rates**  
(At Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services	GDP
Eleventh Plan(Target)	4.0	10-11	9-11	9.0
2007-08	4.7	8.2	10.6	9.2
2008-09(QE)	1.6	3.7	10.5	6.7
2009-10 (AE)	-0.2	8.1	8.8	7.2

QE = Quick Estimates, AE= Advance Estimates

2.3 The performance of agriculture sector during the last two years of the Tenth Plan and first year of the Eleventh Plan improved and the growth rate averaged above 4percent. In the second year of the Eleventh Plan (2008-09), growth rate of agriculture sector declined to 1.6 percent on account of adverse weather conditions and continues to remain an area of concern in 2009-10 as well. The performance of industrial sector during the first two years of Eleventh Plan has not been impressive. In the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, growth rates of industrial sector has remained lower vis-

à-vis the target on account of pressures from recession situations across the globe. The services sector which exhibited consistent performance in the first two years of Eleventh Plan would not be able to sustain the momentum in 2009-10 due to slowdown in economic activity.

2.4 The aggregate growth rate of the economy is characterized by substantial inter - regional variations, as may be seen in Annexure 2.1. During the year 2008-09, the States which have grown faster than the national average are Bihar, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Sikkim, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. Annexure-2.1 provides states-wise growth performance during the Tenth Plan, state wise growth target for Eleventh Plan and annual growth rate (2007-08 and 2008-09) of specific States as per latest available statistics.

### Savings and Investment Rate

2.5 The savings and investment as percentage of GDP increased from 23.6 percent and 24.3 percent during the Ninth Plan to 31.9 percent and 32.1 percent respectively in the Tenth Plan period. The Eleventh Plan envisages an investment rate of 36.7 percent. With an Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) of 4.1 this investment rate would support the Eleventh Plan growth target of 9 percent. The savings and investment rate realized during the first year (2007-08) of Eleventh Plan has already surpassed the target. However, there is a deceleration in both the savings and investment rate during the year 2008-09. The savings and investment rates in the recent past are given in Table 2.3.

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

Year	Savings Rate	Investment Rate
Ninth Plan	23.6	24.3
Tenth Plan(Average)	31.9	32.1
Eleventh Plan-Target	34.8	36.7
2007-08	36.4	37.7
2008-09 (QE)	32.5	34.9

QE=Quick Estimates,

### Composition of Savings

2.6 Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) are divided into public and private savings. Public savings consist of the savings of the government departments (Centre and States) and public sector undertakings. Private savings consist of household savings, including direct savings by households, and corporate sector savings. The rise in savings in the year 2007-08 has been contributed by all sectors with household sector being the main contributor to domestic savings. The increase in public savings has occurred mainly due to an increase in savings of non-departmental enterprises, small increase in savings of departmental enterprises and a significant reduction in dissavings of government administration. Table 2.4 gives the composition of savings by public and private sectors.

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

Year	Household Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	GDS
2006-07	22.9	8.0	3.6	34.4
Eleventh Plan- Target	23.0	7.3	4.5	34.8
2007-08	22.6	8.7	5.0	36.4
2008-09 (QE)	22.6	8.4	1.4	32.5

QE: Quick Estimates

2.7 Corporate savings which have been especially buoyant reflecting the strong output growth and financial performance of the private sector till 2007-08 moderated for the subsequent year to 8.4 percent due to change in global economic outlook and performance.

2.8 The implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management (FRBM) Act and the fiscal and revenue deficit targets for 2008-09 adopted therein, helped introduce an element of fiscal discipline. The buoyancy in tax revenues arising out of the high growth rate combined with improvements in tax administration contributed to improved government savings in 2007-08 and it surpassed the target fixed in the Eleventh Plan. Table 2.5 gives the composition of public sectors savings.

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

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

### Composition of Investment

2.9 The relative shares of public and private investment in aggregate investment altered in the recent past, indicating a structural change in the investment behaviour of the economy. The composition of investment between public and private sector shifted in favour of private

investment. The share of public sector investment in total investment declined from 29 percent in the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) to 22 percent during the Tenth Plan (2002-07). The Eleventh Plan aims at maintaining the level of total investment at an average rate of 36.7 percent in the entire plan period in order to maintain a high growth trajectory. Table 2.6 gives the total investment and public investment rates.

**Table 2.6 : Composition of Investments**

Years	Total Investment	Private Investment	Public Investment	Public Investment (as percent of Total Investment)
	(percent of GDP)			
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	24.3	17.3	7.0	29.0
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	32.1	25.1	7.1	22.0
Eleventh Plan (Target)	36.7	28.7	8.0	21.9
2007-08	37.7	28.8	8.9	23.7
2008-09 (QE)	34.9	25.5	9.4	27.0

QE- Quick Estimates

2.10 During the first two years of Eleventh Plan, public sector investment has increased and surpassed the target fixed in the Plan. The share of public sector investment in total investment increased from 23.7 percent in 2007-08 to 27 percent in 2008-09. However, the share of private investment has declined substantially reflecting an adverse impact of global slowdown on the private sector investment.

### Fiscal Scenario

2.11 In the wake of global meltdown and to counter the impact on the domestic economy, the government declared three fiscal stimulus packages to boost the demand. These fiscal stimulus packages amount to 3.5 percent of GDP at current market prices for 2008-09. The combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States declined from 9.6 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 5.6 percent in 2006-07, and further to 5.3 percent in 2007-08. However, given the current economic situations, it rose to 8.9 percent of GDP. The combined revenue deficit of the Centre and States declined from 6.6 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 1.3 percent in 2006-07 and further to 0.9 percent in 2007-08. The combined revenue deficit for the year 2008-09 has increased to 5.5 percent of GDP. Table 2.7 indicates the fiscal performance of States and Centre for the last few years.

**Table 2.7 : Trends in Revenue of Centre and State Government**

(As percent of GDP)

Year	Centre		State	
	Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit	Fiscal deficit	Revenue deficit
2002-03	5.9	4.4	4.1	2.3
2003-04	4.5	3.6	4.4	2.3
2004-05	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.2
2005-06	4.1	2.5	2.5	0.2
2006-07	3.4	1.9	1.9	-0.6
2007-08	2.7	1.1	2.3	-0.5
2008-09 (RE)	6.0	4.4	2.7	-0.1
2009-10 (BE)	6.8	4.8	-	-

Note: For State finances, budget numbers are Budget Estimates for 2008-09, and RE for 2007-08.

RE=Revised Estimates, BE= Budget Estimates

2.12 The total expenditure of Central government declined from 16.84 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 14.4 percent in 2007-08. However, the total expenditure increased to 16.16 percent in 2008-09 (RE) on account of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations, increase in food subsidies and higher interest payments due to larger fiscal deficits. This expenditure would further increase to 16.56 percent in 2009-10 (BE). Total expenditure of all states declined from 17.13 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 16.67 percent in 2007-08 (RE). Decline in government expenditure under State finance is accounted for by significant cut in states non-plan expenditure from about 13.52 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 11.29 percent of GDP in 2007-08 (RE). State plan expenditure during this period has increased from 3.61 percent of GDP to 5.39 percent of GDP in 2007-08 (RE). Budget estimates for 2008-09 brings down the total state government expenditure to 16.45 percent of GDP.

2.13 On the receipt side, the gross tax revenue of Central government improved significantly from 8.8 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 12.6 percent of GDP in 2007-08 (Table 2.8). However, the tax revenue came down to 11.3 percent for 2008-09(RE) and is expected to be at 10.4 percent of GDP in 2009-10(BE). The Centre's non tax revenue declined from about 2.2 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to 1.7 percent in 2008-09(RE). The receipts on account of non tax revenue are expected to increase in 2009-10 (BE) at 2.3 percent of GDP. The State government's own tax revenue increased during this period from 5.8 percent of GDP to 6.2 percent. Non-tax revenue of the states exhibited an increase from 3.3 percent of GDP to 3.9 percent during 2002-03 to 2008-09.



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

Years	Tax Revenue		Non-Tax Revenue	
	Gross Tax Revenue of Centre	Own Tax Revenue of States	Centre	States
2002-03	8.8	5.8	2.9	3.3
2003-04	9.2	5.8	2.8	3.2
2004-05	9.7	6.0	2.6	3.3
2005-06	10.2	5.9	2.1	3.5
2006-07	11.5	6.1	2.0	3.8
2007-08	12.6	6.2	2.2	3.9
2008-09 (RE)	11.3	6.2	1.7	3.9
2009-10 (BE)	10.4	-	2.3	-

Note: For State finances, budget numbers are Budget Estimates for 2008-09, and RE for 2007-08.

### External Sector Performance

2.14 Exports are projected to increase at around 20 percent per year in US \$ terms during Eleventh Plan. The export to GDP ratio is estimated to increase from 13.9 percent in 2006-07 to 22.5 percent by the end of 2011-12. As per the information available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the value of export was US \$ 166.2 billion during 2007-08 as compared to US \$ 129 billion in 2006-07, recording a

growth of 28.9 percent. The value of export for the year 2008-09 was US \$ 189 billion with a growth rate of 13.7 percent indicating the strong negative impact of slowdown in world economic activity on Indian exports. The major export destinations were UAE followed by US, China, Singapore, Hong Kong and UK.

2.15 The imports are projected to increase at an average rate of 23 percent over the Eleventh Plan period. The value of imports during 2007-08 was US \$ 258 billion recording an annual growth of 35.1 percent as compared to 21.8 percent in 2006-07. The value of imports was US \$ 307.7 billion for the year 2008-09 recording a growth of 19.4 percent. The POL (Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants) imports for the same period registered growth rate of 14.6 percent as compared to 39.4 percent in 2007-08. The non-oil imports grew at 23.5 percent as compared to 33.6 percent in the previous year. This deceleration in growth of imports is largely due to lower international crude oil prices, slowdown of economic activity across the globe and high base effect. The major source of imports for India was China, US, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Iran.

2.16 The merchandise trade deficit has been increasing since 2006-07 from US \$ 64.9 billion to US \$ 118.4 billion in 2008-09. In other words, the trade deficit registered a sharp increase and it was estimated at 10 percent of GDP as compared to 7.5 percent of GDP in 2007-08. India's current account deficit (CAD) stood at US \$ 28.7 billion in 2008-09 (2.5 percent of GDP) as compared to US \$ 15.7 billion (1.3 percent of GDP) in 2007-08. This increase in CAD is attributed to combined effect of world recession and deceleration in world trade.

2.17 The net inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India during 2008-09 are US \$ 17.5 billion as compared to US \$ 15.9 billion in 2007-08. The FIIs registered a net outflow of US \$ 15 billion in 2008-09 as compared to net inflow of US \$ 20.3 billion in 2007-08. Other components of capital accounts are external commercial borrowings, external assistance, NRI deposits and other capital. The net capital

flows (inflows minus outflows) during 2007-08 stood at US \$106.6 billion as compared to US \$45.8 billion in 2006-07. However, the net capital flows declined drastically to stand at US \$ 7.2 billion only in 2008-09.

2.18 India's external debt stood at US \$ 224.6 billion as on end March 2009 as compared to US \$ 224.4 billion at end March 2008. This comprised US \$ 181.2 billion long-term debt and US \$ 43.4 billion short-term debt. The total debt to GDP ratio has been on the rise since 2005-06. It has increased from 18.1 percent as on end March 2007 to 21.5 percent as on end March, 2009. The debt service ratio declined to 4.4 percent for the year 2008-09 as compared to 4.7 percent for the year 2007-08. The US dollar continued to be the leading currency (56.5 percent) for denomination of India's total external debt.

2.19 The Foreign Exchange Reserves (including gold, SDRs and Reserve Tranche Position with IMF) have been increasing continuously overtime and amounted to US \$ 309.7 billion by end of March 2008. However, the reserves declined sharply to US \$ 252 billion by end of March 2009.

### **Price Stability**

2.20 The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation measured 4.7 percent in the first year of the Eleventh plan (2007-08) as compared to 5.4percent in the year 2006-07. The WPI inflation peaked to 12.82 per cent in August 2008 reflecting the impact of some pass-through of higher international crude oil prices to domestic prices as well as continued increase in the prices of metals, chemicals, machinery and machinery tools, oilseeds/edible oil and raw cotton. Subsequently, WPI inflation declined sharply to a minimum of 1.20 per cent in

March, 2009 led by the reductions in the administered prices of petroleum products and electricity as well as decline in the prices of freely priced petroleum products, oilseeds/edible oil, raw cotton, cotton textiles and iron & steel. Though the movement of WPI inflation during 2008-09 was largely driven by fuel and 'manufactured products' group, the contribution of fuel group to WPI inflation declined sharply from September 2008 and was negative by December 2008, leading to faster decline in overall inflation. The financial year 2009-10 has started with headline inflation of 1.31 per cent in April 2009 and moved to negative zone during June to August, 2009 in the range of -0.17 per cent to -1.01 per cent. Thereafter, it has returned to positive zone and reported to be 1.34 per cent in October, 2009. In 2009-10, sustained high inflation has been manifested in the form of rising overall WPI inflation at 8.0 per cent in December 2009 over March 2009 level. The annual rate of increase in prices measured on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) and Agriculture Laborer (CPI-AL) were 6.1percent and 7.5 percent respectively for the year 2007-08. These have increased further to 9.1percent and 10.6 percent respectively for the year 2008-09. The various measures of consumer price inflation remained high in the range of 11.7-13.2 per cent during August/ September 2009 as compared with 9-11 per cent in August/September 2008

### **Economic Outlook in 2010-11**

2.21 The macroeconomic outlook is showing signs of improvement with expectations of acceleration in the economic activities. The current optimism about the growth outlook is mainly driven by the (i) signs of quick recovery of the economy during the year 2009-10 with strong

industrial recovery, (ii) significant and positive growth in corporate sales in third quarter of 2009-10, (iii) revival of private final consumption demand and improvement in 'gross fixed capital formation' during second quarter of 2009-10, (iv) optimistic business expectations are also reflected in RBI's Industrial outlook survey, (v) revival is expected in stock market activities and

capital inflows, (vi) global GDP growth and trade, (vii) turnaround is expected in credit growth since November 2009 and higher collection of net direct taxes is expected to increase government earning. Notwithstanding, food inflation, the impact of inadequate rainfall on agriculture and weak performance of services sector are the main areas which remain a cause of concern.

## Annexure-2.1

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

Sl. No.	States	X <sup>th</sup> Plan (CAGR*)	XI <sup>th</sup> Plan (Target)	2007-08 (Annual Growth)	2008-09 (Annual Growth)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pr.	7.39	9.50	10.62	5.53
2.	Arunachal Pr.	5.80	6.40	3.74	NA
3.	Assam	5.7	6.50	6.06	6.04
4.	Bihar	7.87	7.60	8.04	11.44
5.	Jharkhand	7.56	9.80	6.18	5.52
6.	Goa	9.32	12.10	11.14	NA
7.	Gujarat	10.40	11.20	12.79	NA
8.	Haryana	8.99	11.00	9.35	8.02
9.	Himachal Pr.	7.68	9.50	8.59	NA
10.	J & K	5.59	6.40	6.28	NA
11.	Karnataka	5.98	11.20	12.92	5.08
12.	Kerala	8.74	9.50	10.42	NA
13.	Madhya Pr.	3.80	6.70	5.25	NA
14.	Chhattisgarh	9.01	8.60	8.63	7.69
15.	Maharashtra	8.29	9.10	9.18	NA
16.	Manipur	5.78	5.90	6.77	7.13
17.	Meghalaya	5.81	7.30	5.2	NA
18.	Mizoram	6.44	7.10	5.54	6.44
19.	Nagaland	NA	9.30	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	8.47	8.80	5.85	6.74
21.	Punjab	5.07	5.90	6.54	6.26
22.	Rajasthan	5.41	7.40	7.33	7.12
23.	Sikkim	7.97	6.70	7.4	8.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.53	8.50	4.41	4.55
25.	Tripura	7.58	6.90	NA	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.24	6.10	7.16	6.46
27.	Uttarakhand	9.45	9.90	9.37	8.67
28.	West Bengal	6.51	9.70	7.74	NA
<b>All-India GDP(99-00 base)</b>		<b>7.78</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>6.70</b>

Source: XI<sup>th</sup> Plan (Target)-Eleventh Five Year Plan Document compiled by CSO as on 09.02.2009

\* CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate

N.A. – Not available

## CHAPTER 3

### FINANCING THE PLAN

#### 3.1 Financial Resources-Centre & States: Review of Financing of Annual Plan 2008-09 and Estimates for 2009-10

3.1.1. The total expenditure of the Centre was budgeted at Rs. 7, 50,884 crore for 2008-09. The actual expenditure as per provisional figures was Rs. 8, 81,469 crore. Three-fourths of the increase was on account of rise in the Non-Plan expenditure. On the resources front, revenue receipts were lower than the budget estimates by Rs. 58,284

crore. The shortfall was more pronounced for tax revenues due to lower buoyancy of tax revenues especially direct taxes following from economic slow-down. Fiscal deficit turned out much higher than the budget estimate owing to substantial shortfall in revenue receipts as well as step-up in the Plan expenditure in order to provide stimulus to the economy. The realized fiscal deficit as a proportion of GDP increased to 6.1 per cent as compared to 2.5 per cent projected in the Budget 2008-09.

**Table 3.1.1: Summary of Union Govt. Accounts 2008-09 and estimates for 2009-10**

(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)

Sl.No.	Item	2008-09 BE*	2008-09 RE*	2008-09 (P) @	2008-09 Shortfall (-) /Excess (+) (P- BE)	2009-10 BE*	Growth of BE 2009-10 over 2008-09 (P)
<b>Receipts</b>							
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenue Receipts (net)</b>	<b>602935</b>	<b>562173</b>	<b>544651</b>	<b>-58284</b>	<b>614497</b>	<b>12.8</b>
1a	Tax revenue (net to Centre)	507150	465970	447726	-59424	474218	5.9
1b	Non-Tax revenue	95785	96203	96925	1140	140279	44.7
2	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	14662	12265	6704	-7958	5345	-20.3
<b>3</b>	<b>Total Non-Debt receipts to Centre-Net(1+2)</b>	<b>617597</b>	<b>574438</b>	<b>551355</b>	<b>-66242</b>	<b>619842</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
4	Non-Plan Expenditure	507498	617996	606019	98521	695689	14.8
5	GBS for Plan Expenditure	243386	282957	275450	32064	325149	18.0
<b>6</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (4+5)</b>	<b>750884</b>	<b>900953</b>	<b>881469</b>	<b>130585</b>	<b>1020838</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit (6-3)</b>	<b>133287</b>	<b>326515</b>	<b>330114</b>	<b>196827</b>	<b>400996</b>	<b>21.5</b>
7a	Fiscal Deficit /GDP percent	2.5	6.0	6.1		6.8	

Source: \* Union Budget 2009-10; @Provisional Accounts 2008-09

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

(Figures in Rs. Crore and per cent)

Sl. No.	Taxes	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09 (P)	Shortfall (-) / Excess (+) 2008-09 (P-BE)	2009-10 BE	Growth of 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 (P)
1	Corporation Tax	226361	222000	213812	-12549	256725	20.1
2	Personal Income Tax	138314	122600	124014	-14300	112850	-9.0
3	Customs	118930	108000	99848	-19082	98000	-1.9
4	Union Excise Duties	137874	108359	108740	-29134	106477	-2.1
5	Service Tax	64460	65000	60866	-3594	65000	6.8
6	Others	1776	1990	2425	649	2027	-16.4
7	<b>Gross Tax Revenue</b>	<b>687715</b>	<b>627949</b>	<b>609705</b>	<b>-78010</b>	<b>641079</b>	<b>5.1</b>
8	Share of States	178765	160179	160179	-18586	164361	2.6
9	NCCF	1800	1800	1800	0	2500	38.9
10	<b>Net Tax Revenue (7-8-9)</b>	<b>507150</b>	<b>465970</b>	<b>447726</b>	<b>-59424</b>	<b>474218</b>	<b>5.9</b>

The Central Government could not meet its FRBM target of eliminating revenue deficit and containing fiscal deficit to 3 percent of the GDP. A summary of receipts and expenditure is given in Table 3.1.1.

3.1.2. Total budgetary expenditure of the Centre for 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs. 10,20,838 crore comprising Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for Plan expenditure of Rs. 3,25,149 crore and non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 6,95,689 crore. It is to be financed through non-debt receipts of Rs.6,19,842 crore and the balance through borrowing (fiscal deficit). The fiscal deficit has been budgeted higher than the gross budgetary support for Plan in 2009-10 implying that the Government is financing the Plan entirely through borrowing. In 2008-09, for which the provisional actuals are available, the fiscal deficit is much larger than the Gross Budgetary Support for Plan.

### **Resources 2008-09 and estimates for 2009-10**

3.1.3 The Centre's non-debt resources comprise 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)**

3.1.4. The Budget estimate for Gross Tax Revenue for 2008-09 at Rs.6,87,715 crore exceeds provisional estimates by Rs.78,010 crore. Receipts from major taxes have been lower than the budget estimates during 2008-09. Overall performance on the tax front has received a set back in 2008-09 owing to economic slow-down. Gross tax to GDP ratio which steadily improved from 8.2 per cent in 2001-02 to 12.5 per cent in 2007-08 has declined to 11.4 per cent in 2008-09 (P). The growth in tax receipts in

recent years has come mainly from direct taxes, in particular, corporation tax and income tax. Details are given in Table 3.1.2.

3.1.5. Gross tax receipts in 2009-10 are projected to increase by about 5.1 per cent over 2008-09 (P) to Rs. 6,41,079 crore. Among the direct taxes, corporate tax is expected to maintain its robust growth in 2009-10. Amongst the indirect taxes, service tax has grown into a significant source of

crore in interest receipts during 2008-09 (P) over the budget estimates. Interest receipts in BE 2009-10 are estimated to decline as compared to 2008-09(P). As per the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) award, all Central loans contracted by States till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 were required to be rescheduled into fresh loans for 20 years carrying 7.5 per cent interest subject to the State Government enacting fiscal responsibility legislation.

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

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl.No	Item	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09 (P)	Shortfall (-) / Excess (+) 2008-09 (P-BE)	2009-10 BE	Growth of 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 (P)
1	Interest Receipts	19135	19036	20556	1421	19174	-6.7
2	Dividends and profits	43204	39736	38743	-4461	49750	28.4
3	NTR of UTs	815	749	780	-35	754	-3.4
4	Other non-tax revenues	32631	36682	36845	4214	70601	91.6
5	Total	95785	96203	96925	1140	140279	44.7

revenue from a modest beginning in 1994-95. It is expected to grow at 6.8 per cent in 2009-10 over 2008-09(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 high share of Service sector in GDP.

### Non-Tax Revenues (NTR)

3.1.6. Non-Tax revenues comprise interest receipts on loans by the Central Government, dividend and profits from public sector enterprises, transfer from the RBI, external grants and receipts on account of government services. Table 3.1.3 shows that there was a modest increase of Rs 1,421

Moreover, fresh loans were to be raised directly by State/UT's Govts. except loans under Externally Aided Projects. So far, 26 States have passed such legislation and debt of these States has been consolidated.

3.1.7. In contrast to the decline in share of interest receipts, the share of dividends and profits has been increasing since 2001. Payout of dividends by public sector companies, banks and transfers from RBI during 2008-09 was lower than the budget estimates by Rs 4,461 crore. Other non-tax revenues (arising mainly from receipts from economic services) exceeded the budget estimates by Rs. 4,214 crore. As a result, non-tax revenues have been higher than the

budget estimate by Rs. 1,140 crore during 2008-09 (P).

loans are a component of borrowings of the government. Contribution of gross external

### Non-Debt Capital Receipts (NDCR)

Sl.No	Item	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09(P)	Shortfall (-) /Excess (+) 2008-09 (P-BE)	2009-10 BE	Growth of 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 (P)
1	Recovery of Loans	4497	9698	6158	1661	4225	-31.4
2	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	10165	2567	546	-9619	1120	105.2
3	Total Non Debt Capital Receipts (NDCR)	14662	12265	6704	-7958	5345	-20.3
	NDCR as percent of Total expenditure	2.0	1.4	0.8		0.5	

3.1.8. Non-debt capital receipts comprise mainly of recovery of loans from State governments and disinvestment proceeds. Table 3.1.4 shows that non-debt capital receipts are short of the budget estimate by Rs. 7,958 crore in 2008-09. The decrease was primarily on account of substantial decline in the miscellaneous capital receipts as disinvestment proceeds could not be realized.

3.1.9. Proceeds from disinvestments are projected to be Rs.1, 120 crore in 2009-10 BE while recovery of loan has been projected to be Rs.4, 225 crore mostly from the State Governments.

#### External Aid:

3.1.10. External aid comprises grants and loans from external donor bodies routed through the Central Budget. External grants are a small part of non-tax receipts. External

aid (i.e. loans and grants) to the gross budgetary support to the Plan (Central Plan and Central Assistance to States/ UTs Plan) over the years has declined. Table 3.1.5 gives details of external assistance estimated for 2008-09 and 2009-10. Inflow of net external assistance during 2008-09 was Rs.13,809 crore comprising Rs. 21,022 crore of loans, Rs.2,794 crore of grants and repayment (principal) of Rs.10,007 crore. The net inflow of external assistance was higher than the budget estimate during 2008-09.

3.1.11. The gross inflow of external aid for 2009-10 is estimated to be Rs.29,216 crore comprising of loans of Rs.27,080 crore and grant of Rs.2,136 crore. Net inflow of external assistance is projected to increase by 31.7 per cent in 2009-10 over 2008-09 (P).

3.1.12. On the whole, the resources side of the Centre shows that during 2009-10



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

(Figures in Rs. Crore and Per cent)

Sl. No	Item	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09(P)	Shortfall (-) /Excess (+) 2008-09 (P-BE)	2009-10 BE	Growth of 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 (P)
1	Loans	19210	19578	21022	1812	27080	28.8
2	Grant	1795	2748	2794	999	2136	-23.5
3	Gross Ext. Assistance	21005	22326	23816	2811	29216	22.7
4	Repayment (Principal)	8221	9975	10007	1786	11034	10.3
5	Net Ext. Assistance*	12785	12351	13809	1024	18183	31.7
6	Gross Ext aid as percent of GBS	8.6	7.9	8.6		9.0	

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

**Table 3.1. 6: Central Government Expenditure during 2008-09 and 2009-10**

(Figures in Rs. crore and per cent)

Sl. No	Item	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09(P)	Shortfall (-) /Excess (+) 2008-09 (P-BE)	2009-10 BE	Growth of 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 (P)
1	Non-Plan Expenditure	507498	617996	606019	98521	695689	14.8
2	Plan Expenditure	243386	282957	275450	32064	325149	18.0
	percent Share of Plan expenditure in Total Expenditure of the Centre	32.4	31.4	31.2	-1.2	31.9	1.9
a	Budget Support for Central Plan	179954	204128	198352	183998	239840	20.9
	percent Share in Plan Exp	73.9	72.1	72.0	-1.9	73.8	2.4
b	Central Assistance for States &UTs	63432	78829	77098	13666	85309	10.7
	percent Share in Plan Exp	26.1	27.9	28.0	1.9	26.2	-6.3
3	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>750884</b>	<b>900953</b>	<b>881469</b>	<b>130585</b>	<b>1020838</b>	<b>15.8</b>

revenue receipts (net) is expected to increase by 12.8 per cent over the provisional estimate 2008-09.

### Budgeted Expenditure

3.1.13. Details of total expenditure are given in Table 3.1.6. Total expenditure of the Centre during 2008-09 at Rs.8,81,469 crore

was higher than the budget estimate by Rs.1,30,585 crore. The increase was largely on account of increase in the non-Plan expenditure. Plan expenditure was higher than the budget estimate for 2008-09 by Rs. 32,064 crore. In 2009-10, Plan expenditure is budgeted at Rs.3,25,149 crore. The share of Plan expenditure in the total expenditure

has increased from 31.2 per cent in 2008-09 (P) to 31.9 per cent in 2009-10 BE.

Commission recommendations led to increase in pensions outgo.

**Table 3.1.7: Non Plan Expenditure of the Centre**

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09 (P)	Shortfall (-) /Excess (+) 2008-09 (P-BE)	2009-10 BE	Growth of 2009-10 BE over 2008-09 (P)
<b>I</b>	<b>Non Plan Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>448352</b>	<b>561791</b>	<b>556521</b>	<b>108169</b>	<b>618834</b>	<b>11.2</b>
	<i>Of Which</i>						
1	Interest Payments	190807	192694	190485	-322	225511	18.4
2	Defence	57593	73600	72836	15243	86879	19.3
3	Subsidies	71431	129243	123640	52210	111276	-10.0
4	Grants to States & UTs	43294	38421	39592	-3702	48570	22.7
5	Pension	25085	32690	32529	7444	34980	7.5
<b>II</b>	<b>Non-Plan Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>59146</b>	<b>56206</b>	<b>49498</b>	<b>-9648</b>	<b>76855</b>	<b>55.3</b>
	<i>Of which</i>						
a	<i>Defence capital expenditure</i>	48007	41000	40789	-7218	54824	34.4
<b>III</b>	<b>Total Non-Plan Expenditure</b>	<b>507498</b>	<b>617997</b>	<b>606019</b>	<b>148018</b>	<b>695689</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Non-Plan expenditure for 2009-10 has been estimated to be Rs.6,95,689 crore, higher than 2008-09 (P) by Rs. 89,670 crore.

### Non-Plan expenditure:

3.1.14 Details of Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre for 2008-09 and Budget estimates for 2009-10 are given in Table 3.1.7. Within Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure, interest expenditure of the Government had been showing a declining trend in recent years on account of lower interest rates on Government borrowings. In 2008-09, interest payments have also (as per provisional estimates) turned out to be marginally lower than the corresponding budget estimate by Rs.322 crore. Grants to States were lower by Rs.3,702 crore. Outgo on subsidies and pension was higher by Rs. 52,210 crore and Rs. 7,444 crore, respectively as compared to budget estimates. Implementation of Sixth Pay

### Balance from Current Revenue and Balance from non-debt Capital Receipts:

3.1.15. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) reflects the surplus or shortfall in revenue receipts of the government in relation to Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (including defence capital expenditure). The balance from Non-Debt capital receipts is the difference between Non-Debt capital receipts and Non-Plan Capital Expenditure of the Centre. The two together determine budgetary resources (if any) available for financing Plan expenditure without taking recourse to additional debt.

3.1.17. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) is projected to be negative at Rs 61,297 crore in 2009-10 BE. This is based

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

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl.No	Item	2008-09 BE	2008- 09 RE	2008- 09(P)	Shortfall (-) /Excess (+) 2008-09 (P- BE)	2009-10 BE	Increase (+) / Decrease (-) of 2009- 10 BE over 2008-09 (P) ( percent)
1	Revenue Receipts	602935	562173	544651	-58284	614497	12.8
	<i>Ext grants</i>	1795	2748	2794	999	2136	-23.6
1a	Revenue Receipts less ext. grants	601140	559425	541857	-59283	612361	13.0
2	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure*	496359	602790	597310	100951	673658	12.8
<b>3</b>	<b>BCR (1a-2)</b>	<b>104781</b>	<b>-43365</b>	<b>-55453</b>	<b>-160234</b>	<b>-61297</b>	<b>10.5</b>
4	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	14662	12265	6704	-7958	5345	-20.3
5	Non-Plan Capital Expenditure**	11139	15206	8709	-2430	22031	153.0
<b>6</b>	<b>BCAP (4-5)</b>	<b>3523</b>	<b>-2941</b>	<b>-2005</b>	<b>-5528</b>	<b>-16686</b>	

\* Includes defence capital expenditure

\*\* Excludes defence capital expenditure

on revenue receipts of the Centre (net of the transfer to States) of Rs.6,14,497 crore and non-plan revenue expenditure (including defence capital expenditure) of Rs. 6,73,658 crore. The balance from non-debt capital receipts turned out to be negative in 2008-09 owing to larger decline in the non-debt capital receipts over non-plan capital expenditure. For the year 2009-10, the balance from non-debt capital receipts is estimated at Rs. (-) 16,686 crore. This is substantially lower than the non-debt capital receipts realized in 2008-09 (P) largely on

account of enhanced non-plan capital expenditure.

#### Financing of Budgetary Support for the Plan by the Centre:

3.1.18. 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

**Table 3.1.9: Scheme of Financing GBS for Annual Plan of the Centre 2008-09**  
(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Resources	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 BE
1	Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	104781	-43365	-55453	-61297
1a	External Grants	1795	2748	2794	2136
2	Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts	3523	-2941	-2005	-16686
3	Fiscal Deficit	133287	326515	330114	400996
4	<b>Gross Budget Support for Plan (1+1a+2+3)</b>	<b>243386</b>	<b>282957</b>	<b>275450</b>	<b>325149</b>
5	Assistance for State & UT's Plans	63432	78829	77098	85309
	Percent Share in Total GBS	26.1	27.9	28.0	26.2
6	<b>Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)</b>	<b>179954</b>	<b>204128</b>	<b>198352</b>	<b>239840</b>
	Percent Share in Total GBS	73.9	72.1	72.0	73.8

from Current Revenues [Rs. (-)55,453 crore], external grant [Rs.2,794 crore] and the Balance from non-debt Capital Receipts [Rs. (-) 2,005 crore], provisional accounts was Rs.(-) 54,664 crore during 2008-09. Hence, a fiscal deficit

Ministries and departments (including GBS for CPSEs) as per 2008-09 was higher than the budget estimates for the year by about Rs.24,174 crore (i.e., about 13 per cent of the BE 2008-09). The Internal and Extra-budgetary Resources (IEBR) of CPSEs in

**Table 3.1.10: Central Plan Outlay and Expenditure for 2008-089 and 2009-10**  
(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Item	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	2009-10 BE
1	Budget support ( Total)	179954	204128	239840
<b>2</b>	<b>Budget support for Plan schemes of Central Ministries / Deptts</b>	<b>160514</b>	<b>180575</b>	<b>211266</b>
3	Budget Support to CPSEs	19440	23553	28574
4	IEBR of CPSEs	195531	183950	208081
<b>5</b>	<b>Plan Outlay / Investment of CPSEs (3+4)</b>	<b>214971</b>	<b>207502</b>	<b>236555</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Central Plan Outlay (2+5)</b>	<b>375485</b>	<b>388077</b>	<b>447921</b>

of Rs.3,30,114 crore was required to provide Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.2,75,450 crore in 2008-09 (P) comprising the Centre's plan expenditure of Rs.1,98,352 crore and Central Assistance of Rs.77,098 crore to States and UTs for their Plans. Details of scheme of financing of GBS for 2008-09 along with corresponding estimates for 2009-10 are in Table 3.1.9.

#### **Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Centre (including Plan of CPSEs):**

3.1.19. The Plan outlay of the Centre comprises Budgetary support for the plan of Ministries and departments and the Internal and Extra-budgetary Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Central Ministries also extend budgetary support to some of the CPSEs out of the GBS allocated to them. Table 3.1.10 provides details of Central Plan outlay and expenditure for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

3.1.20. Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for financing the Annual Plan of the Central

2008-09 fell short of the budget estimate by Rs.11,581 crore (i.e., about 6 per cent of the budget estimates). Central Plan (including IEBR) Outlay was revised to Rs.3,88,077 crore in 2008-09.

3.1.21. Budget support for the Central Plan for 2009-10 is projected to be Rs.2,39,840 crore i.e., about 33 per cent higher as compared to BE 2008-09. Of this, Rs. 2,11,266 crore would go to fund Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of Central Ministries and departments and the balance Rs.28,574 crore is estimated to be the budget support for CPSEs.

#### **Plan outlay of CPSEs and their IEBR:**

3.1.22. The IEBR of CPSEs, which forms a major component in the financing of the Plan of CPSEs was lower by Rs.11,581 crore in 2008-09 RE. The component wise detail of financing of the Plan of CPSEs is given in Table 3.1.11.

3.1.23. The Plan of the Central Public Sector Enterprises for 2009-10 has been targeted at Rs.2,36,656 crore (Table 3.1.11). About 12 per cent of the outlay would be financed through budget support, about 42 per cent from internal resources and the balance 46 per cent from borrowings. The distribution of investment across CPSEs coming under different Central Ministries by source of finance is given in Table 3.1.11.

3.1.24. In order to identify 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, Steel, Shipping and Civil Aviation. The details are given in Table 3.1.12.

**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	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	Increase (+) / decrease (-) 2008-09 (RE – BE)	2009-10 BE	percent share of 2009-10 BE	Increase(+) / decrease(-) of 2009-10 (BE) over 2008-09 RE
<b>I.</b>	<b>Budget Support (i+ii)</b>	<b>19440</b>	<b>23553</b>	<b>4113</b>	<b>28574</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5021</b>
i.	Equity	16436	18898	2461	25547	10.8	6649
ii.	Loan	3003	4655	1652	3028	1.3	-1628
	<b>Total IEBR</b>	<b>195531</b>	<b>183950</b>	<b>-11581</b>	<b>208081</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>24132</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Internal Resources</b>	<b>111198</b>	<b>89975</b>	<b>-21222</b>	<b>98526</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>8551</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Borrowings (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>84333</b>	<b>93974</b>	<b>9641</b>	<b>109555</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>15581</b>
i.	Bonds /Debentures	41812	43846	2034	46525	19.7	2679
ii.	ECB/Suppliers' Credit	15903	12192	-3711	16441	6.9	4249
iii.	Others	26619	37937	11318	46589	19.7	8652
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Total Plan Outlay (I+II+III)</b>	<b>214971</b>	<b>207503</b>	<b>-7468</b>	<b>236656</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29153</b>

**Table 3.1.12: Plan outlay of Central Public Sector Enterprises by Key Sectors and Shortfall during 2008-09**

(Figures in Rs. crore and percent)

Sl.No.	Sector	2008-09 BE	2008-09 RE	Shortfall(-) / Excess (+)
1	Road Transport & Highways	11451	11051	-400
2	Communications & IT	21332	19497	-1834
3	Power	34760	30284	-4476
4	Shipping	6031	2650	-3381
5	Coal	6597	5316	-1281
6	Petroleum & Natural Gas	46540	57510	10970
7	Steel	9525	8073	-1451
8	Civil Aviation	9937	7420	-2517
9	Mines	1960	1773	-187
10	Railways	36726	35999	-727
11	Urban Development	4750	6579	1829
12	Other PSUs	25362	21350	-4012
	<b>Grand Total All CPSEs</b>	<b>214971</b>	<b>207503</b>	<b>-7468</b>

3.1.25. Overall, the projections for Central Plan outlay 2009-10 envisage a nominal increase of about 19 per cent over 2008-09 BE (Table 3.1.10). This would require concerted efforts at resource mobilization. The details of financing of CPSEs of Selected Central Ministries & Departments are given at Table-3.1.13.

### States' Plan :Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.1.27. The Annual Plan 2008-09 for all States and UTs with legislatures together was approved at Rs.3,05,413.68 crore. Aggregate Resource of the Approved Plan consists of Rs. 2,39,281.82 crore of States'

**Table 3.1.13: Plan Outlay and Financing of CPSEs under Selected Central Ministries and Departments for Annual Plan 2009-10 (BE)**

Sl.No	CPSEs	IR	Bonds/ Debentures	ECB	Others	Total IEBR	Budgetary Support		Total Budgetary Support	Plan Outlay
							Equity	Loans		
1	Communications & IT	9020	6909		128	16057		1	1	16058
2	Petroleum & Natural Gas	31502	1500	400	24074	57476			0	57476
3	Railways	15175	9170		600	24945	14600		14600	39545
4	Power	11803	18609	5727	7758	43896	50	185	235	44131
5	Coal	4154	720	500		5374			0	5374
6	Steel	13723				13723		8	8	13731
7	Mines	1448				1448			0	1448
8	Shipping	3030		1419	50	4499	2	2	4	4503
9	Road Transport & Highways		4000		1000	5000	8578	68	8646	13646
10	Civil Aviation	1938	2079	7894	64	11975	109		109	12084
11	Urban Development	-104	500		1828	2224	791	1378	2168	4393
12	Other PSEs	6838	3038	501	11087	21465	1416	1386	2802	24267
	<b>Total All CPSEs</b>	<b>98526</b>	<b>46525</b>	<b>16441</b>	<b>46589</b>	<b>208081</b>	<b>25547</b>	<b>3028</b>	<b>28574</b>	<b>236656</b>

3.1.26. In the case of CPSEs the step-up in investment envisaged in 2009-10 is 10 per cent (over the Budget Estimates for 2008-09) and 14 per cent (over RE 2008-09). This increase 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.

Own Resources (SOR) and Rs. 66,131.86 crore of Central Assistance. The revised estimate of Aggregate Resource amounts to Rs.3,00,634.61 crore which is lower by 1.56 per cent than the Approved Plan. Mobilization of resources and change in the structure of financing the Plan at the RE stage vis-à-vis the approved Plan can be observed from the Table 3.1.14.

**Table 3.1.14 : Annual Plan for States & UTs 2008-09: Aggregate Resources**

(Rs. Crore)

Resources	AP	RE	percent Realization
1. States' Own Resources (SOR)	239281.82 (78.35)	233556.45 (77.69)	97.61
2. Central Assistance (CA) -Grants	66131.86 (21.65)	67078.16 (22.31)	101.43
<b>3. Aggregate Resources</b>	<b>305413.68</b>	<b>300634.61</b>	98.44

**Note:** Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage shares in aggregate resources.

**States' Own Resources:**

3.1.28 The States' Own Resources (SOR) could be broadly classified into two broad groups of (a) Non-borrowed resources (including net Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR) and (b) Borrowed or debt-creating resources. Non-borrowed resources consist of Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), Plan grants recommended by the Finance Commission, un-specified Additional Resources Mobilization (ARM) committed during meetings between the Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers, contribution of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and net surplus of Local Bodies. The Borrowings of States to finance the Annual Plan comprise of Provident Funds, share of net Small Savings collections, open Market Borrowings, Negotiated Loans from Financial Institutions and Bonds/Debentures floated by the State Public Enterprises. Table 3.1.15 below summaries the composition of States' Own Resources for financing the Annual Plan 2008-09.

**Table 3.1.15 : Annual Plan 2008-09 for states & UTs : States' Own Resources**

(Rs. crore)

Resources	AP	RE
1. Non-Borrowed Own Resources	131730.33 (55.05)	119310.94 (51.08)
2. Borrowed Own Resources	107551.49 (44.95)	114245.51 (48.92)
<b>3. States' Own Resources (SOR) (1+2)</b>	<b>239281.82</b>	<b>233556.45</b>

*Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage shares in States' Own Resources*

**Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)**

3.1.29. 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 2008-09 has estimated the positive BCR at Rs. 88,263 crore, which has come down in the revised estimates to Rs. 63,025 crore. The State-wise BCR at **Annexure 3.1.3** shows improvement over approved plan for States at the aggregate level. However there is deterioration in BCR of most States. Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have shown improvement over 2008-09 AP.

**Contribution of Public Enterprises**

3.1.30. The contribution of state level Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the scheme of financing represents the internal and external resources of these Enterprises. State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC)s are major State level public enterprises. State level PSEs had been a drag on Plan resources of the States. There is significant improvement by 25.96 percent in the contribution of

PSEs from Rs.17,904 crore in the Approved Plan to Rs.22,551 crore in 2008-09 (RE). State-wise contributions of PSEs are given at Annexure 3.1.4.

### States' Own Borrowings:

3.1.31. States Own Borrowings have increased by 6.2 percent in absolute terms. The share of Borrowings in total States' Own Resources has increased from 45 percent to 49 percent. Loans against Small Savings have declined by 43 percent from Rs.27,418 crore estimated in the Approved Plan to Rs.15618 crore in RE. Open Market Borrowing shows significant increase from Rs. 45,868 crore in 2008-09 AP to Rs.83,853 crore in 2008-09 RE. This increase is due to lower share of Small Savings and Negotiated loans. Drawal on negotiated loans and debentures/bonds have declined in the latest estimates by Rs.798 crore.

### Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR):

3.1.32 Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (excluding deductions for repayment of loans) have decreased from Rs.11,263 crore estimated in the Approved Plan to Rs.6,435 crore in Revised Estimates.

### Central Assistance

3.1.33. The Union Budget for 2008-09 made an allocation of Rs. 63,431.50 crore as Central Assistance (grants) for States and UTs comprising Central Assistance of Rs.60,152.46 crore for States and Rs. 3279.04 crore for UTs. The Normal Central Assistance in 2008-09 (BE) including ACA for other projects for States is Rs.17,991.98 crore. The revised estimates for total Central Assistance was Rs.78,828.23 crore with Rs.75,307.76 crore for States and Rs.3520.47 crore for UTs (**Annexure-3.1.1**).

The Normal Central Assistance (grants) in 2008-09 (RE) was Rs. 16898.98 crore. The approved financing pattern for 2008-09 for the Annual Plan of States & UTs as per Scheme of Financing estimates NCA (grants) at Rs. 17,166 crore which, as per the latest estimate was Rs.17,089 crore.

3.1.34. The budget 2008-09 provision for Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (ACA for EAPs) for States was Rs. 4,550 crore, which was revised to Rs.11,241 crore subsequently.

### Review of Annual Plan 2009-10

3.1.35. Aggregate Resources for the Annual Plan 2009-10 for all States and UTs with legislatures together work out to Rs.3,46,623 crore consisting of Rs. 2,59,930 crore of States' Own Resources and Rs.86,993 crore of Central Assistance. A comparative picture of the composition of Aggregate Resources for Annual Plan 2009-10 vis-à-vis Annual Plan 2008-09 is at **Table 3.1.16** below. The share of States' Own Resources in Aggregate Resources has declined marginally between 2008-09 AP and 2009-10 Annual Plan. The increase in Central assistance during 2009-10 (AP) is also partly attributed to providing Advance Special Plan Assistance to some of the Special Category States. The Aggregate Resources indicate an increase of 13.5 percent.

**Table 3.1.16 : Annual Plan for States & UTs 2008-09 & 2009-10 : Aggregate Resources**

(Rs.crore)

Resources	2008-09(AP)	2009-10 (AP)	Percentage Increase
States' Own Resources (SOR)	239281.82 (78.35)	259930.32 (74.99)	<b>8.6</b>
2. Central Assistance (CA)	66131.86 (21.65)	86692.58 (25.01)	<b>31.1</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>305413.68</b>	<b>346622.90</b>	<b>13.49</b>



<b>Aggregate Resources (1+2)</b>			
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*Note: Figures in italics indicate percentage shares in Aggregate Resources*

### States' Own Resources

3.1.36. The share of non-borrowed resources in States' Own Resources (SOR) has increased in 2009-10 AP (66 percent) as against in 2008-09 AP (45 percent) while there is a consequent decline in the share of borrowed resources.

**Table 3.1.17 : Annual Plan 2008-09 & 2009-10 : States' Own Resources**

(Rs. crore)

Resources	2008-09 (AP)	2009-10 (AP)
1. Non-Borrowed Own Resources	131730.33 <i>(55.05)</i>	89241.83 <i>(34.33)</i>
2. Borrowed Own Resources	107551.49 <i>(44.95)</i>	170688.49 <i>(65.67)</i>
<b>3. States' Own Resources (SOR) (1+2)</b>	239281.82	259930.36

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

3.1.37. The Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) for States and UTs shows significant deterioration in Annual Plan 2009-10 over Annual Plan 2008-09 (from Rs. 88,263 crore in 2008-09 (AP) to Rs. 25,850 crore in 2009-10(AP). The decline in BCR is attributable to higher non-Plan expenditure including providing for implementation of 6<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission recommendations by the States and lower growth in share in Central taxes.

3.1.38. The estimated contribution of PSEs for Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs.28,612 crore, maintaining the positive contribution of

Rs.22,551 crore in 2008-09(RE). The fact that several States have taken up serious steps for reform, privatization or winding up of public enterprises is a move in the positive direction. Power sector reform has progressed in many States.

3.1.39. Borrowings of States estimated in the Annual Plan for 2009-10 have increased over the Approved Plan for 2008-09. Due to lower inflow from Small Savings estimated at Rs.17,151 crore in 2009-10 (AP), the share of Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans have also increased in 2009-10(AP) compared to 2008-09(AP).

### Central Assistance

3.1.40. 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), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas yojana( RKVY) are included under Central Assistance for State Plans. Absorption of these funds depends upon achievement of reform milestones by State Governments in these sectors. During 2009-10 (AP), due to financial stress for the States, Advance Special Plan Assistance has been provided to some Special Category States, which would be adjusted against releases in the subsequent years.

3.1.41. Total Central Assistance (grants) for Plan of States and UTs as per the Union Budget 2009-10 is placed at Rs.85,309 crore comprising Rs.80,067 crore for State Plans

**Table 3.2.1 : Budget Estimates (BE) for 2008-09 and BE proposed for 2009-10 for flagship programmes & Bharat Nirman Programmes**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2008-09	BE 2009-10	% Increase over BE 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	13100.00	13100.00	0.00
2	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	8000.00	8000.00	0.00
3	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)	16000.00	39100.00	144.38
4	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	12050.00	14127.00	17.24
5	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	1200.00	1200.00	0.00
6	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	6300.00	6705.00	6.43
7	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	6866.00	12887.00	87.69
	<b>Bharat Nirman</b>			
8	Rural Roads (PMGSY)	7530.00	12000.00	59.36
9	Rural Telecom Connectivity (USO Fund)	--	--	--
10	Rural Housing (IAY)	5400.00	8800.00	62.96
11	Rural Drinking Water (ARWSP)	7300.00	8000.00	9.59
12	Rural Electrification (RGGVY)	5500.00	7000.00	27.27
13	Irrigation (AIBP)	5500.00	9700.00	75.00

Source: Budget Document-2009-10

and Rs.5,242 crore for UT Plans. During 2009-10 (BE), the total Normal Central Assistance provided is Rs. 20,661.61 crores comprising Normal Central Assistance of Rs. 19,110.61 crore and ACA for other projects of Rs. 1,550 crores.

### Strategy and Policy Initiatives

3.1.42. The consolidated position indicates that even though the aggregate resources are higher, in 2009-10 AP compared to 2008-09 AP, States' non borrowed resources

shows significant decline by 32 percent while borrowings have increased by 59 percent. Consequently State's non-borrowed resources to State's own resources have declined from 55 percent in 2008-09 AP to 34 percent in 2009-10 AP. Central Assistance has also gone up significantly. The aggregate BCR for all States have declined in 2009-10(AP) compared to 2008-09 (RE). This situation can be mainly attributed to measures taken following global economic slowdown as well as additional outgo for Pay Commission

revision of State Government employees & pension. However, there is now an urgent need for States to return to the path of fiscal consolidation by identifying new areas for augmenting state's own revenue and reducing non Plan revenue expenditure.

### 3.2 Public Sector Outlays-2009-10

3.2.1 Annual Plan 2009-10 while allocating resources has stressed on potential inclusiveness in sectors like Agriculture, Education, Health, Rural Development, Women & Child Development, SC/ST/Minorities, Urban Development, Infrastructure (Irrigation, Road and Power), Science & Technology.

#### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

3.2.2. Revised estimate for the Central Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs. 3,88, 077.90 crore, an increase of 3.35 per cent over the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 3,75,485.04 crore. The RE for Annual Plan 2008-09 for Centre, States/UTs, by heads of development, is summarized in Table - 3.2.3

3.2.3. The allocation proposed for the ongoing flagship programmes and Bharat Nirman Programmes for the Annual Plan 2009-10 in comparison to 2008-09 BE is given in Table 3.2.1. Details on the Bharat Nirman and Flagship Programmes are at Chapter No.24.

#### Plan Allocation 2009-10 to Major Sectors

3.2.4. The Eleventh Plan places high priority to redress the weaknesses in the agricultural sector. Quite appropriately in 2009-10 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation witnessed in the allocation an increase of 4.35 percent over 2008-09 BE. Adequate provision for the programmes like

National Horticulture Mission (Rs. 1,100 crore), Micro Irrigation (Rs. 430 crore), Support to Agriculture Extension (Rs. 281 crore), Rainfed Area Development programme (Rs. 138 crore) and Macro management of Agriculture (Rs. 950 crore) have been made. Similarly, the plan outlay of Department of Agricultural Research & Education has been pegged at Rs. 1,760 crore to reorient/reengineer agriculture technology, suitably address location specific technical requirements, KVK linkages with field dissemination programmes, and bridge knowledge deficit at the grass root level. The outlay for the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has been raised from 1,000 crore in 2008-09 to to Rs. 1,100 crore for increasing per capita availability of milk, egg, meat and fish and for intensifying R& D efforts aiming at breed improvement and disease control.

3.2.5. Education is the greatest equalizer as it enables the masses to participate in the growth process. The Department of School Education & Literacy has been allocated Rs.26,800 crore primarily to meet the requirements of Flagship programmes viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM). Besides, the focus is 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 Eleventh 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 along with a special focus on pre-service and in-service teachers training. The demand for Secondary education will also expand significantly as SSA reaches its goal of universal and

complete elementary education. Accordingly, Rs. 13,100 crore (including Rs. 1,166.08 crore for North-Eastern Region) has been allocated for SSA. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme, has emerged as the world's largest school programme for children of primary and upper primary stage. The programme covers children up to upper Primary level (from class I to VIII) in all areas across the Country from 2008-09. As a result, an outlay for MDM scheme has been provided at Rs. 8,000 crore, which is inclusive of Rs.800 crore for North Eastern Region and Sikkim for the year 2009-10.

3.2.6. The Knowledge Services sector has emerged as a major growth engine in our economy. However, the skill constraints limit our ability to gain and maintain competitive advantage in this area. Hence, the Eleventh Plan has stressed upon the need to revamp our existing educational system focusing on "expansion, inclusion and excellence". Accordingly, Rs. 36,400 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Human Resource Development and 9,600 crore for Department of Higher Education for the year 2009-10.

3.2.7. The Eleventh Plan focusses 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 increased from 16,534 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 19,534 crore in 2009-10. this includes provision of Rs. 14,127 crore for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM is expected to address the gaps in the provision of effective health care to rural population with special

focus on 18 states. 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.

3.2.8. Safe drinking water is essential to reduce the incidence of disease and for arising problems of malnutrition. Successful health interventions require effective drive to ensure sanitation at each household. The plan outlay for the Department of Drinking Water Supply has been raised by 8.24 per cent to Rs. 9,200 crore : Rs. 8,000 crore for Rural Drinking Water and Rs.1,200 crore for Total Sanitation Campaign respectively for the year 2009-10.

3.2.9. The plan allocation for Ministry of Women & Child Development has been kept at Rs. 7,350 crore in 2009-10, with a view to making adequate provision for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The ICDS aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of young children especially the girl child in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. Accordingly, Rs. 6,705 crore has been allocated to ICDS.

3.2.10. The total plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development has been enhanced from Rs. 38,500 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 69,170 crore in 2009-10. The increased plan allocation is meant to make adequate provision for flagship schemes / programmes viz. Self Employment, Wage Employment, Rural Housing and Rural Connectivity. The central plan outlay for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is Rs. 39,100 crore for 2009-10. To promote socio-economic development in rural areas and to ensure connectivity, an allocation of Rs. 12,000 crore has been provided to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2009-10 which is

59.36 per cent higher than that of 2008-09. Recognizing the importance given in the National Common Minimum Programme, the gross budgetary support to Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been enhanced by 62.96% to Rs. 8,800 crore in 2009-10. Rs. 2,350 crore (including Rs. 236 crore for North-Eastern Region and Sikkim) has been allocated for Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the year 2009-10.

3.2.11. The Eleventh 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 the society. Accordingly, the outlay for the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Minority Affairs has been pegged at Rs. 2,500 crore, Rs. 805 crore and Rs. 1,740 crore, respectively.

3.2.12. Development of renewable sources of energy can help in tackling the scarcity of electricity and energy supply. Hence, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources has been provided Rs. 1,347 crore, which is inclusive of an Internal and External Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 726.78 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 Department of Road Transport & Highways and Ministry of Civil Aviation have been allocated Rs. 20,450 crore and Rs. 12,165 crore respectively in 2009-10.

3.2.13. The Ministry of Urban Development has been allocated Rs. 5,284 crore inclusive of an IEBR amount of Rs. 2,224.15 crore.

The plan allocation for the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is Rs. 7,580 crore mainly for making adequate provision for Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana. The scheme has assumed importance in view of the need for accelerated employment generation in urban areas. An Allocation under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been stepped up by 87.69 per cent to Rs.12,887 crore in B.E. 2009-10 over B.E. 2008-09. Allocation for housing and provision of basic amenities to urban poor has been kept at Rs.3,973 crore in B.E. 2009-10. This allocation includes a new scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

3.2.14. Research and Development has a multiplier impact on the country's knowledge economy. Accordingly, Science & Technology and Information Technology sectors have been given a major step up in the budgetary allocation in the Annual Plan 2009-10 (table-3.2.2). Similarly, Department of Atomic Energy, Biotechnology, Space, Scientific and Industrial Research and Ministry of Earth Sciences received hikes in their plan allocation for 2009-10 over 2008-09.

**Table-3.2.2-Plan Allocation to select Ministries/Departments 2009-10**

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry /Department	Total Outlay 2008-09	Total Outlay 2009-10	% increase
Department of Atomic Energy	5920.00	6276.90	6.03
Department of Science and Technology	1530.00	1775.00	16.01
Department of Biotechnology	900.00	1000.00	11.11
Department of Space	3600.00	4100.00	13.89

Ministry /Department	Total Outlay 2008-09	Total Outlay 2009-10	% increase
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1200.00	1350.00	12.50
Ministry of Earth Sciences	750.00	900.00	20.00
Department of Information Technology	1952.14	2802.14	43.54

Source: Budget Document-2009-10

3.2.15. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has brought out a national strategy for manufacturing. A High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM) has been set up under Honorable Prime Minister for implementing various measures devised by NMCC. The HLCM has identified sectors such as Textiles, Leather and foot wear, Food processing, and IT hardware and Electronic for priority attention. Accordingly, the outlay for Ministry of Textiles, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been increased to Rs. 4,500 crore, Rs. 1000 crore and Rs. 340 crore, respectively. The budgetary allocation for Department of Consumer Affairs is kept at Rs. 209 crore primarily for strengthening measures for increasing consumer awareness and for ensuring consumer protection. Department of Commerce has been provided Rs. 1,560 crore with a view to provide support to “Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Export (ASIDE)” and to strengthening Plantation sector.

3.2.16. Plan outlay of Ministry of Home Affairs has been enhanced by 50 per cent to Rs. 1,200 crore in 2009-10 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 allocated Rs. 260 crore. The plan outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs has been raised to Rs. 629 crore. 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 allocation for Ministry of Tourism has been kept at Rs. 1,000 crore.

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

3.2.17. GBS for State/UT Plan has been fixed at Rs.85309.00 crore which includes Rs.80,066.71 crore for State Plans and Rs.5,242.29 crore for UT Plans. Normal Central Assistance (NCA) has witnessed an increase of 6.22 per cent from Rs.17991.98 crore in 2008-09 (BE) to Rs.19110.61 crore in 2009-10 (BE).

3.2.18. Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) has a plan outlay of Rs.5,800 crore (Rs.4,670 crore as the District Component and Rs.1,130 crore as State Component) for carrying out Special Plans for Bihar and Kalahaadi, Bolangir, Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa.

3.2.19. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been allocated a plan outlay of Rs.12,887.00 crore with State component of Rs.11,618.62 crore. JNNURM is expected to induce much needed reforms in Urban Local Bodies and also rapid development of the 63 identified Mission Cities.

**Table-3.2.3: Plan Outlays during 2008-09 and 2009-10**

(in crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2008-09	2009-10	% of increase
1	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	1760	1760	0.00
2	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	6900	7200	4.34
3	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	1000	1100	10.00
4	Ministry of Human Resource Development	34,400	36,400	5.81
a	Department of School Education & literacy	26,800	26,800	0.00
b	Department of Higher Education	7600	9,600	26.31
5	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	16,534	19534	18.44
a	Department of Health and Family Welfare	15580	18380	17.97
b	Department of AYUSH	534	734	37.45
c	Department of Health Research	420	420	0.00
6	Department of Drinking Water Supply	8500	9200	8.24
7	Ministry of Women & Child Development	7200	7,350	2.08
8	Department of Rural Development	38500	69,170	79.66
9	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2400	2500	4.17
10	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	805	805	0.00
11	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1000	1740	74.00
12	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources	1267	1347	6.30
13	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	17550	20450	16.52
14	Ministry of Civil Aviation	10031	12165	21.27
15	Ministry of Tourism	1000	1000	0.00
16	Ministry of Urban Development	5478	5284	-3.54
17	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	8620	7580	12.06
18	Ministry of Textiles	2500	4500	80.00
19	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	600	1000	66.67
20	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	290	340	17.24
21	Department of Consumer Affairs	209	209	0.00
22	Department of Commerce	1560	1560	0.00
23	Ministry of Home Affairs	800	1200	50.00
24	Ministry of Law & Justice	260	260	0.00
25	Ministry of External Affairs	579	629	8.63

Source: Budget Document-2009-10

## Annex 3.1.1

## CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

*(in crores of rupees)*

		Budget 2008-2009	Revised 2008-2009	Budget 2009-2010
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Assistance for State Plans</b>	<b>60152.46</b>	<b>75307.76</b>	<b>80066.71</b>
1	Normal Central Assistance	17991.98	16898.98	19110.61
2	Special Plan Assistance	4602.00	4602.00	4602.00
3	Special Central Assistance, of which	2847.00	2783.50	3431.50
	(a) Hill Areas	272.00	272.00	272.00
	(b) Tribal Sub Plan	900.00	860.50	900.50
	(c) Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1)	416.00	392.00	1000.00
	(d) Border Areas	635.00	635.00	635.00
	(e) North Eastern Council	624.00	624.00	624.00
4	Control of Shifting Cultivation	40.00	40.00	40.00
5	MPs Local Area Development Scheme	1580.00	1580.00	1580.00
6	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	4550.00	11241.00	7500.00
7	Assistance from Central Pool of Resources for NE & Sikkim	650.00	650.00	700.00
8	Bodoland Territorial Council	100.00	100.00	50.00
9	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Other Water Resources Programmes	5550.00	7850.00	9700.00
10	Roads & Bridges	1605.82	2105.82	1988.55
11	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)	800.00	202.97	350.00
12	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (including Annapurna)	3442.24	4442.24	5109.24
13	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)	162.77	162.77	162.77
14	National E-Governance Action Plan (NEGAP)	469.37	469.37	469.37
15	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), of which	5800.00	5020.00	5800.00
	(a) State Component	1130.00	1130.00	1130.00
	(b) District Component	4670.00	3890.00	4670.00
16	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), of which	6247.98	10447.98	11618.62
	(a) Sub Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (SM-UIG)	3100.37	4400.37	5117.26
	(b) Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	879.69	3279.69	3073.56
	(c) Sub Mission on Basic Services			



		<b>Budget 2008-2009</b>	<b>Revised 2008-2009</b>	<b>Budget 2009-2010</b>
	to Urban Poor (SM-BSUP)	1656.54	1656.54	2168.94
	(d) Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP)	611.38	1111.38	1108.86
	(e) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)			150.00
17	Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drain Project (BRIMSTOWA), Mumbai	100.00	100.00	500.00
18	Commonwealth Youth Games, Pune.	..	60.00	
19	ACA for desalination Plant at Chennai	..	..	300.00
20	Long Term reconstruction of assets damaged during 2005-06 floods	..	1198.50	..
21	Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)	460.00	1183.00	336.98
22	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)	3153.30	2876.63	4067.07
23	Additional Central Assistance for Other Projects		1293.00	1550.00
24	ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule -V Areas and Naxal - affected Areas	..	..	500.00
25	ACA for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover	..	..	500.00
26	ACA for Infrastructure Support for Opening Bank branches in Unbanked Blocks	..	..	100.00
<b>B.</b>	<b>Central Assistance for UT Plans</b>	<b>3279.04</b>	<b>3520.47</b>	<b>5242.29</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>63431.50</b>	<b>78828.23</b>	<b>85309.00</b>

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## Annex 3.1.3

## Balance From Current Revenues (BCR): 2008-09( AP/ LE/RE) &amp; 2009-10 (AP)

(Rs.crore)

States	2008-09		2009-10
	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>I. Special Category States(SCS)</b>			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-19.46	-71.25	-806.85
2. Assam	377.32	-516.85	-6638.92
3. Himachal Pradesh	-1304.44	-975.10	-1057.72
4. Jammu & Kashmir	-2017.05	-2417.97	-4476.09
5. Manipur	-148.18	-159.80	-425.07
6. Meghalaya	-0.79	-7.35	-677.99
7. Mizoram	-149.31	-245.45	-343.57
8. Nagaland	-215.95	-200.62	-328.57
9. Sikkim	8.16	44.50	-528.93
10. Tripura	-10.99	-1077.75	-683.58
11. Uttarakhand	65.64	381.05	-1166.78
<b>Total SCS</b>	<b>-3415.05</b>	<b>-5246.59</b>	<b>-17134.07</b>
<b>II. Non-Special Category States(NSCS)</b>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	16650.62	14159.07	13040.01
2. Bihar	5684.00	5696.95	2839.82
3. Chhatisgarh	5167.53	4320.59	4161.28
4. Goa	534.08	528.76	1020.95
5. Gujarat	5791.12	1830.20	6323.33
6. Haryana	3940.78	2496.52	1114.34
7. Jharkhand	4093.19	3874.19	2984.76
8. Karnataka	10622.53	8081.77	9856.90
9. Kerala	-2118.56	-2726.30	-1793.33
10. Madhya Pradesh	6552.90	6643.66	5252.99
11. Maharashtra	7403.77	7550.00	6051.83
12. Orissa	1518.49	1143.75	-2048.86
13. Punjab	-2863.26	-3969.31	-6067.15
14. Rajasthan	1941.39	629.45	-1952.65
15. Tamil Nadu	2947.32	4904.50	-838.86
16. Uttar Pradesh	18746.08	14064.09	1437.64
17. West Bengal	-4002.81	-7977.53	-6169.26
<b>Total NSCS</b>	<b>82609.17</b>	<b>61250.36</b>	<b>35213.74</b>
<b>Total ALL STATES</b>	<b>79194.12</b>	<b>56003.77</b>	<b>18079.67</b>
<b>III. UT's with Legislatures</b>			
1. NCT Delhi	9069.07	7021.72	7201.78
2. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	568.24
<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>9069.07</b>	<b>7021.72</b>	<b>7770.02</b>
<b>ALL STATES &amp; UTS</b>	<b>88263.19</b>	<b>63025.49</b>	<b>25849.69</b>

## Annex 3.1.4

## Contribution of PSEs for Annual Plan 2008-09(AP/LE/RE) &amp; 2009-10(AP)

(Rs. Crore)

States	2008-09		2009-10
	AP	LE/RE	AP
<b>I. Special Category States(SCS)</b>			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Assam	-103.75	91.94	92.42
3. Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Meghalaya	100.00	140.00	0.00
7. Mizoram	-1.17	-1.17	-0.61
8. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Uttarakhand	424.97	424.97	996.66
<b>Total SCS</b>	<b>420.05</b>	<b>655.74</b>	<b>1088.47</b>
<b>II. Non-Special Category States(NSCS)</b>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Chhatisgarh	105.72	37.92	196.10
4. Goa	106.16	106.16	106.16
5. Gujarat	3265.00	6612.00	1500.00
6. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Karnataka	3654.85	3623.73	6604.05
9. Kerala	758.00	758.00	950.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Orissa	518.12	518.12	2026.56
13. Punjab	1666.92	3025.00	4593.00
14. Rajasthan	5232.85	5565.77	6606.50
15. Tamil Nadu	905.62	667.43	359.00
16. Uttar Pradesh	263.85	263.85	4582.16
17. West Bengal	1006.66	717.30	0.00
<b>Total NSCS</b>	<b>17483.75</b>	<b>21895.28</b>	<b>27523.53</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL STATES</b>	<b>17903.80</b>	<b>22551.02</b>	<b>28612.00</b>
<b>III. UT's with Legislatures</b>			
1. NCT Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>ALL STATES &amp; UTS</b>	<b>17903.80</b>	<b>22551.02</b>	<b>28612.00</b>

## Annexure-3.2.1

## Actual Expenditure of Centre, States &amp; Uts for Annual Plan 2007-08

S.No.	Head of Development	Centre	States/Uts	Rs.in crores
				Annual Plan 2007-08
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8865.00	9905.46	18770.46
II	Rural Development	19897.00	14827.64	34724.64
III	Special Area Programmes	0.00	6700.08	6700.08
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	481.00	37759.86	38240.86
V	Energy	6202.00	26816.65	33018.65
	a. Power	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Petroleum	N.A	N.A	N.A
	c. Coal & Lignite	N.A	N.A	N.A
	d. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	N.A	N.A	N.A
VI	Industry & Minerals	6621.00	4367.59	10988.59
	a. Village & Small Scale Inds.	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Other Industries	N.A	N.A	N.A
VII	Transport	28794.00	31526.72	60320.72
	a. Railways	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Others	N.A	N.A	N.A
VIII	Communications	794.00	0.00	794.00
IX	Science, Technology & Environment	7322.00	2695.34	10017.34
X	General Economic Services	3186.00	6651.68	9837.68
XI	Social Services	60394.00	72666.18	133060.18
	a. Education	N.A	N.A	N.A
	b. Medical & Public Health	N.A	N.A	N.A
	c. Family Welfare	N.A	N.A	N.A
	d. Housing	N.A	N.A	N.A
	e. Urban Development	N.A	N.A	N.A
	f. Other Social Services	N.A	N.A	N.A
XII	General Services	912.00	3870.19	4782.19
XIII	<b>Total (I to XII)</b>	<b>143468.00</b>	<b>217787.39</b>	<b>361255.39</b>
Note:	N.A. Not Available			
NA	Sub head actuals are not available			

## Annexure-3.2.2

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

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

**Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2008-09 for Centre, States  
& Union Territories**

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Total Outlay		Total Centre, States & UTs
		Centre	States & Uts	
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	9969.33	13435.72	23405.05
2	Rural Development	40964.7	20369.95	61334.65
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	367.44	42928.48	43295.92
4	Energy	98877.23	33717.61	132594.84
5	Industry & Minerals	27193.13	5024.03	32217.16
6	Transport	78268.6	36505.23	114773.83
7	Communications	20236.68	0.00	20236.68
8	Science, Technology & Environment	8546.88	3542.27	12089.15
9	General Economic Services	5277.04	8001.15	13278.19
10	Social Services	97610.86	111994.00	209604.86
11	General Services	766.01	4781.05	5547.06
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	8152.05	8152.05
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>388077.90</b>	<b>288451.54</b>	<b>676529.44</b>

\* includes provision for rural housing but excludes provision for rural roads

\*\* includes provision for rural roads

\*\*\* excludes provision for rural housing

# Total Outlay Centre includes IEBR

## Annexure 3.2.5

**Budget Estimates of Central Ministries / Departments for the Annual Plan (2009-10)**  
**Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources**

S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/ Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>10060.00</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>10060.00</b>
A	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	7200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7200.00
B	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	1760.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1760.00
C	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00
<b>II.</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY</b>	<b>4150.00</b>	<b>1248.90</b>	<b>838.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>878.00</b>	<b>2126.90</b>	<b>6276.90</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>	<b>595.00</b>	<b>2069.56</b>	<b>838.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2069.56</b>	<b>2664.56</b>
A	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	239.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	239.75
B	Department of Fertilizers	200.00	2069.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2069.56	2269.56
C	Department of pharmaceuticals	155.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	155.25
<b>IV.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>1937.82</b>	<b>2079.03</b>	<b>7893.91</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>10036.94</b>	<b>11974.76</b>	<b>12164.76</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COAL</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>4154.03</b>	<b>720.38</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1220.38</b>	<b>5374.41</b>	<b>5674.41</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY</b>	<b>2560.00</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>2560.00</b>
A	Department of Commerce	1560.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1560.00
B	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
<b>VII.</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>3581.00</b>	<b>9020.11</b>	<b>6909.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>128.05</b>	<b>7037.05</b>	<b>16057.16</b>	<b>19638.16</b>
A	Department of Posts	620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	620.00
B	Department of Telecommunications	431.00	8876.02	6909.00	0.00	0.00	6909.00	15785.02	16216.02
C	Department of Information Technology	2530.00	144.09	0.00	0.00	128.05	128.05	272.14	2802.14







S. No.	Ministries / Departments	Gross Budget Support	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECBs/ Supplier Credits	Others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	Total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XXV II.	MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS	1740.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1740.00
XXV III.	MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	620.00	64.60	0.00	260.00	402.18	662.18	726.78	1346.78
XXI X.	MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00
XXX .	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS	238.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.00
XXX I.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	25.00	31501.89	1500.00	400.00	24073.85	25973.85	57475.74	57500.74
XXX II.	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	452.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	452.00
XXX III.	MINISTRY OF POWER	9230.00	11802.64	18608.99	5727.10	7757.54	32093.63	43896.27	53126.27
XXX IV.	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	74270.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	80770.00
A	Department of Rural Development	62670.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	69170.00
B	Department of Land Resources	2400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2400.00
C	Department of Drinking Water Supply	9200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9200.00
XXX V.	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	4125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4125.00
A	Department of Science and Technology	1775.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1775.00
B	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1350.00
C	Department of Biotechnology	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
XXX VI.	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD	600.00	3029.90	0.00	1418.81	50.00	1468.81	4498.71	5098.71
XXX VII.	MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS	15450.00	0.00	4000.00	0.00	1000.00	5000.00	5000.00	20450.00

S. No.	Ministries / Departrments	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
XXXVIII.	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00
XXXIX.	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	4100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4100.00
XL.	MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	229.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.00
XLI.	MINISTRY OF STEEL	34.00	13722.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13722.66	13756.66
XLII.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	4500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00
XLII I.	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
XLI V.	MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	805.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	805.00
XLV .	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	3060.00	(-)104.04	500.00	0.00	1828.19	2328.19	2224.15	5284.15
XLV I.	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
XLV II.	MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	7350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7350.00
XLV III.	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS	2669.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2669.00
XLI X	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	14600.00	15175.00	9170.00	0.00	600.00	9770.00	24945.00	39545.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>239840.00</b>	<b>98526.28</b>	<b>46525.40</b>	<b>16440.82</b>	<b>46588.81</b>	<b>109555.03</b>	<b>208081.31</b>	<b>447921.31</b>

## Annexure 3.2.6

**Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2009-10 for  
Centre, States & UTs**

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Total Outlay Centre	States & UTs Outlay	Total Centre, States & UTs
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10628.81	15661.9	26290.71
2	Rural Development	43850.70	19776.53	63627.23
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	439.00	41742.95	42181.95
4	Energy	115573.65	35492	151065.65
5	Industry & Minerals	35740.33	9482.05	45222.38
6	Transport	94305.76	35440.2	129745.96
7	Communications	16730.92	0	16730.92
8	Science, Technology & Environment	11207.17	3794.5	15001.67
9	General Economic Services	6270.33	9205.44	15475.77
10	Social Services	111774.31	119209.4	230983.71
11	General Services	1400.33	7422.64	8822.97
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	7501.11	7501.11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>447921.31</b>	<b>304728.72</b>	<b>752650.03</b>

\* Total Outlay Centre includes IEBR

## CHAPTER 4

### EMPLOYMENT PERSPECTIVE & LABOUR POLICY

4.1 The Eleventh Plan viewed the generation of productive and gainful employment under the decent working conditions on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force for achieving inclusive growth. A successful transition to inclusive growth requires migration of surplus labour currently existing in agriculture into higher wage non-agriculture employment.

4.2 Inclusive growth can be judged by the ability to generate an adequate number of productive employment opportunities particularly for those who are excluded and marginalized in the labour market. It is also essential that in this growth process employment would be available not only for new entrants to the labour force but also in the non agricultural sector for workers leaving agriculture.

4.3 The Eleventh plan (2007-12) has envisaged generation of 58 million work opportunities as against the aggregate employment generation of 47 million work opportunities during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05.

#### Effects of Downturn

4.4. The Labour Bureau has released a quarterly report on the Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India during July-September 2009. This is the fourth in a series of quarterly reports on the Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India. The main features of the report are as follows:

- The survey has covered 2,873 Units in 21 Centres spread across 11 States/UTs.
- Eight sectors viz. Textiles, Metals, Leather, Automobiles, and Gems &

Jewellery, Transport, IT / BPO and Handloom / Powerloom are covered.

- The employment for all units taken together has increased by 4.97 lakhs during September, 2009 over June, 2009.
- All the Seven sectors except the Leather sector have registered an increase in employment during the quarter September, 2009 over June, 2009.
- 4.5 The changes in the employment observed through various quarterly surveys are given in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly survey results (in lakh)**

S. No.	Industry/Group	Changes in employment during		
		March, 09 over Dec, 08	June, 09 over March, 09	Sept., 09 over June 09
1	Textiles incl. Apparels	2.08	-1.54	3.18
2	Leather	-0.33	0.07	-0.08
3	Metals	-0.29	-0.01	0.65
4	Automobiles	0.02	0.23	0.24
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.33	-0.20	0.58
6	Transport	-0.04	-0.01	0.00
7	IT/BPO	0.92	-0.34	0.26
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.07	0.49	0.15
	Overall	2.76	-1.31	4.97

Source: Report on Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India (July- September 2009)

#### 4.6 Outcomes in Annual Plan 2008-09:

- Vocational guidance and career counseling service were provided to

- 4384 SC/ST job seekers at Coaching cum Guidance Centre (CGCs).
- ii) Facilities of typing and short hand were provided to 3653 SC/ST candidates at CGCs.
  - iii) Six month computer training programmes imparted to 800 SC/ST candidates.
  - iv) Under up gradation of training institutes, 17060 personnel were trained under long term and short term courses.
  - v) Under diversification and expansion of foreman training institute, 1762 short term and long term courses conducted.
  - vi) Under National Child Labour Project (NCLP), 5 lakhs children were enrolled.
  - vii) Under Grant-in-Aid scheme for financial assistance to organizations, 28 VOs/NGOs were provided grant to the tune of Rs. 13.55 lakhs.
  - viii) Under the scheme of up gradation of 1396 Government ITIs, 300 ITIs upgraded in the year.
  - ix) Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), 40 lakhs Smart Cards were issued.

#### 4.7 Policy Issues and New Initiatives in the Annual Plan 2009-10:

**i) Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Plan:** The MTA of the Eleventh Plan of Labour & Employment Sector is scheduled to be conducted in the year 2009-10. The Consultative Group has been constituted with the sub-groups focusing on the following:

- i) Sub-Group on Skill Development,
- ii) Sub-Group on Child Labour and Bonded Labour,
- iii) Sub-Group on issues relating to Women Labour, Occupational Safety & Health, Mines Safety etc.,

- iv) Sub-Group on Inclusion issues in Labour & Employment.

The performance of Labour & Employment sector will be reviewed and necessary steps will be taken for mid-course corrections, wherever necessary.

**ii) Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008:** Safeguarding the interest of unorganized workers has been a major concern for the Government and the enactment of the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 is a landmark in this direction. National Social Security Board to recommend the formulation of social security schemes for unorganized workers/categories of unorganized workers is proposed to be constituted in the year 2009-10.

**iii) Amendment of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972:** The Government of India proposes to raise the ceiling limit for gratuity from Rs. 3.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs for employees covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in the year 2009-10.

**iv) Amendment to Plantation Labour Act, 1951:** The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 regulates conditions of employment including working hours and provisions for mechanism for safety, health and welfare of plantation labours is also under consideration of the Government.

#### 4.8 Schemes were initiated in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Continued in Annual Plan 2009-10:

**i) Skill Development Initiative:** To upgrade vocational training standards, Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a new strategic framework for skill development called 'Modular Employable Skills (MES)' framework in close consultation with industry, states and

**Table 4.2 : Outlays and the Expenditure of the four schemes initiated in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Continued in Annual Plan 2009-10**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2007-08) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2008-09) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2009-10) Approved Outlay
1	Skill Development Initiative	486.28	15.85	44.36	52.24
2	Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through PPP	0.0	750.01	752.27	13.30
3	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Govts.	88.42	234.46	218.90	240.00
4	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	309.45	0.00	101.65	350.00

Source: Ministry of Labour &amp; Employment.

experts. The focus is on providing 'Minimum Skills Set' which meets the requirements of the industry. The scheme also covers skills up gradation, multi skilling, multi entry and exit, vertical mobility and life long learning opportunities in a flexible manner. The scheme is a five year project during which one million persons would be trained or their existing skills tested and certified under Modular Employable Skills framework. So far response of the scheme is very good, especially from the target groups e.g. early school leavers, existing workers and poor sections of the society. Therefore it is anticipated that the scheme will be continued.

ii) **Up gradation of 1396 ITIs thorough Public Private Partnership:** In the Union Budget Speech 2007-08 a scheme for up gradation of 1396 Government ITIs into Center of Excellence through Public Private Partnership was announced. The

scheme envisages that an industry partner will be associated with each Government ITI to lead the process of upgradation. An Institute Management Committee (IMC) will be constituted/re-constituted with industry partner or its representative as its Chairperson and registered as a Society. Interest free loan of upto Rs. 2.5 crore will be given directly to the IMC Society for upgrading the training infrastructure of the ITI.

iii) **Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Governments:** Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speeches 2004-05 and 2005-06, had announced measures for upgradation of 500 ITIs in the country. Subsequently, as per the advice of Ministry of Finance, upgradation of 100 ITIs has been taken up from domestic resources and 400 ITIs thorough World Bank assistance. The main objective of the

scheme is to improve the employment outcomes of graduates from the vocational training system, by making the design and delivery of training more demand responsive.

iv) **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):** Government of India, with the objective of providing better health care facilities to unorganized sector workers

belonging to BPL category and their family members (a unit of 5), has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in October, 2007. The total sum insured is Rs. 30,000 per family per annum on a family floater basis. The RSBY has become operational w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 to cover 6 crore BPL families upto 2012-13 starting from 2008-09 with an annual target of 1.2 crore. However, only 40 lakh BPL families

**Table 4.3 : Ministry of Labour & Employment  
Expenditure during (2007-08) & (2008-09) (Rs. in Crore)**

Sl. No.	Divisions/Schemes	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2007-08) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2008-09) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2009-10) Approved Outlay
1	(a) DGE&T (Employment)	33.95	2.60	4.28	10.00
2	(b) DGE&T(Training)	794.22	1083.72	1079.55	374.16
3	Industrial Relations	41.38	5.40	7.14	6.50
4	CBWE	44.21	9.30	9.50	9.00
5	Child Labour	579.16	155.91	157.81	100.00
6	Women Labour (Merged With Scheme At Sr.No.12 From 2008-09)	2.40	0.38	0.00	0.00
7	Labour Bureau	38.02	8.41	8.00	9.00
8	DGMS	34.35	3.41	4.49	4.50
9	DGFASLI	22.10	2.52	7.98	10.59
10	NLI	22.10	5.00	5.00	5.00
11	Information Technology	8.84	1.57	1.50	0.50
12	Grants-In Aid to NGOs/VOs For Research Studies	1.33	0.15	0.29	0.50
13	Rehabilitation Of Bonded Labour	13.26	1.09	1.20	1.00
14	Social Security For Un-Organized Sector Workers	265.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Health Insurance For Un- Organized Sector Workers	309.45	0.76	101.65	350.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2210.02</b>	<b>1280.22</b>	<b>1388.39</b>	<b>880.75</b>

Source: Ministry of Labour & Employment

+CW 19.25

CW stands for civil work component which is transferred to M/o Urban Development.



could be covered during 2008-09. It is targeted to 1.2 crore BPL families during 2009-10.

4.9 The Outlays and the Expenditure of these schemes are given in the table 4.2.

4.10 The major head wise outlays and expenditure for the Ministry of Labour and Employment are given in table 4.3.

## CHAPTER 5

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

5.1. Keeping in view the Eleventh Five Year Plan's roadmap on Skill Development and Training, the Union Cabinet had approved a "Coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development" and setting up of the three-tier institutional structure in May 2008.

5.2 Subsequently, National Policy on Skill Development was also approved by the Union Cabinet in February 2009. In order to operationalise the recommendations contained in the Coordinated Action on Skill development as well as the National Policy of Skill Development, the Government initiated a number of measures on Skill Development which are presented below.

(i) Prime Minister's National Council

traditional/contemporary. The strategy to achieve such skill systems will depend upon innovative mechanism for delivery through the Central Government, States, civil society, community and public private partnerships. The National Council has given its vision in terms of the various Core principles (Box 5.1).

(ii) **National Skill Development Co-ordination Board** (NSDCB) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to implement the directions given by the Prime Minister's National Council. The NSDCB had set up five Sub Committees on various facets of Skill Development and training: (i)

#### Box 5.1: Core Principles of Skill Development

- Government money must target market failure; no need to crowd out or compete with private financing;
- Decentralize; encourage and incentivize States to form skill missions;
- Do not use money for buildings or hard assets;
- Focus on Modularity, open architecture and short term courses; do not reimburse for courses more than six months;
- Separate financing from delivery; make public money available for private and public delivery;
- Link financing to outcomes; overwhelming metric should be jobs. States are important key actors for realizing the potential of these Core Principles.

on Skill Development provides policy advice, direction and perspective within which the skill development initiatives should be undertaken by the Centre and the various States and UT's. The National Council has provided a Vision to create 500 million skilled people by 2022 through skill systems which must have high degree of inclusivity in terms of gender, rural / urban, organized / unorganized and

curriculum revision on continuous basis, (ii) vocational education, (iii) apprenticeship training, (iv) accreditation and certification system and (v) skill gap mapping. Two out of the five Sub Committees have submitted their reports. These Sub Committees are: (i) Remodeling of Apprenticeship Training Chaired by Shri Manish Sabharwal, and (ii) Improvement in Accreditation and Certification System Chaired by Shri Som

Mittal). Draft Reports of these two Sub-Committees that is, Remodeling of Apprenticeship Training Chaired by Shri Manish Sabharwal, and Improvement in Accreditation and Certification System Chaired by Shri Som Mittal were discussed in the meeting held in Planning Commission on August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009. As a follow up of the PM's National Council directive (October 12, 2009), a Task Force was set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission (Dr Narendra Jadhav) with Secretary (PC), Secretary (Finance), Secretary (MOLE) as Members to examine the recommendations of the Report on Remodeling of India's Apprenticeship Regime. The Task Force has submitted its Report on December 17, 2009. The work on the Report on evolving the vision on the status of Vocational Education and Vocational Training Chaired by Prof. Krishna Kumar, Director (NCERT) is at advanced stage and the same will be submitted soon.

(iii) The third tier of the coordinated action on skill development namely, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been set up as a non-profit company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The main objectives of NSDC are to: (i) promote core employability skills and competency standards, which link private sector demand to the training methodology and curricula and provide a common platform for collaboration amongst private employers, training providers and the labour force without any profit motive, (ii) establish, promote, manage and run institutes and polytechnics for imparting skills training, (iii) play the role of a market maker by establishing a price mechanism, correlating and bridging demand-supply asymmetries, and creating a viable skill development chain, with particular emphasis on sectors where the market mechanism is ineffective or missing, (iv) create

communication interlinkages amongst partnering institutions at various points in the spectrum (youth, industry, training institutes, funding agencies, grass root organizations in public, private and the NGO's), (v) perform the role of a "multiplier organization" by engaging with the best and most innovative on the ground practitioners from different fields as the sources of both innovation and practice dissemination. In order to achieve these main objectives, a large number of objects incidental or ancillary attainments have been specified by the NSDC. Establishment of Sector Skills Councils as an institutional mechanism to coordinate participation of the social partners, private employers, training providers, NGO's/civil society groups in the process of skill development and formulation of Sector Specific Development Plans are two of many such incidental or ancillary objectives. As mandated by the National Policy on Skill Development, NSDC will also make periodic feedback and an Annual report of its plans and activities and put them in the public domain.

5.3. The National Policy on Skill Development approved by the Union Cabinet in February 2009 as well as the Coordinated Action for Skill Development consisting of three-tier institutional structure are important and mutually supporting initiatives. The Policy provides an enabling environment and the Council and the Board provide mechanism for implementation of the policy advice and direction at the highest level.

5.4. The National Policy on Skill Development has made a number of recommendations to strengthen and re-engineer the system of vocational education in the country. One such important recommendation is to evolve a frame work for better coordination among various Ministries, States, Industry and other

stakeholders. As a result, the various States and UT's were impressed upon during the current year to set up State Skill Development Missions (SSDM's). Planning Commission had organized a video conference with the major States in December 2009 with the aim of sensitizing all the States regarding the setting up of State Skill Development Missions (SSDM), and to ensure private sector/NGO's representation in the SSDM's. As a result, this monitoring twenty States has confirmed setting up of State Skill Development Missions. The remaining States are being reminded to expedite the setting up of the SSDM's in their respective States.

### **Vocational Training Programmes**

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

### **Craftsmen Training Scheme**

5.6. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) provides institutional training through a network of 6,906 ITIs/ITCs (1,997 in Government sector and 4,909 in Private sector), spread all over the country with a total seating capacity of about 9.53 lakh in 112 trades. Training is provided to youth within the age group of 14 to 40 years in 112 engineering and non-Engineering trades covering both manufacturing and service sectors. Training courses vary in duration from 6 months to 3 years with the objective to prepare semi-skilled workers for the growing industry. However, there is no upper age limit for women candidates in women ITIs and women wing in general ITIs. According to the requirement of market the training courses have been reoriented on the basis of modular pattern and Multi Skill Training Courses are also offered at 4 Model Industrial Training Institutes (MITIs) under restructured pattern of Craftsmen Training Scheme. Further, the multi skill courses with multi entry and exit provision are also being offered in ITIs upgraded as Centres of Excellence (Course curricula on modular basis for Broad Base Basic Training (BBBT) for 21 sectors & Advanced Training in 19 sectors). So far, 531 ITIs have opted for multi skill courses. A Statement showing number of ITIs/ITCs with seating capacity in various States/UTs is at Annexure 5.1.

### **Apprenticeship Training Scheme**

5.7. Apprentice Act, 1961 mandates the employers both in public and private sector establishments to engage apprentices in various categories such as Trade Apprentices, Graduate Apprentices, Technician Apprentices and Technician (Vocational) Apprentices. As many as 188 trades in 35 trade groups have been designated for trade apprentices; 114 subject fields have been designated for the category of Graduate & Technician apprentices and;

102 subject fields have been designated for the category of Technician (Vocational) apprentices. The number of seats capacity is 2.79 lakh with a 24,800 establishments for apprentice training. On-the-job training is provided with varying duration of 6 months to 4 years depending on the trade. However, the minimum age limit is 14 years. Their trades are tested by the National Council for Vocational Training and successful candidates are awarded National Apprenticeship Certificates.

5.8. To assess the apprenticeship regime and issues raised by various stakeholders, a sub-committee on Remodelling of India's Apprenticeship Regime was formed under Chairmanship of Manish Sabharwal which submitted its report and recommendations to Planning Commission in February 2009. Later a Task Force was formed under Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission on the same issue which submitted its recommendations in December 2009.

5.9. Some recommendations of the task force were (i) Simplify workflow for engagement of apprentices by employer and for inclusion of new trades, (ii) Simplify ongoing compliance and allow e-filing, (iii) Remove NOC requirement for out of region candidates, revise current stipend levels to equate with MHRD and make all graduates eligible for apprenticeship program, (iv) Reduce Minimum course duration to three months and allow outsourcing of classroom training, (v) Set-up information and matching infrastructure for employers and candidates, (vi) Revamp outdated curriculum to converge with MES

### **Vocational Training Programme for Women**

5.10. The training facilities to women in employable skills and for taking up self-employment income generating ventures continued to be imparted through a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) for women and 10 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs). Total expenditure incurred during 2008-09 is Rs 5.3 crore. Target during the first half of 2008-09 was to train 1640 women in regular courses against which 1722 women were actually trained. In short term courses, 683 women were also trained. As on 31.03.2009, NVTI/ RVTIs have trained about 67,246 trainees since inception in various training courses which includes 36,455 trained in regular long term courses and 30,791 in short-term courses. During this year (2008-09) about 6,594 women have been trained until March 2009 in various courses; it includes 3,585 trained in regular long term courses and 3,009 in short term/ ad-hoc courses. In the state sector there are 1,188 Women ITIs and women wings in general ITIs (269 Government Women ITIs and 101 Private Women ITIs, 698 Women training Wings in Government ITIs and 120 Women training Wings in Private ITIs) having a total of 51,236 Training seats.

### **Advanced Vocational Training Scheme**

5.11 Advanced Vocational Training Scheme is in operation since 1977 to upgrade the skills of serving industrial workers for specializing their field of work. 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. As on March, 2009, over 1,56,052 industrial workers/technicians have made use of the training facilities at 6 ATIs & CTI .

### **Supervisory Training Programmes**

5.12 Two Foreman Training Institutes, one at Bangalore and the other at Jamshedpur cater to the training of technological and behavioral upgradation of supervisory skills. Foremen and engineers from industries are trained in technical and managerial skill areas through short-term, long-term, and tailor made courses. During October to March 2009 these institutes conducted 2728 courses. Total expenditure incurred during the same period is Rs 52.3 lakhs. As on March 2009, 853 persons were trained at these institutes. These institutes have also conducted 3,191 courses and trained 43,536 foremen/ supervisors in short term and long term courses.

### **Staff Training and Research**

5.13. The Central Staff Training and Research Institute (Kolkata) designs and 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. As on March 2009, the Central Staff Training & Research Institute at Kolkata has trained 18,587 participants. Since inception CSTARI has developed and revised 460 curricula and completed 162 Projects covering various aspects of vocational Training.

### **Upgradation of ITIs into Centers of Excellence**

5.14 Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speeches for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06, had announced measures for upgradation of 500 ITIs into “Centers of Excellence (CoE)” in the country. Subsequently, up-gradation of 100 ITIs has been taken up from domestic resources and

400 ITIs through World Bank assistance under “Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)” in 33 States/UTs. 100 ITIs funded from domestic resources have been distributed in 22 States/UTs (other than J&K, Sikkim and NE States). 100 ITIs were taken up during FY 2006-07 under retroactive financing. Out of remaining 300 ITIs, 150 ITIs were selected during 2007-08 and balance 150 ITIs have been identified in 2008-09. The closing date for World Bank Project is December 2012.

5.15. In addition to Upgradation of 100 ITI's, 400 ITI's and 14 DGET institutes are being upgraded through World Bank Assistance under Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). The pattern of funding involves cost sharing between the Central & State Governments in the ratio of 75 to 25. In case of North Eastern States the ratio is 90:10. Central Government portion of funding is through IDA credit from the World Bank. The project has three components: (i) Improving the Quality of Vocational Training, (ii) Promoting Systemic Reforms and Innovation and (iii) Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation. State level Project Implementation units manage the implementation of the scheme.

5.16. The project envisages Upgradation of ITIs into ‘Centers of Excellence’ by providing infrastructural facilities and introduction of multi-skill courses to produce multi-skilled workforce of international standards. The highlights of multi-skill courses are: (i) Introduction of Broad Based Basic Training of one year followed by six months of Advanced Modular training, (ii) Specialized modules mainly in industry (shop floor training), (iii) multi-entry and exit provisions and industry wise cluster approach, (iv) PPP in the form of Institute Management Committee (IMCs)

to ensure greater and active industry participation.

5.17. The State Governments are required to enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to empower the Institute Management Committee (IMC) and enhance powers and commitments of the Principals of the ITI's for efficient implementation and sustainability of the scheme. National Steering Committee (NSC), an apex body to oversee the implementation of the project, has been constituted. State Steering Committee (SSC) has been constituted by the respective States. The selection and ranking of ITIs is done by the respective

SSCs based on the Institutional Development Plan (IDP) submitted by the Principal and IMC of the respective ITIs.

5.18. The total Project cost has been estimated, as Rs.1,581 crore out of which Rs.1,231 crore is Central share and Rs.350 crore in State share. All 400 ITIs have been selected covering 33 States/UTs till November 2009 and a total of Rs. 665.98 has been released. Under the project, curricula of more than 200 modules covering 21 industrial sectors have been developed and implemented. All the ITIs covered under the scheme have established training facilities for Advanced Module instructors. Hiring of a consultancy organization to develop a national level web-based Management Information System (MIS) through international competitive bidding is also nearing completion.

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

and reduce the skill gaps between demand and supply. The courses have commenced in all the 100 ITI's.

### **Skill Development Initiative**

5.20. The main objective of the scheme is to provide vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government, Private institutions and the Industry. The target is to build capacity in the area of development of competency standards, course curricula, learning material and assessment standards in the country. The focus is on providing 'Minimum Skills Set' which meet the requirements of the industry. The scheme also covers skills upgradation, multi skilling, multi entry and exit, vertical mobility and life long learning opportunities in a flexible manner. The scheme is a five year project during which one million persons would be trained or their existing skills tested and certified under Modular Employable Skills framework. The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs has approved the scheme with the outlay of Rs. 550 crore for five years from 2007 with the objective to train one million persons in the first five years and then one million every year. A total of 2.82 lakh persons have been trained/ tested under the scheme and Rs. 52 crore is the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-10 while Rs 157 crore is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.

5.21. Under the scheme (i) course curricula for 973 short-term MES courses in 43 sectors have been approved by the NCVT, (ii) apex committee at National level for guiding and advising the implementation of the scheme has been constituted, (iii) implementation manual containing guidelines for implementing the scheme and 'Guidelines for the selection of Vocational Training Providers' have been prepared and

circulated to State Governments for implementation, (iv) scheme has been operationalised throughout the country and 4,538 Vocational Training Providers have been registered, (vi) 22 Assessing Bodies have been empanelled for assessment/testing for MES courses, (v) website of SDI scheme has been launched ([dget.gov.in/mes/index.htm](http://dget.gov.in/mes/index.htm)).

### **Establishment & Strengthening of ITI's in North Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir**

5.22. The scheme "Establishment & Strengthening of ITI's in North Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent funding by the Central Government". This scheme envisages establishment of 25 new ITIs and strengthening/modernization of 35 existing ITIs in North Eastern Region and strengthening of 37 (existing) ITIs in the State of J&K. One new Women ITI is also proposed to be set up in Jammu. 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). The total outlay of the CSS for (i) North-Eastern states is Rs 113.70 crore and (ii) for J&K is Rs 37 crore. A sum of Rs 13.32 crore was released up to between October to March 2009. Due to difficult terrain and weather conditions, construction and procurement of equipment was affected

and as a result the project duration has been extended till end-March 2010.

### **Scheme for "Upgradation of 1,396 Government ITI's through Public Private Partnership"**

5.23. In the Union Budget Speech 2007-08 a scheme for upgradation of 1,396 Government ITI's into Centres of Excellence through Public Private Partnership was announced. The scheme envisages that an Industry Partner will be associated with each Government ITI to lead the process of Upgradation. An Institute Management Committee will be constituted/reconstituted with Industry Partner or its representative as its Chairperson and registered as a Society. Interest free loan of up to Rs.2.5 crore will be given directly to the IMC Society for upgrading the training infrastructure of 300 ITIs upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 on receipt of proposals from States/UTs. The IMC will be delegated the power to determine up to 20 percent of the admission in the ITI. Financial and academic autonomy will be granted to the IMC to manage the affairs of the ITI. The State Government will retain the ownership of the ITI and will continue to regulate the admissions and fees except 20 percent admissions to be determined by IMC. A memorandum of agreement will be signed among different stakeholders. The total revised outlay of the scheme is Rs 3550 crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. An amount of Rs 282.5 crore as interest free loan has been released to 113 ITIs and another Rs 467.5 crore will be released to remaining 187 ITIs upto 31 March 2010.



## Annexure 5.1.

Statement showing Number of ITIs/ITCs with Seating Capacity in various States/UTs (end March 2009)

Sl. No	Name of State/UTs	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of ITIs	Seating Capacity in No.	No. of ITIs	Seating Capacity in No.	ITIs/ITCs	Seating Capacity in No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Northern Region</b>						
1	Chandigarh	2	952	0	0	2	952
2	Delhi	16	9660	56	3772	72	13432
3	Haryana	81	19992	77	7064	158	27056
4	Himachal Pradesh	66	6740	60	4780	126	11520
5	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6	Punjab	94	19284	123	11216	217	30500
7	Rajasthan	112	11568	464	42383	576	53951
8	Uttar Pradesh*	239	29372	309	36254	548	65626
9	Uttarakhand	58	6331	26	2358	84	8689
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>107986</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>107937</b>	<b>1821</b>	<b>215923</b>
	<b>Southern Region</b>						
10	Andhra Pradesh	88	22270	457	89068	545	111338
11	Karnataka	149	25170	903	66702	1052	91872
12	Kerala	34	15228	443	47706	477	62934
13	Lakshadweep	1	96	0		1	96
14	Pondicherry	6	1320	9	508	15	1828
15	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	615	60846	675	82678
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>85916</b>	<b>2427</b>	<b>264830</b>	<b>2765</b>	<b>350746</b>
	<b>Eastern Region</b>						
16	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17	A& N Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19	Bihar	34	11433	161	22425	195	33858
20	Jharkhand	19	4672	78	17384	97	22056
21	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24	Nagaland	8	928	0	0	8	928
25	Orissa	25	8176	431	70004	456	78180
26	Sikkim	1	212	0	0	1	212

27	Tripura	8	816	0	0	8	816
28	West Bengal	51	12412	21	1144	72	13556
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>46586</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>111357</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>157943</b>
29	Chhattisgarh	73	9264	23	2608	96	11872
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31	Daman & Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32	Goa	10	3120	4	364	14	3484
33	Gujarat	150	55980	332	19448	482	75428
34	Madhya Pradesh*	150	24414	51	8290	201	32704
35	Maharashtra	375	74268	260	30900	635	105168
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>167662</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>61610</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>229272</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>408150</b>	<b>4909</b>	<b>545734</b>	<b>6906</b>	<b>953884</b>

Source: Annual Report 2008-09, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

**Note:** MP\* -149 Governments ITIs include 48 Govt ITIs running under S.C.V.T and UP\* -239 Governments ITIs include 100 Govt ITIs running under S.C.V.T

## CHAPTER 6

### SOCIAL JUSTICE

6.1 The Government continues to accord priority to empowerment of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups viz. the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups including persons with disabilities, drug addicts, older persons and the Denotified Tribes. Empowerment of these groups is pursued through their socio-economic development resulting through implementation of various welfare and developmental programmes and protective measures.

#### Review of the Annual Plan 2008-09

6.2 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment being the nodal agency, is responsible for dealing with the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities and other Social Defence groups through various intervention measures such as - educational development by way of providing scholarships, hostel facilities and other incentives to SC and OBC students continue their

education etc.; economic development by way of providing credit facilities to the beneficiaries towards economic independence; and their protection, among others, through implementation of the legislations viz, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989). To achieve these objectives an outlay of Rs. 2,400 crore for both the Central and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes was earmarked in the Annual Plan of 2008-09. The sectoral break up of the total outlay include Rs. 1,815.50 crore for SCs, Rs. 237.50 crore for OBCs; Rs. 255.00 crore for the Welfare of Persons with

Disabilities and Rs. 92.00 crore for Social Defence. Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2,356.47 crore was incurred during the year 2008-09 indicating 98.2 percent utilization. The outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 2,500 crore. The scheme-wise allocation is given at Annexure 6.1.

6.3 Sectoral and schematic review of the financial and physical achievements during 2008-09 and allocation for 2009-10 are as follows:

#### SCHEDULED CASTES (SCs)

6.4 Scheduled Castes, as per Census of India 2001, constitute 16.23 percent of the Indian population spreading across the country with 80 percent being concentrated in the rural areas. In order to address the prevailing socio-economic backwardness among the SCs, the Government has adopted a three pronged strategy viz. social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice towards ensuring their all round development with an aim to bring them on par with rest of the society.

#### Social empowerment

6.5 The nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing various schemes extending incentives, support and facilities for educational development of the SCs. The scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation has been implemented since 1977-78 with the objective to wean in children away from the traditional clutches of the scavenging occupation by extending financial assistance to children of the parents engaged in unclean occupations. Central assistance is provided to State Government / UT under the scheme has been increased

from 50 per cent to 100 per cent basis since 2008-09. During Annual Plan 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 54.00 crore was allocated to benefit 6.22 lakh students under the scheme. The expenditure during the year was Rs.59.27 crore which was more than the allocation. An allocation of Rs. 80.00 crore has been made for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

6.6 Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS) is a major educational scheme implemented to promote higher education among SCs. Under the scheme, 100 per cent Central assistance is provided to States/UTs over and above their committed liability to extend scholarships to all eligible SC students. To further gear up the educational development of SCs under the scheme of 'Book Banks' text books are supplied to SC students for pursuing Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agricultural, Polytechnics, Chartered Accountancy, Business Administration, Bio-Sciences and Law Courses, etc. During 2008-09, Rs. 645.49 crore was released to States and UTs for disbursement of PMS to SC students against an allocation of Rs.750.00 crore, benefitting about 35 lakh SC students. A sum of Rs. 750 crore has been allocated for 2009-10 to PMS to SC students.

6.7 To reduce the high dropouts and to increase the retention rates amongst SC students, a major support is provided in the form of hostel facilities for SC boys and girls pursuing studies in middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges and universities. Under the Scheme of Hostel for SC Boys, central assistance is continued to be provided on matching share basis (50:50) to States and to the extent of 100 per cent to UTs for the construction of hostel buildings. In order to give added thrust to improve the educational status of SC girls, the central funding for construction of SC Girls Hostels has been increased from 50 percent to 100

percent in 2007-08. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 40 crore and Rs.55 crore for SC Boys and Girls Hostels, respectively, allocated for construction of 45 hostels to accommodate 3,138 for SC Boys and 67 hostels for 4,938 SC girls. A Sum of Rs. 40 crore and Rs. 60 crore have been allocated in Annual Plan 2009-10 for Construction of Hostels for SC boys and Girls, respectively.

6.8 Under the Coaching and Allied Scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC and OBC candidates through Pre-Examination Training Centres and Private Institutions/Universities, to enable them to enhance their competence in Civil Services and other competitive examinations. During 2007-08 the scheme has been revised to provide central assistance from 50 percent to 100 percent directly to the Coaching centres run by States/UTs, Universities NGOs and reputed private institutes. Rs.3.99 crore against the outlay of Rs. 8.00 crore was released as grant to these centres, benefitting 3,223 students. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2009-10.

6.9 The Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SCs introduced in 2005 to promote higher education among 1,333 SC students every year leading to award of M. Phil and Ph. D degree is being implemented through University Grants Commission (UGC). Rs. 87.94 crore was released to UGC for disbursement of fellowships to SC students under the scheme as per their demand as against 2008-09 allocation i. e. Rs. 75.00 crore. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 75.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme.

6.10 During the year 2007-08 a scheme namely National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, (earlier a non-plan scheme) was launched under Plan for expanding its

coverage and scope to encourage SC students for studying abroad. Another new scheme of Top Class Education was also launched in 2007-08 with the aim to promote quality education among students belonging to SCs by providing full financial support to SC students for pursuing education beyond Class 12<sup>th</sup> in Institutes of excellence. The SC students who secure admission in these institutes will be awarded scholarship to meet the requirement for - (i) full tuition fee; (ii) living expenses that includes boarding and lodging expenses of the institute; (iii) books & stationery; and (iv) computer.

### **Economic Empowerment**

6.11 Economic empowerment of the weaker sections of SCs and Safai Karamcharis is envisaged through extending appropriate support and assistance to enable them to take up income-generating activities and avail employment opportunity with specific focus on those living below the poverty line. Under the scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), central assistance is extended to States as additional assistance to fill the critical gaps in the infrastructural development with the objective of enhancing their productivity and income. Under this scheme States/UTs are provided 100 per cent central assistance on the basis of their population, relative backwardness and performance of implementing the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) strategy. Rs. 601.60 crore against the budgetary provision of Rs. 480.00 crore was released to States/ UTs implementing the programme, thus benefitting 4.36 lakh beneficiaries (information received from 13 States). Allocation of Rs. 480.00 crore is made for the year 2009-10 targeting 6.00 lakh families.

6.12 Besides Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP, National and State level Finance & Development Corporations play a pivotal role in providing credit facilities to SCs and Safai Karamcharis towards taking up income generating activities leading to economic empowerment. The supporting mechanism of State and Central level corporations include i) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC); ii) State SC Development Corporations (SCDCs); and iii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). NSFDC also provides skill and entrepreneurial training to unemployed youth through its SCA for educated unemployed youths of the target group in emerging areas such as Apparel Technology, Computer Technology, Electronic Test Engineering, Mobile Phone Repairs BPO Call Centres and automobile repairs, etc. The beneficiaries are also provided placement assistance and entrepreneur guidance to start their own venture with concessional finance from NSFDC and SCAs. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 45 crore was released as equity support towards authorized share capital of the NSFDC. The SCDCs have been functioning as guarantors and promoters at the State level for providing margin money loans and subsidy to the SC beneficiaries especially for those living below the poverty line. The Central government is participating in share capital investment of SCDCs, to the extent of 49 percent as against 51 percent of the State Share. The SCDC mainly takes up employment-oriented schemes in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors, minor irrigation, trade and services, transport and self-employment scheme. Rs.20.00 crore was provided to SCDCs. Rs. 19.00 crore was released to SCDCs against an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore benefiting 7.10 lakh approx. SC persons.

6.13 Self-Employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers was introduced in January, 2007. The objective of the scheme is to assist the scavenger's alternative vocations in a time bound manner. The identified scavengers will also be provided training, loan, and subsidy. NSKFDC or any other identified agency at the apex level will provide interest subsidy to the banks through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) or any other identified agency at the State level. NSKFDC or any other agency identified under the scheme will undertake all activities under the scheme and will co-ordinate with the concerned agencies to ensure optimum benefits to the beneficiaries. It is also provided to encourage involvement of reputed micro finance institutions and NGOs for micro financing schemes through the Self Help Groups. Reputed specialized training institutions, besides the government institutions are involved in the training of beneficiaries. The target to rehabilitate remaining scavenger by March, 2009 could not be accomplished. Therefore, it has been decided to extend the scheme up to January, 2010. An amount of Rs.100 crore has been spent indicating 100 per cent utilization of the allocation made in 2008-09. During 2008-08, 3, 99,567 identified beneficiaries have been trained and 33,890 have been provided loan for rehabilitation. In 2009-10, an outlay of Rs.97.00 crore has been provided to benefit 50,000 scavengers.

### **Social justice**

6.14 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, provides for special courts/mobile courts for on-the-spot trials. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been under implementation, where 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 the Act 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. Similarly, to ensure speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities (Act) 1989, 151 Exclusive Special Courts have been set up in nine States of Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (7), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (7), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (4) and Uttar Pradesh (40).

### **Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

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 in 1978 towards quantification and earmarking of population proportionate funds from the concerned developmental sectors. Guidelines have been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Central Ministries/Departments to (i) earmark funds separately in the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan under SCSP (& TSP) in proportion to the population of SC (and ST) in their State, (ii) create a separate budget head and, (iii) prepare a separate document. Out of 28 States and 7 UTs, SCSP is being implemented by 24 States and 3 UTs. An outlay of Rs. (as reported by the State Government) 42,742.29 crore has been earmarked for SCSP, out of total allocation of Rs. 3,00,589.63 crore. The expenditure incurred has been of the order of Rs. 31,780.85 crore. Statement 21 of the expenditure Budget (Vol. I) gives

**Table 6.1: Outlay and expenditure for welfare and development of SCs during 2008-09 and 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Items	(Rs. in crore)		
		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10
		BE	Actual Exp.	B.E.
1.	Welfare and Development of SCs	1815.80	1806.98	1805.00
	(i) Central Sector (CS)	846.80	1048.18	
	(ii) Centrally sponsored Scheme (CSS)	969.00	858.80	1003.00
	(iii) SCA to SCSP	480.00	601.59	480.00

information about allocation meant for SCs/STs. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, being the nodal agency will keep a close vigil on the implementation of these special strategies formulated for SCs/STs.

6.16 The summary of the outlay and expenditure incurred during 2008-09 and outlay for 2009-10 for SCs is given in Table 6.1.

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

6.17 Scheduled Tribes, according to Census of India, 2001 constitute 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country. They are distributed in 30 States and Union Territories. Tribal groups are far behind in terms of social, economic and educational development when compared to the general population. Thus, they require special intervention for their proper development through various developmental measures.

### **Review of the Annual Plan 2008-09**

6.18 During the Annual Plan 2008-09, a total of 16 schemes including 12 Central Sector Schemes and 4 Centrally-Sponsored Schemes were implemented by the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs towards the welfare, development and empowerment of the Tribals. A budgetary provision of Rs.

805.00 crore was made for both Central and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes in 2008-09. Besides, a sum of Rs. 900 crore was provided towards Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and that of Rs.1,000 crore towards Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution prescribing for additional central assistance.

6.19 During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 805 crore was earmarked for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementing Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 900.50 crore as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Rs. 1000 crore as grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution were also provided. The scheme-wise distribution of the plan outlay and expenditure for 2008-09 outlay for 2009-10 is appended at Annexure 6.2.

### **Social Empowerment**

6.20 For Educational development of Scheduled Tribes, Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS), Book- Banks and Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students are being implemented. 100 percent central assistance is provided to the States/UTs over and above their committed liabilities. Rs. 226 crore was released against an outlay of Rs.195 crore during 2008-09 benefiting estimated number

**Table 6.2: Outlay and expenditure for welfare and development of STs during 2008-09 and outlay for 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Items	Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10
		BE	Expenditure	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Welfare and Development of STs	805.00	780.87	805.00
i)	Central Sector	502.00	410.64	441.00
ii)	CSS	303.00	332.18	364.00
II	SCA to TSP	900.00	780.87	900.50
III	Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	416.00	339.78	1000.00
IV	ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V Area and Naxal affected areas	-	-	500.00

of 11.45 lakh ST students across 24 states/UTs.

6.21 A scheme of Hostels for ST boys and girls was launched in 1989-90 with a view to encourage enrolment and retention and thus decrease drop out rates at school level. With the revision of the scheme, State Governments/UT Administration will be provided hundred percent Central assistance for construction of hostels for ST girls. An amount of Rs. 65 crore has been released to the states for construction of hostels for ST boys and girls, creating capacity to accommodate 20,326 students.

6.21 Ashram School in TSP Areas is a CSS scheme under implementation in 21 States and 2 UTs. 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. The Central outlay for the Ashram Schools for 2008-09 was Rs.30.00 crore for construction of Ashram Schools, thereby creating 16,850 seats.

6.22 Educational complexes in low literacy pockets is being implemented through the NGOs, institutes set up by the State Governments, educational institutes, local bodies and co-operative societies etc for extending formal as well as vocational education to the ST girls in tribal areas. At present, 136 districts in 11 States are covered under the scheme. Rs. 40 crore was utilized against an allocation of Rs. 60 .00 crore during 2008-09.

6.23 Under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships, 667 fellowships have been earmarked every year for award to ST students for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D degree. An amount of Rs. 31..03 crore was released against allocated outlay of rts.29.00 crore during 2008-09 for the scheme and Rs. 40.00 crore has been earmarked for the annual plan 2009-10.



6.24 Two new schemes were introduced during the year 2007-08. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, earlier a non-plan scheme, was converted to a Plan Scheme for expanding its coverage and scope to encourage ST students for studying abroad. Another scheme of Top Class Education was introduced with the aim to recognize and promote quality education among students belonging to STs by providing full financial support to ST students for pursuing education beyond Class 12<sup>th</sup> in Institutes of excellence.

### **Economic Empowerment**

6.25 Economic development especially amongst those STs living below the poverty line is achieved by providing credit facilities for various income-generating activities leading to self-employment. Also, a special thrust is being given on training and skill-upgradation to enhance the capacity of the STs for taking up income and employment generation activities in more productive ways. The existing support mechanism 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) play catalytic roles besides ensuring both “forward” and “backward” linkages in extending credit and marketing facilities to the micro enterprises.

6.25 The authorized share capital of the NSTFDC is Rs. 500 crore. An amount of Rs. 50.00 crore was provided to the NSTFDC during the Annual Plan 2008-09 to support ST beneficiaries to undertake income and employment generating activities.

6.26 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(MFP). TRIFED had undertaken activities relating to (i) income generation; (ii) skill upgradation; and (iii) training for scientific cultivation and collection and harvesting of wild honey, scientific tapping of gum karaya, cultivation of safed musli and stevia with a view to improve the tribals’ livelihood opportunities.

6.27 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 procuring the MFP. Some of the support interventions are: (i) coordinated support of logistics, (ii) warehouse facilities,(iii) extending consumption loans, (iv) value-addition and other linkages .

6.28 The scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Non-Government 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 supports to the Non-government Organizations (NGOs) 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 percent of the approved total cost of the project, and the balance 10 percent being borne by the NGOs. In 2008-09, Rs. 34.50

crore has been released to NGOs to implement 469 projects during that year.

### **Social Justice**

6.29 There are 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 15 States/UTs with an estimated population of 1.32 million in 1991. The PTGs live in interior and inaccessible pockets. With the declining sources of sustenance in these remote areas the PTGs are more vulnerable to hunger/starvation, malnutrition and ill – health. Some of them are even on the verge of extinction. Thus, a number of specific projects are being implemented under the Central Sector scheme of Development of PTGs. Rs. 192.07 crore was released to State Governments and Non-governmental Organizations for implementing various programmes for developments of PTGs.

6.30 The Government took a major initiative in enacting The “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” and notified in the Gazette of India, on 2.1.2007. The Ministry has also notified Rules for implementation of the provisions of the Act on 19th June 2007. 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.

### **OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)**

6.31 The Second Backward Classes Commission [headed by Shri B.P. Mandal, 1980], based upon 1931 census estimated that Other Backward Classes (OBCs) constituted 52 percent of the population of the country. Recently, National Sample

Survey Organisation (NSSO) 61st Round (July 2004 to June 2005) report on Employment and Unemployment Situation among Social Groups in India’ estimated that OBC constitutes 41 percent of country’s population. State-wise OBC-wise data on population as well as vital and demographic variables are not available, which is the main hurdle in the formulation of policy and programmes for development of Other Backward Classes. OBCs are distributed in all the States and UTs of the country. OBCs are also categorized as socially, educationally and economically backward sections of the society.

### **Social Empowerment**

6.32 In order to give focused attention to the educational development amongst OBCs, the Schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarships and Post-Matric Scholarship continued during the year 2008-09. Rs. 32.17 crore and Rs. 180 crore were utilized benefiting 17.00 lakh and 12.00 lakh OBC students under pre- matric and post matric scholarship schemes respectively. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crore and Rs. 135 crore have been allocated under these schemes for 2009-10 respectively.

6.33 To reduce high dropout rates and increase 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 and universities under the scheme of hostels for boys and girls. Under the scheme, central assistance is provided on 50:50 sharing basis to States and to the extent of 100 per cent assistance to UTs for construction of hostel buildings. During the year 2008-09, Rs.34.55 crore against Rs.35.00 crore was released to States/UTs for construction of 117 hostels benefiting

8,315 OBC boys and girls. Rs.35 crore has been allocated for 2009-10 under the scheme.

### **Economic empowerment**

6.34 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. Allocation for 2009-10 is Rs. 35 crore.

6.35 Scheme of Assistance to NGOs is being implemented with the objective to (i) improve educational and socio-economic conditions of the target group, i.e., Other Backward Classes (OBCs), (ii) upgrade skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainful employment in some sector or the other. Rs.2.83 crore against an allocation of Rs.3.50 crore allocations were released NGOs as grants for running the programme.

### **Minorities**

6.36 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 especially focusing their weaker sections. Under the National Commission of Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992, five religious communities [Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and

Zoroastrians (Parsis)] have been notified as Minorities. Among the Minorities, Muslims, especially Muslim women need special attention. According to 2001 Census, 18.4 per cent of total population belongs to Minority communities.

6.37 The Ministry of Minority Affairs as the nodal agency for the welfare and development of the Minorities continued to implement various welfare and developmental programmes. During 2008-09, the Ministry was allocated Rs.1,000 crore. Out of the allocation, Rs.618.62 crore was spent during the year. The scheme wise details financial achievement is given in the Annexure 6.3.

6.38 Towards promoting education among educationally backward minorities, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), formulates and implements various educational programmes including establishment/expansion of schools, residential schools/colleges for girls; construction of laboratory building; establishment of computer/vocational centres for women etc. The foundation extends grant-in-aid to NGOs in taking up various educational development activities with a focus on Minority girls. During the year 2008-09, the Corpus Fund of the MAEF was further enhanced from Rs. 200 crore to Rs. 250 crore. Foundation has sanctioned grant-in-aid to 176 NGOs/Local Bodies and scholarships to 12,064 girl students. During 2008-09 Rs. 60 crore has been provided to enhance the Corpus Fund of the Foundation as per commitment made in Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. An outlay of Rs. 115 crore has been allocated during 2009-10.

6.39 The Ministry has received very good response under the scheme of 'Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship launched in 2007-

08 for professional and technical Courses at undergraduate and post graduate' levels. During 2009-10, 35,000 scholarships were earmarked under this scheme. Thus, Inter-State transfer of scholarships is permissible subject to the condition that these are utilized for the same minority community. Inter-sectoral transfer between the communities is not permissible. In 2008-09, 35,000 scholarships were targeted. Against this, 26,195 scholarships actually awarded. During 2009-10, 42,000 scholarships were earmarked. Out of this, 23,881 scholarships were awarded up to December, 2009.

6.40 The Post-Matric Scholarships was launched in 2007-08, 1.83 lakh students were awarded scholarship out of which 1.02 were girl students. Rs.70.70 crore against an outlay of Rs.100.00 crore was released. Rs.150.00 crore, a jump of 50 percent has been given under the scheme to cover anticipated number of 7.00 lakhs beneficiaries in 2009-10. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme was launched in 2008-2009, and was actually implemented from April, 2008. Rs. 62.31 crore were released against an outlay of Rs. 80 crore during the year 2008-09, covering 5.13 lakh students which include 2.61 lakh girl students. The allocation for 2009-10 has been kept at Rs.200.00 crore. The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme is being implemented in 90 identified minority concentrated districts. These districts have been identified based on the population data of 2001 Census and backward parameters such as religion and socio-economic backwardness. The programme aims at (i) improving the socio-economic condition of minorities and basic amenities in these districts, (ii) improving the quality of life of the people, (iii) reducing imbalances, (iv) achieving the overall goal of inclusive growth in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Rs.540 crore has been provided in the

financial year 2008-09 for implementation of the programme through State Governments. Rs. 270.96 crore has been released for 47 district plans approved for undertaking programmes to fill in gap in 'development deficit' so as to ensure that minorities also get the benefit.

6.41 To improve especially the living condition of the poorer sections of the Minority, the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) continued to extend concessional financial assistance to minorities for setting up self-employment ventures. The authorized share capital of NMDFC has been enhanced from Rs.750.00 crore to Rs.850.00 crore during the year 2008-09. The Corporation has an authorized share capital of Rs.850.00 crore. The share of Government of India is Rs. 522.50 crore (65 percent), State/UT Government is Rs. 221.00 crore (26 percent) and from group of individual is Rs.76.50 crore (9 percent). The NMDFC has disbursed loan to 34,985 beneficiaries. The outlay for 2008-09 has been provided to the tune of Rs. 75 crore. Further, the authorized share capital of NMDFC has been raised from Rs. 850.00 crore to Rs. 100.00 crore during 2009-10.

### **Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme**

6.41 The Prime Minister's new 15-Point programme was launched in 2006, aimed at ensuring the well-being, protection and development of Minorities. The focus of the new Programme is to ensure that the benefits of various schemes/programmes flow equitably to the Minorities. It stipulates that wherever possible, 15 percent 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. Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme, is being monitored on a half-yearly basis by a Committee of Secretaries (COS) and cabinet.

### **Other Vulnerable Groups**

#### **Persons with Disabilities**

6.42 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. About 75 per cent of the disabled live in rural areas. An estimate of National Sample Survey, conducted during July-Dec. 2002, indicates that there are 1.85 crore disabled persons in the country.

6.43 The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, which was adopted in 2006, lays down that pro-active measures will be taken to provide incentives, awards, tax exemptions etc., to encourage employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector. Five Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) at Srinagar, Lucknow, Bhopal, Guwahati and Sundernagar continue to provide facilities for manpower development and ensure availability of rehabilitation services for all categories of persons with disabilities. The four Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) also provide services to persons with spinal injuries at

Chandigarh, Cuttack, Jabalpur and Bareilly. 199 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been sanctioned in the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services at the grass root level.

6.44 To cope with the emerging need for a huge manpower for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and to strengthen the services delivery programmes for the disabled persons, seven apex level National Institutes (NIs) continue to play a lead role. The thrust areas of these institutes are Human Resource Development, Rehabilitative Services, Research activities and outreach and extension of services. A provision of Rs.55.00 crore was provided for these institutes during 2008-09 and the same level of allocation was kept for 2009-10.

6.45 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 2008-09 which has been utilized completely. An amount of Rs. 3 crore has been made for this scheme during 2009-10.

#### **Economic empowerment**

6.46 The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), incorporated on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1997, provides concessional loans to the disabled with an

annual income of less than Rs. 1 lakh per annum in the urban areas and Rs.80,000 per annum in the rural areas, for undertaking income generation activities. The Corporation has also assisted individual beneficiaries under its micro-financing scheme involving Self Help Groups. The NHFDC operates through the State Channeling Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective States Governments. There are 46 SCAs in operation at present. During the year 2008-09, loans to the tune of Rs. 30.29 crore have been disbursed covering 6,086 beneficiaries.

### **Voluntary action**

6.47 The scheme “Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances” (ADIP) has a direct visible impact on the lives of disabled persons through the supply of durables and standard aids & appliances. Grant-in-aid is provided to the NGOs, Red Cross Societies and National Institutes (NIs) for purchase, fabrication and distribution of aids and appliances to persons with disabilities for enhancing functional abilities of the beneficiary. Rs. 60.22 crore out of an allocation of Rs.79.00 crore has been released benefiting about 2 lakh beneficiaries. Rs. 79.00 crore has been allocated for 2009-10.

6.48. Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) (formerly known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for persons with disabilities) is another major scheme being implemented through NGOs. 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. The projects/ activities for which grants are given to NGOs are: running special schools

for disabled children, vocational training centres for skills development, community based rehabilitation programmes, manpower development etc. Rs. 64.70 crore was released to NGOs for implementing various programmes during 2008-09. 1.79 lakh disabled persons were benefited under various programmes of the scheme. Outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 76 crore.

### **Older Persons**

6.49 The older persons (60+) accounts for nearly 7 per cent of the country's population as per 2001 Census. To bring about a qualitative improvement in the services to Older Persons, the scheme of Assistance to Non-governmental Organizations for welfare of the aged was revised in 1998 to make it very flexible. A new scheme – ‘An Integrated Programme for Older Persons’ is being implemented to meet diverse needs of the older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family and awareness generation on issues related to the older persons. Financial assistance of Rs. 17.72 crore was provided to 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 2008-09 benefiting 32,650 older persons. An allocation of Rs.37 crore is made for 2009-10.

### **Substance (Drug) Abuse**

6.50 The scheme for Prohibition and Substance (Drugs) Abuse Prevention is being implemented through NGOs from the year 1985-86. Under this Scheme, around 279 NGOs were assisted for running Treatment cum-Rehabilitation Centres and counseling and

Awareness Centres. Funds to the order of Rs. 23.92 crore against the Budget allocation of Rs 40 crore were released to NGOs during the year 2008-09. During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 40 crore has been made under this scheme.

#### State Sector

6.51 State Sector which plays a vital role in actual implementation of programmes, will further be geared up not only to implement various welfare and development

programmes but also to ensure optimal and meaningful implementation of the special strategies of SCSP and SCA to SCSP. To this effect, efforts will also be made towards speedy and effective implementation of the schemes/programmes that have bearing on the achievable/monitorable targets relating to the gainful high-quality employment, universalisation of education, reduction in Infant Mortality, reduction in Maternal Mortality, reduction in Poverty, increase in forest and tree covers etc.

## Annexure 6.1

## SCHEME-WISE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. Crore )

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2008-09		2009-10
		BE	Expdr.	BE
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>			
<b>I</b>	<b>Backward Classes Sector (SCs &amp; OBCs)</b>			
1	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)	480.00	601.59	480.00
2	National Finance Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	110.00	111.00	110.00
3	GIA to NGOs for SCs, OBCs, Research & Training, Information and Other Miscellaneous	52.00	34.98	53.00
4	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	75.00	87.94	80.00
5	Top class Education for SCs	20.00	4.95	20.00
6	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00
7	Self-Employment Scheme for rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>New Scheme</b>			
8	National Overseas Scholarships Schemes for SCs	5.00	5.00	5.00
9	Babu Jagjivan Ram Foundation	54.00	53.00	0.00
	<b>Total - I</b>	<b>897.00</b>	<b>999.46</b>	<b>849.00</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Social Welfare Sector (SW)</b>			
10	Scheme for Funding to National Institutes	55.00	53.37	55.00
11	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur (ALIMCO)	3.00	0.00	3.00
12	Fitting of Aids & Appliances for the Handicapped	79.00	60.22	79.00
13	Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	70.00	64.70	76.00
14	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)	9.00	18.00	9.00
15	Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Act., 1995.	20.00	7.43	20.00
16	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. for Providing Social Def. Services including Prevention of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse	40.00	23.92	40.00
17	Assistance to PRIs/ Vol. Orgns. for Programmes related to Old Aged.	35.00	17.72	37.00
18	Grant-in-aid to Research, Information and Financial assistance to Women			



Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2008-09		2009-10
		BE	Expdr.	BE
1	2	3	4	5
19	Rehabilitation Council of India	3.00	3.00	3.00
20	Indian Spinal Injury	1.00	1.00	1.00
21	Employment of Physically Challenged	15.00	4.50	15.00
22	Financial Assistance to Women with Disability to look after their children	5.00	0.00	5.00
	<b>Total - II</b>	<b>335.00</b>	<b>253.86</b>	<b>343.00</b>
	<b>Total A</b>	<b>1232.00</b>	<b>1253.32</b>	<b>1192.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>			
23	Post-Matric Scholarships & Book Bank for SC Students	750.00	645.49	750.00
24	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those families engaged in Unclean Occupation	54.00	59.27	80.00
25	Hostels for SC and OBC Students.	130.00	118.79	135.00
26	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs)	20.00	19.00	20.00
27	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SCs, OBCs & Other Weaker Sections	8.00	4.00	8.00
28	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	2.00	1.75	2.00
29	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 & SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989	40.00	43.04	43.00
30	Merit based Scholarships for OBC			
a	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	134.00	179.62	135.00
b	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	30.00	32.19	30.00
31	Educational and Economic Development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)	--	--	5.00
32	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	--	--	100.00
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>1168.00</b>	<b>1103.15</b>	<b>1308.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>2400.00</b>	<b>2356.47</b>	<b>2500.00</b>

## Annexure – 6.2

**MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. Crore )

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2008-09		2009-10
		BE	Expdr.	BE
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>			
1	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for Competitive Exams	29.50	43.11	42.75
2	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	9.00	8.44	13.72
3	Educational Complexes in low Literacy Pockets	60.00	40.00	50.00
4	Investment in TRIFED and Price support	19.00	21.21	19.86
5	Grant-in-Aid to STDCs for MFP village Grain Banks	40.00	16.00	10.00
6	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	173.00	192.07	155.00
7	Support to National ST Finance & Development Corporation and GIA to State ST Dev. & Finance Corporation	50.00	0.00	50.00
8	Construction of Adivasi Bhavan in New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	29.00	31.03	42.00
10	National Overseas Scholarship	2.00	0.01	0.50
11	National Institute of Tribal Affairs (NITA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Top Class Education	10.00	1.22	4.00
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>421.50</b>	<b>353.09</b>	<b>387.83</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>			
13	Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	195.00	226.60	217.95
14	Scheme of Hostels for ST Students	61.00	65.00	59.00
15	Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	30.00	30.00	41.00
16	Research & Mass Education, Tribal festivals and Others	17.00	10.58	18.72
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>303.00</b>	<b>332.18</b>	<b>336.67</b>
	<b>Sub - Total ( A+B )</b>	<b>724.50</b>	<b>685.27</b>	<b>724.50</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
17	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan *	900.00	780.87	900.50
18	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution *	416.00	339.78	1000.00
	<b>Total - C</b>	<b>1316.00</b>	<b>1120.65</b>	<b>1900.50</b>
	<b>Sub - Total ( A+B+C )</b>	<b>2040.50</b>	<b>1805.92</b>	<b>2625.00</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>LUMP SUM PROVISION</b>			
19	North Eastern Areas	80.50	0.00	80.50
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>2121.00</b>	<b>1805.92</b>	<b>2705.50</b>

\* Allocation are made on year to year basis.

## Annexure – 6.3

**MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. Crore )

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2008-09		2009-10
		BE	Expdr.	BE
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)</b>			
1	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	60.00	60.00	115.00
2	National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation	75.00	75.00	125.00
3	Free Coaching & Allied Schemes for Minorities	10.00	7.30	12.00
4	Research/Studies, monitoring & evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	5.00	8.23	13.00
5	Grant-in Aid to State Channelising Agencies	5.00	0.00	2.00
	<b>New Schemes</b>			
6	National Fellowship for Students from the Minority community	0.00	0.00	15.00
7	Grants-in-aid to Central Wakf Council for computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards	0.00	0.00	10.00
8	Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women	0.00	0.00	8.00
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>150.53</b>	<b>300.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>			
1	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for Professional and Technical courses at undergraduate and postgraduate	125.00	64.79	100.00
2	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	80.00	62.31*	200.00
3	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	100.00	70.70*	150.00
4	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of Minority Concentration Districts	540.00	270.96*	990.00
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>845.00</b>	<b>468.76</b>	<b>1440.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total ( A+B )</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>619.29</b>	<b>1740.00</b>

\* Includes expenditure of 0.34 crore on Secretariat/IT

## CHAPTER 7

### SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & REGIONAL IMBALANCES

#### REGIONAL IMBALANCES

##### Special Area Programmes

7.1.1 Special Area Programmes have been formulated to deal with special problems faced by certain areas arising out of their distinct geo-physical structure and concomitant socio-economic development.

##### Hill Areas Development Programme /Western Ghats Development Programme

7.1.2. The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)/Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) have been in operation since the inception of Fifth Five Year Plan in Designated hill areas. The main objective of this programme is to ensure ecologically sustainable socio-economic development of hill areas, keeping in view the basic needs of the people of these areas. Special Central Assistance is given in the ratio of 90 percent grant and 10 percent State Share. The amount available is distributed amongst the designated hill areas under HADP and the designated blocks/talukas of WGDP.

7.1.3. In addition to the development schemes undertaken, Training Programmes on integrated watershed development are being organized for Senior Level and Middle Level Officers who are directly involved in the implementation of these Programmes.

##### Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

7.1.4. The Designated Hill Areas covered under HADP include:

- Two hill districts of Assam-North Cachar and Karbi Anglong.
- Major parts of Darjeeling district of West Bengal.
- Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu

7.1.5. The main objectives of the programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity. The programme also focuses on the needs and aspirations of local communities particularly their participation in the design and implementation of the strategies for conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods.

7.1.6. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided for HADP is additive to normal State Plan funds and supplements the efforts of the State Government towards accelerating the development of hill areas. The schemes under the HADP are to be properly dovetailed and integrated with the State Plan Schemes.

7.1.7. The State Governments are required to prepare a separate Sub-Plan for the hill areas indicating the flow of funds from State Plan outlay and Special Central Assistance.

##### Review of Annual Plans

7.1.8. Special Central Assistance during the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and allocation/expenditure for Annual Plans 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under HADP are indicated in table 7.1.1.

The State Governments are allowed to utilize up to a maximum of 15 percent of Special Central Assistance allocated to them

**Table-7.1.1 :Hill Areas Development Programme (Allocation/Expenditure)**

(Rs.in crore)

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
Assam	82.67	82.67	99.92	96.93	99.92
Tamil Nadu	35.50	35.50	42.93	41.48	42.93
West Bengal	31.83	24.88	38.48	13.84	38.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>143.05</b>	<b>181.33</b>	<b>152.25</b>	<b>181.33</b>

under HADP, for maintenance of assets created earlier under the Programme.

### Western Ghats Development Programme

7.1.9. 1600 kilometers long Western Ghats is more or less parallel to the west coast of Maharashtra starting from the mouth of river Tapti in Dhule district of Maharashtra and ending at Kanyakumari, the southern-most tip of peninsular India in Tamil Nadu.

7.1.10. The main problems of Western Ghats region are the pressure of increasing population on land and vegetation. These factors have contributed to the ecological and environmental problems in the region. The fragile eco-system of the hills has come under severe pressure because of submergence of large areas under river valley projects, damage to area due to mining, denudation of forests, felling of natural forest for raising commercial plantation, soil erosion leading to silting of reservoirs and reduction in their life span and the adverse effects of floods and landslides, encroachment of forest land and poaching of wild life etc.

7.1.11. The Western Ghats Development Programme was launched in 1974-75. In the delineation of Western Ghats region, the contiguous Talukas/blocks along the Ghats having at least 20 percent of their area at an elevation of 600 meters above Minimum Sea Level or above were included in the WGDP.

At present the programme is being implemented in 175 talukas of Western Ghats viz. Maharashtra (63 taluka), Karnataka (40 talukas), Kerala (36 talukas), Tamil Nadu (33 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

7.1.12. The WGDP besides implementing Watershed Projects, focuses on sustainable economic activities ensuring means of livelihood for the inhabitants. Thus, the approach during the Tenth Five Year Plan is a watershed plus approach- an approach which gives as much emphasis to ecology as to sustainable model of economic development. The State Governments have therefore, also taken up livelihood generation schemes which are in consonance with the environment.

7.1.13. The State Governments have been allowed to utilize up to a maximum of 15 percent of Special Central Assistance allocated to them under WGDP for maintenance of assets created earlier under the Programme.

### Review of Annual Plans

7.1.14. The details of Special Central Assistance during Tenth Plan (2002-07) and allocation for Annual Plans 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the designated Hill Areas in the States under WGDP are indicated in table 7.1.2.

**Table-7.1.2: Western Ghats Development Programme (Allocation/Expenditure)**  
(Rs. in crore)

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
<b>Maharashtra</b>	32.71	32.47	39.56	36.73	39.56
<b>Karnataka</b>	24.18	22.31	29.24	25.64	29.24
<b>Kerala</b>	20.57	19.14	24.88	12.75	24.88
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	17.04	17.04	20.61	18.60	20.61
<b>Goa</b>	5.00	5.04	6.04	6.36	6.04
<b>WG Sectt.</b>	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.39	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96.25</b>	<b>120.83</b>	<b>100.47</b>	<b>120.83</b>

### Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

7.1.15. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a part of the comprehensive approach to Border management. BADP focuses on socio-economic development of the border areas and aims at promoting a sense of security amongst the people living in the border areas.

7.1.16 BADP is a major intervention strategy of the Central Government to bring about comprehensive development of border areas by supplementing the State Plan Funds to bridge the gaps in socio-economic infrastructure on one hand, and by improving the security environment in border areas on the other. The programme is being implemented by the concerned State Governments under the overall administrative control of the Central Government.

7.1.17. Under this programme priority is given to the areas closer to the border. While the Government of India lays down the broad guidelines, the schemes/works under BADP are finalized and approved by the State Government in consultation with the grassroots institutions such as Panchayati

Raj Institutions (PRIs)/District Level Councils/Traditional Councils/Local people/democratic institution voluntary agencies and also executed by the agencies of the State Government.

7.1.18. Funds are provided to State Governments by the Central Government as 100 percent Special Central Assistance (SCA). Works under BADP are taken up by States under various sectors such as strengthening of social and economic infrastructure, filling up of critical gaps in the road network, particularly link roads, bridges, culverts etc., schemes for employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sector and schemes which provide critical inputs in the social sector. Ten percent of the total allocation of the States can be utilized on the schemes suggested by the Border Guarding Forces in the above mentioned sectors. BADP has contributed towards creating a conducive environment for undertaking normal economic activities in border areas and has the potential for bringing about an improvement in the quality of life of the people in border areas. The guidelines of BADP have been revised based on the recommendations of the Task Force Report.

**Table-7.1.3 : Border Area Development Programme (Allocations and Releases)**  
(Rs. in Crore)

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
Arunachal Pr.	66.08	66.08	57.72	79.66	58.49	32.91
Assam	19.69	19.69	24.70	21.07	24.24	11.81
Bihar	31.72	31.72	37.32	33.59	36.60	32.94
Gujarat	22.50	22.50	28.18	21.44	27.69	24.04
Himachal Pr.	11.19	11.19	12.97	12.97	12.76	11.48
J & K	105.83	105.83	105.00	103.95	100.00	76.79
Manipur	12.45	12.45	13.57	15.33	13.36	11.06
Meghalaya	11.28	11.28	12.67	12.67	12.47	12.47
Mizoram	20.86	20.86	25.35	25.35	24.95	21.57
Nagaland	10.00	10.00	11.50	26.74	11.50	11.50
Punjab	21.74	21.74	22.18	22.18	21.88	20.87
Rajasthan	76.59	76.59	88.49	89.16	86.96	85.15
Sikkim	10.00	10.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	8.69
Tripura	22.83	22.83	27.93	26.04	27.46	20.57
Uttar Pradesh	23.69	23.69	29.24	23.86	28.69	16.59
Uttarakhand	11.92	11.92	22.97	19.16	22.61	13.48
West Bengal	101.64	101.64	99.92	90.33	97.90	52.45
Reserved Fund			3.79		15.94*	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>580.01</b>	<b>580.01</b>	<b>635.00</b>	<b>635.00</b>	<b>635.00</b>	<b>464.36**</b>

\* Kept reserved for contingencies etc. \*\* As on 21.12.2009

### Coverage

7.1.19. The programme covers 362 border blocks of 96 districts of 17 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

### Fund Flow

7.1.20. Funds are provided to the States as Special Central Assistance for execution of approved schemes on 100 percent grant basis and allocated amongst the 17 beneficiary States on the basis of (i) length of international border (ii) population of

border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks. Each of these criteria are given equal weightage. Besides 15 percent weightage is given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas because of difficult terrain, scarcity of resources and the relatively higher cost of construction.

7.1.21. The allocation of BADP was Rs.520 crore during the year 2007-08 which was at the same level as the allocation for the year 2006-07. The allocation of BADP during 2008-09 has been enhanced to Rs. 635 crore.

7.1.22. During the year 2009-10 an amount of Rs.464.36 crore was released till 21.12.2009. A Statement showing the state

wise status of allocation and releases since 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the Table 7.1.3.

### **Task Force on BADP**

7.1.23. The Task Force report focused on reforms in the approach and guidelines of the BADP and proposed enhanced allocation of resources by the Centre, dovetailing of resources under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Flagship Schemes and State Governments resources by earmarking portions out of these resources for border areas and preparation of participatory plan for border villages/blocks, as per instructions of the Planning Commission.

### **Backward Regions Grant Fund:**

7.1.24. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was approved in the financial year 2006-07 to address the causes of backwardness more holistically than the standard Government programmes. The scheme has two components, namely, (i) District Component, and (ii) Special Plans for (a) Bihar, and (b) KBK districts of Odisha.

7.1.25. The district component aims to help convergence and add value to other programmes such as Bharat Nirman and National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, which are explicitly designed to meet rural infrastructure needs. However, the districts may need supplementary funds to address critical gaps in the infrastructure which can come from the BRGF. The BRGF seeks to bring about focused development of identified backward districts by implementation of programmes selected through people's participation. PRIs from the village to the district level are responsible for planning and implementing

the scheme as per the spirit of Article 243G of the Constitution. Each tier of the PRI system (Village, Intermediate and District) is to prepare a perspective Five Year Plan and Annual Plans for areas under their jurisdiction. The same exercise is to be undertaken by the Municipalities in cities and towns. The District Planning Committee (DPC) consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities. To fine tune the plans prepared at different levels, as also to undertake the convergence and consolidation of plans in the DPC in a technically acceptable way, funds have been released by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for supporting Technical Support Institutions with a view to assist the Panchayats and DPCs in preparing the consolidated plans.

### **District Component**

7.1.26. The District Component of the BRGF covers 250 districts. Funds under this component are released for Capacity Building and Participatory Plans prepared as per BRGF Guidelines and also for the erstwhile Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) plans. State-wise position of funds released during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till 31.12.2009) is indicated in table 7.1.4:

### **SPECIAL PLANS**

#### **Special Plan for Bihar**

7.1.27. The Special Plan had been formulated, in consultation with the State Government of Bihar, to bring about improvement in sectors such as power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development. The Special Plan was being funded under the erstwhile RSVY which has now been subsumed in the Backward Regions Grant Fund.



**Table-7.1.4: Fund released under Backward Districts Initiative or BRGF during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till 31.12.2009)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	421.18	355.38	278.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.60	18.57	22.71
3.	Assam	113.58	128.23	35.33
4.	Bihar	639.28	721.55	483.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	271.22	205.44	149.82
6.	Gujarat	8.10	36.04	104.14
7.	Haryana	25.80	25.68	19.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.85	23.48	27.41
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.30	63.28	31.50
10.	Jharkhand	105.60	312.77	209.18
11.	Karnataka	139.97	45.00	103.27
12.	Kerala	30.88	7.50	31.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	404.82	324.44	305.80
14.	Maharashtra	108.20	87.81	235.69
15.	Manipur	34.96	14.62	27.71
16.	Meghalaya	7.80	52.54	23.50
17.	Mizoram	34.17	2.00	21.28
18.	Nagaland	32.19	33.30	35.35
19.	Odisha	336.12	257.84	223.67
20.	Punjab	7.60	7.50	15.08
21.	Rajasthan	302.10	183.50	141.42

7.1.28. The details of the projects being funded under the Special Plan for Bihar, project cost and the funds released for these projects are at table 7.1.5.

#### **Special Plan for the KBK districts of Odisha**

7.1.30. The KBK region comprises the original Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts situated in the southern and western part of Odisha which has now been divided into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Raygada. A Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) was drawn up for these districts and Planning Commission has been providing

Additional Central Assistance to this region since 1998-99.

To make the planning and implementation process more effective, the State Government have been preparing a Special Plan for these districts since 2002-03 using a project based approach and an innovative delivery and monitoring system. The Special Plan focuses on tackling the main problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education etc. as per local priorities. In the Eleventh Plan, the total allocation for the KBK districts will be protected at Rs. 250 crore per annum but they will be funded as per the BRGF district norms and the balance will be provided under the KBK Special Plan.

**Table-7.1.5: Scheme-wise project cost and release of funds under the Special Plan for Bihar**

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	Estimated Project Cost	Funds released up to 2008-09	Funds released in 2009-10	Total Fund released till date	
1. Million Shallow Tubewell Programme (MSTP) (Subsidy Component)*	312.97	544.64	0.00	544.64	
2. Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme(BGWIS)	231.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3. Restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal	294.00	51.98	48.00	99.98	
4. Development of Horticulture (Subsidy Component)	Dropped	18.18	0.00	18.18	
5. Integrated Watershed Development Programme	60.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	
6. Development of State Highways	3075.00@	1923.63	570.76	2494.39	
7. Rail cum road Bridge	554.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	
8. Integrated Community Based Forest Management	51.04	36.06	5.24	41.30	
9. Strengthening of sub-transmission system (Phase-I)	482.40	552.40	0.00	552.40	
10. Strengthening of Sub-Transmission System in South Bihar (Phase-II)	Part I	1005.72	809.66	220.79	1030.45
	Part II	1240.86			
11. Renovation and Modernization of Barauni and Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	1053.00	212.53	155.21	367.74	
12. Reorganization of Power Sector (PFC)	1.57	1.57	0.00	1.57	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8362.23</b>	<b>4285.65</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>5285.65</b>	

\* Original cost of MSTP was Rs.1039.74 crore. As this project has been replaced by a new scheme viz. Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BGWIS), the cost of MSTP has been restricted to the amount already spent. This Includes ACA of Rs. 55.50 crore released prior to RSVY. 7.1.29 It has been decided that the Special Plan for Bihar will continue to be funded with an annual allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore during the Eleventh Plan period.

7.1.31. The position relating to allocation/release of Additional Central Assistance(ACA) and expenditure reported

under the RLTA from 2002-03 to 2009-10 is indicated in table 7.1.6.

**Table-7.1.6 Additional Central Assistance (ACA) reported under the RLTAAP from 2002-03 to 2009-10 (allocation/ release)**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	ACA/SCA allocated	ACA/SCA released	Expenditure Reported*	Percentage of utilization
2002-03	200.00	200.00	131.99	66.00
2003-04	250.00	250.00	318.54	127.41
2004-05	250.00	250.00	279.11	111.64
2005-06	250.00	250.00	245.59	98.24
2006-07	250.00	250.00	258.32	103.33
2007-08	130.00	130.00	134.47	103.44
2008-09	130.00	130.00	147.76	113.66
2009-10	130.00	130.00	90.98	70.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1590.00</b>	<b>1590.00</b>	<b>1606.76</b>	<b>101.05</b>

\* Include unspent balance of previous years

### Panchayati Raj :

7.1.32 The involvement of the Community in planning, execution and monitoring of the developmental programmes is imperative for planning and effective programme implementation. The Government has taken a number of steps to promote people's participation in decision-making processes in areas that impinge on daily lives. PRIs have emerged as an important vehicle for community participation in the implementation of development programmes. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutions Amendment Acts provided constitutional status to the PRIs and articulated their role in the governance of our country. The State Governments were expected to empower PRIs by developing adequate functions, functionaries and financial resources to each tier of the Panchayats.

7.1.33. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, set up to carry forward the process of empowerment of PRIs, has played an active role in sensitizing the Central Ministries and

the State Governments on the need to recognize the centrality of the panchayat in their sphere of activity and to provide space to the PRIs in executing their programmes. The Ministry has taken a number of steps to devolve functions to PRIs in line with constitutional mandate.

7.1.34. The major scheme implemented by Ministry of Panchayati Raj relates to training and capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries and government officials working in Panchayati Raj set up.

7.1.35. An outlay of Rs.110 crore has been approved for various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for 2009-10. Out of the total outlay approved, Rs.78 crore has been approved for training of elected representatives, awards to Panchayats, information and communication etc. under three schemes. In addition, a capacity building component of Rs. 250 crore is funded as part of the BRGF. This fund is to be used to build capacity in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and improving accountability and transparency.

## CHAPTER 8

### INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY

8.1 Science, Technology and Innovation are the engine for economic growth and development. Considering the expectation of Eleventh Five year Plan from Science and Technology sector, Annual Plan 2009-10 will be a crucial year for initiating the various new programmes which have been approved during first two years of Eleventh Five Year Plan. The focus of Science and Technology programme during Annual Plan 2009-10 will be towards attracting talent to science, promote technology development, demonstration and commercialization, creation of infrastructural facilities, development of skilled manpower and to provide technical solution to problems facing the mankind etc. Six Central Scientific Ministries/department/ agencies have been making sustained efforts for developing science and technology base in the country in the areas of Nuclear Science, Space Science, Basic Sciences, Earth & Atmospheric Science, Biotechnology, and Scientific and Industrial Research which has resulted into significant achievements during Annual Plan 2008-09. Salient features of the major achievements during Annual Plan 2008-09 and the programmes/activities envisaged during Annual Plan 2009-10 are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

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

##### **Review of Achievements during the year 2008-09**

8.2 The Department of Atomic Energy has been undertaking Research and Development activities for supporting the nuclear energy programme in the country for peaceful application of nuclear energy. India has begun research and development

for pressure tube type supercritical reactors. A test facility to conduct experiments with supercritical water and supercritical Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) has been setup.

8.3 Some of the significant achievements of the department during Annual Plan 2008-09 were relating to development of (i) Heliborne Time Domain Electro Magnetic system at Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre (BARC) and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), which is used for locating deep seated concealed high grade large tonnage uranium deposits; (ii) World's largest nuclear containment model (BARCOM) of 540 MWe PHWR at Tarapur, for ultimate load capacity assessment; (iii) Process for recovery of radio-isotopes for application in radio-pharmaceuticals; (iv) Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy (IMRT) phantom; and (v) Prototype magnetic crawler robot for in service inspection of boiler tubes at thermal power plants; (vi) Critical Facility for Heavy Water Reactors; (vii) 10 MeV Electron Irradiation Facility; (viii) Experimental High Pressure Physics Laboratory at Kalyan; etc. In addition, IERMON Stations have been established at 84 locations.

8.4 Major activities such as development of compact high energy density Closed Cycle Thermal System (CCTS) to generate super heated steam for desired duration, development of Metallic fuel for reducing doubling time from 30 years to 12 years development of copper vapour laser for U<sup>233</sup> cleanup have been taken up during 2008-09. 9 kHz Copper Vapour Laser was developed indigenously and operated at 45 watts average power. Under Fusion Technology activities at IPR, Gandhinagar, Conceptual Design of Test

Blanket Module, based on Lead-Lithium cooled Ceramic Breeder has been completed and the same has been accepted for testing in one-half port of ITER machine. Low Activation Steel, required for Test Blanket Module has also been developed indigenously and its characterization is in progress. In addition, a 30 kA Cable-in-Conduit conductor for Superconducting magnets for Fusion grade Machines has been developed indigenously and the Design of proto type Superconducting magnets has been completed. Organizational framework and Infrastructure for ITER-India has been established. 1100 numbers of silicon strip detector modules were supplied for the compact muon solenoid at Large Hadron Collider, CERN.

8.5 Further, Cobalt Tele-Therapy Machine “Bhabhatron” has been established at various hospitals in India and 29 hospitals including 7 from North East and 2 abroad were connected with Tata Memorial Hospital through tele-medicine network. In addition, the state-of-art Magneto encephalography system based on a Superconducting Quantum Interference Device (SQUID) sensor capable of measuring very small bio-magnetic signals ~ 1 pico Tesla associated with the physiological activities of the human heart and human brain has been developed. Two more improved varieties of Groundnut have been released for commercial cultivation and 19 new Nisarguna Biogas plants were established during 2008-09. Various technologies such as: low cost and compact hand-held Tele ECG machine, which can be used with the help of mobile phone / laptop with Bluetooth connectivity for rural telemedicine applications, barge mounted desalination plant of 50,000 litres per day capacity, Green Laser Photo coagulator for Diabetic Retinopathy, Laser micro-welding of High Dose Rate (HDR) Brachytherapy

assembly for Cancer treatment have been developed.

8.6 DAE Grid has established a link with BARC Mumbai, VECC Kolkata and IGCAR Kalpakkam through National Knowledge Network. 6 beamlines of INDUS-I and 8 beamlines of INDUS-II are presently operational. Integrated Circuit Design Tools and CMOS design kits and VLSI Research and Development facilities such as Class 10k clean room, modeling and testing setup and packaging setup have been installed at Centre for Micro Electronics. Under Research & education linkages, National Institute for Science, Education and Research (NISER) at Bhubaneswar has been established. Besides this, Centre for Advanced Research and Education (CARE) - has been successfully running the undergraduate Associate (UGA) program in physics and biology. Under Infrastructure development programme, new training school complex at Anushaktinagar, Mumbai has been established.

#### **Major programmes for the year 2009-10**

8.7 During 2009-10, uranium resources would be further augmented and Mobile Radiological Impact assessment Laboratory would be made functional. The activities such as construction of AHWR Thermal hydraulics Test Facility (ATTF) building, manufacturing & testing of fuelling machine for AHWR and Refining and melting facilities for Vanadium would be taken up. Fabrication of prototype Niobium RF cavity and its test cryostat will be completed. Further, activities such as development of HVDC and RF power supplies for RFQ system for tests in Low Energy High Intensity Proton Accelerator (LEHIPA) basement areas and setting up Electron Cyclotron Resonance (ECR) Ion sources and its beam extraction etc. will be taken up. In the area of  $U^{233}$  cleanup, installation of two chains of Copper Vapour Lasers to

deliver 18 kHz beam and one chain of Dye Laser system will be completed. Th-Pu MOX line will be operational & Th-U<sup>233</sup> MOX line will be in advanced stage of installation.

8.8 Some of the other programmes planned during 2009-10 include: installation of Ultrafiltration, Nanofiltration and Reverse Osmosis (UF-NF-RO) experimental loop in respect of desalination and water purification technologies programme, setting up of new biogas plants (Nisargaruna) based on agro waste/kitchen waste, standardization of protocols for the production of new radiopharmaceuticals labeled with F<sup>18</sup> for imaging of tumors and design of an agricultural radiation processing facility at Indore etc. Five more beam lines of Indus-II will be commissioned. In addition, the activities relating to operation of Indus-2 in three shifts to provide synchrotron radiation to users round the clock; development of a single cell Niobium 1.3 GHz superconducting cavity and a tuning fixture, transfer of know-how for laser based instruments of medical and industrial use; installation of a new magnetic force microscope; development of the combination detector for X-ray Fluorescence studies; installation of Tera flop machines & High performance computing facility clusters would be taken up.

8.9 Further, activities such as radiation assisted growth of advanced materials and spectroscopic characterization; development of equipments and technologies necessary for Fusion grade tokomaks; initiation of fabrication technologies for diverters; creation of highly trained manpower in the diverse areas of Mathematics; support Research and Development Projects in various branches of engineering, advanced technologies and basic/applied sciences and inter disciplinary areas that are relevant to

DAE; operation of upgraded version of Variable Energy Cyclotron; commissioning of Radioactive Ion Beam Facility up to LINAC-2 and commissioning of fully assembled BaF<sub>2</sub> detector array with 162 detectors and 50 element multiplicity filter array etc will be carried out. Under Research & education linkages, educational training facilities at UICT will be upgraded. Construction of building related activities for DAE-UICT Centre for Chemical Engineering Education and Research will be taken up. In addition, infrastructural facilities such as additional space for Homi Bhabha National Institute, renovation of building and upgradation of services etc. under Infrastructure development programme would be taken up.

## **DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**

### **Review of Achievements during the year 2008-09**

8.10 The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLV-C9 was successfully launched on April 28, 2008 placing ten satellites into orbit - 690 kg CARTOSAT-2A remote sensing satellite which can provide one meter resolution data; 83 kg Indian Mini Satellite (IMS-1) which incorporates many new technologies and has miniaturized subsystems; and eight nano-satellites from Universities in Canada, Europe and Japan. PSLV emerged as a reliable, versatile & cost-effective launch vehicle capable of launching satellites to various orbits with high accuracy. The Cartosat-2A is a high-resolution cartography mission while Indian mini satellite IMS-1 is intended for natural resource survey / planning applications.

8.11 Chandrayaan-1, India's first unmanned moon mission, was successfully launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2008 onboard PSLV C11. Subsequent to the launch, through carefully planned complex orbital maneuvers, Chandrayaan-1 was placed in

Moon's orbit which is about 4 lakh kms from earth. The deep space network with two large antennae (18 meter and 32 meter dia) and associated ground segment was established in Byralu, near Bangalore to provide TTC support for the Mission. The momentous task of placing the Moon Impact Probe instrument with Indian Tricolor painted on its surface carried by Chandrayaan-1 was accomplished on November 14, 2008. One of the major discoveries in planetary science, which will have tremendous implications in planning long term lunar and planetary explorations, was the detection of water molecules on lunar surface and rocks.

8.12 The next generation launch vehicle GSLV Mk III made significant progress. A State-of-art large capacity Solid Propellant Plant (SPP) for manufacturing S-200 solid boosters for GSLV Mk-III was commissioned and casting & curing of one of the S-200 live segments was successfully completed in the newly commissioned plant. Specialized test and fabrication facilities required for L 110 liquid stages and higher thrust cryogenic stage were also commissioned.

8.13 Detailed feasibility studies on development of Manned Mission have been completed and the project report on Human Space Flight Programme (HSP) was formulated. The final system acceptance tests on the Ground segment of GAGAN - Geo and GPS Augmented Navigation system showed position accuracies better than the specification of 10 meters. Development of Synthetic Aperture Radar Modules for Radar Imaging Satellite; Establishment and testing of Satellite Navigation GAGAN ground segment; and Flight acceptance testing of the indigenous cryogenic engine conducted on December 18, 2008 were the other important achievements in advanced technology areas.

8.14 The societal applications of space technology in the areas of Health, Education and Rural Development made notable progress. Under Tele-education programme, more than 35,000 class rooms are operational in the country and 2000 class rooms were added in the last one year covering primary education, secondary education, professional education, adult education, teachers training and non-formal education sectors. Satellite based Tele-medicine facility is operational in 375 centres, of which 76 centres were added during the year. The Tele-medicine mobile Vans, wherein one can avail the consultation of expert doctors while examining the patients in rural areas, have benefited a large number of rural population. The Village Resource Centres (VRCs) have now been set up in 470 locations including 98 in the year in association with NGOs. They were found to be effective for meeting varieties of rural needs including skill development. The Centres provided at the door-steps of rural population the space enabled services such as Tele-medicine, Tele-education, Disaster Management Support, Advisories to Fisherman, etc, through a Single Window System.

8.15 The data from IRS has been used for various developmental applications at National and Regional level. Under the National Urban Information System (NUIS) project of Ministry of Urban Development, Thematic mapping for 30 towns was completed, and for another 30 towns it is under progress. As part of Natural Resources Census (NRC), Land use/ cover mapping using IRS AWiFS images was completed for all three seasons (Kharif, Rabi and Zaid) for four cycles (2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008); and work for the 5<sup>th</sup> cycle was initiated. Web enabled Land use Information System named 'Bho-Sampada' was launched.

8.16 Under the Snow and Glacier studies project funded by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) under NNRMS, 10 snow cover atlases for Himalayas and 600 glacial inventory maps were finalized, besides undertaking glacial retreat studies in 13 basins. Coastal/ mangroves/ coral reefs studies were taken up at the behest of MOEF. Coastal Land Use, Mangroves, Coral Reef and Marine Protected Areas (MPA) maps for entire Indian Coast were prepared on 1:25,000 scale. As a part of the Phase-III of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, groundwater prospect maps have been prepared for 10 states which included Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

#### **Major programmes planned for the year 2009-10**

8.17 The major missions/programmatic targets for the year 2009-10 include: Launch and operationalisation of: RISAT-2 (Radar Imaging Satellite) and ANUSAT onboard PSLV; Oceansat-2 satellite onboard PSLV; third development flight of GSLV-D3 (carrying indigenous Cryo stage) to launch GSAT-4 satellite; Cartosat-2B satellite onboard India's PSLV; Assembly, Integration and Testing of Resourcesat-2 and Youthsat satellite; and undertake activities on the plans/programmes including GEO-HR, GSAT-10 and follow on satellites, Advanced Communication Satellite (GSAT-11), Human Space Flight Programme, SARAL, Aditya-1 and Small satellites for Atmospheric studies.

8.18 Radar Imaging Satellite (RISAT-2) with the capability to take images of the earth during day and night as well as cloudy conditions will enhance ISRO's capability for earth observation, especially during floods, cyclones, landslides and in

management of disasters in a more effective way. ANUSAT was built by Anna University, Chennai, a first experimental communication satellite built by an Indian University, under the over all guidance of ISRO. The satellite will demonstrate the technologies related to message store and forward operations.

8.19 Oceansat-2, carrying Ocean Colour Monitor and a Ku band scatterometer will provide continuity of services hitherto provided by Oceansat-1. In addition, it will carry radio occultation sounder for atmospheric studies developed by the Italian Space Agency. Oceansat-2 data will be used for identification of potential fishing zones, sea state forecasting, and coastal zone studies and will provide inputs for weather forecasting and climatic studies.

8.20 The third development flight of GSLV D3 will be realised through Indigenous Cryogenic Stage. The indigenous stage after completion of all the tests has been transported from Mahendragiri on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 to Sriharikota for integration with the GSLV launch vehicle. GSAT-4 is envisaged as a communication technology demonstrator satellite with multi beam Ka band bent pipe and regenerative transponders and navigation payload. The integration and testing of the spacecraft is in advanced stages. The GSLV D3 flight would enhance the self reliance in the launch vehicle technology.

8.21 Cartosat-2B is an advanced remote sensing satellite capable of providing scene-specific high resolution spot imagery of better than 1 meter resolution. The integration of the spacecraft is in progress and the launch is planned onboard PSLV C15 during first quarter of 2010. Besides this, it is also planned to complete the development of Synthetic Aperture Radar



Payload for Radar Imaging Satellite and start the spacecraft integration activities.

8.22 The focus of the INSAT/GSAT programme during 2009-10 will be towards realisation of GSAT-5, GSAT-8, GSAT-12 and INSAT-4E/GSAT-6 spacecrafts. The launch of these spacecrafts would take place in 2010-11. It is also planned to complete fabrication and testing of advanced meteorological payloads viz., 6 channels imager and 19 channels sounder for INSAT-3D and take up the spacecraft integration activities.

8.23 In the area of Satellite Navigation, the main target during 2009-10 will be to design, develop, fabricate and test the IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System) payload and spacecraft subsystems and initiate the spacecraft assembly activities of IRNSS-1, the first in the series of 7 satellites. It is also planned to initiate the work on the establishment of TTC stations, reference stations, Mission control centres and Navigation control centres for IRNSS. The Final Operations Phase (FOP) of GAGAN in joint collaboration with Airports Authority of India will be completed.

8.24 In the launch vehicle area the development activities on Human Space Flight Programme and Semi-cryogenic Engine development have been initiated. The critical technology elements will be developed and efforts would be to establish critical technical infrastructure. In respect of GSLV Mk III, the focus will be on hardware realisation and testing, leading to vehicle assembly activities. The activities for realisation of operational PSLV and GSLV vehicles to meet the launch requirements will continue.

8.25 In the area of Space Sciences, the focus will be on scientific analysis of the data received from Chandrayaan-1 mission. Besides this, finalisation of payloads,

interface details and spacecraft configuration aspects of Chandrayaan-2 will also be initiated. Work on various application missions such as NR Census, Large Scale mapping, drought / flood monitoring, Natural Resource Data base, Biodiversity characterization, crop acreage estimation, etc., will also continue.

## **DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY**

### **Review of Achievements during the year 2008-09**

8.26 Painstaking efforts have been made to select and support Research Development projects of national relevance having emphasis on translational research in all the areas of biotechnology such as agriculture, food and nutrition, human and animal health, industrial and environmental technologies etc. New programmes have been initiated in the areas of climate change and agriculture, biomedical engineering, bio-energy and bio-fuels, RNAi technology and nano-biotechnology. There has also been an emphasis on shifting from projects with individual investigators to multi-institutional projects. Some major R&D initiatives include: participation in the International Cancer Genome Consortium (ICGC) with commitments of eight countries i.e. India, Australia, Canada, China, France, Japan, Spain and United Kingdom alongwith eleven funding organizations to generate comprehensive, high-resolution analyses of genomic changes for 8 forms of cancer; network on bio-fuel from algal bio-resources; participation in wheat international chromosome sequencing, biomarker based on proteomics in neurological diseases and tuberculosis system biology based drug discovery and biomarker programme.

8.27 Towards creating skilled human resource along the path of discovery to market, post graduate and diploma

programmes have been started in Bio-safety and regulation, IPR, technology management and clinical trial development. Major efforts have also been made in providing physician scientists by launching M.Phil in translational health science in medical institutions. Support was provided to strengthen undergraduate life science teaching and training including training of faculty in several 'star' colleges across country. University departments of life sciences have also been considered actively for reengineering and support in the form of facilities, fellowships and contract faculty for advanced education and research in contemporary areas. A new scheme, "The DBT-Wellcome Trust biomedical research career programme" has also been launched with shared funding to support upto 70 post-doctoral fellowships every year over the next 10 years.

8.28 The Programme for promotion of innovation and excellence was implemented vigorously with stringent technical appraisal mechanisms. 10 centers of excellence have been supported after international peer review and to nurture excellence, 22 proposals that were at the margin of the stringent requirement have been provided programme support. In addition, a Stanford-India Bio-design (SIB) programme has been launched for leadership-training in biomedical technology innovation with a view to develop a group of next generation innovators and entrepreneurs. The AIIMS-IIT, Delhi centre has been supported with a state-of-the-art medical device testing laboratory. Vaccine Grand Challenge Programme has been launched with the overall objective of accelerating development of candidate vaccines such as rotavirus, cholera, typhoid, rabies, animal and human (DNA based), anthrax, malaria, dengue, tuberculosis, Japanese encephalitis, for which earlier leads are available and to take them through pre-clinical and, if

successful, clinical development and commercialization.

8.29 The cell bank and technology for production of recombinant Malaria vaccine were transferred to Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL), Hyderabad for developing master cell bank. A novel candidate for dengue vaccine was developed and the "know-how" is being transferred to an industry partner in India for further development. In addition, an increased efficiency DNA vaccine against Brucella disease of livestock and quality reagents for research and diagnostics for SARS virus has been developed. Several other technologies were either developed or were transferred to industry. These include: Transgenic silkworm strains, drought tolerant transgenic groundnut lines, constitutive viral promoter derived from Rice tungro bacilliform virus for constitutive gene expression in plants, *Mycorrhiza* biofertilisers, Biosensor for pesticide residue detection and monitoring, etc.

8.30 Establishment of new breed of institutions and technology clusters in critical areas of emerging importance and impact on economy has been one of the major strategies of Eleventh plan. Cabinet has approved setting up of the institutions namely Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicines, Bangalore, Agri-food Biotechnology Cluster in Knowledge city at Mohali Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education under the auspices of the UNESCO, Faridabad and Institute of Biomedical Genomics in Kolkata. The recently taken over Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology in Kerala was restructured and harmonized with the functioning of other DBT institutions. R&D activities of the autonomous institutions led to generation of 382 publications, 24 patents granted/filed, 9 patents in pipeline and 13

technologies were developed/ transferred. Significant among them include: Artificial skin like scaffold for wound healing and Development of transgenics without sacrificing animals by NII; Tuberculosis diagnostics licensed to M/s Arka Nanomedics Pvt. Ltd. by CDFD; Protein based product from Fenugreek seeds that regulates dyslipidemia and obesity, Pharmaceutical composition having virucidal and spermicidal activity and Tumor suppressor Activation polypeptide by NCCS etc.

### **Major programmes planned for the year 2009-10**

8.31 While support to new proposals and programmes started in previous Annual Plan shall continue, the major focus of the Annual Plan (2009-10) would be on translational research directed towards innovation, establishment research service facilities, meeting the milestones for operationalization of new institutions; implementing BIPP projects; increased support to technology transfer and product development activities particularly for field/clinical trials, product formulations, regulatory tests etc. Ongoing Research and Development programmes would be reviewed extensively for their potential towards translational and product development areas in agriculture; animal sciences; vaccines and diagnostics; stem cell biology; bioengineering; nano-biotechnology; RNAi technology; bio-fuels and bio-energy; bio-processing and scale-up. Grand Challenge Programme on vaccines development shall be implemented and breeding crops by design, nutrition technologies and bioengineering and medical devices will be formulated. The proposals also include establishment of National Biotech Regulatory Authority (NBRA) through new bio-safety legislation, operationalisation of Bio-technology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) which has already been initiated

on pilot basis. Efforts will also continue to promote public-private partnerships for development of new biotech products.

8.32 Under the human resource development programmes, financial support will be provided to a few star colleges for strengthening life sciences education at undergraduate level, besides implementing biotechnology entrepreneurship programmes in north eastern region and starting new master and doctorate programmes in the areas of food science and technology. Two new centres of excellence and innovation in biotechnology in the areas of computational biology at NCBS, Bangalore and Epigenetics at NCCS, Pune would be supported. In addition, various biotech facilities such as animal facilities around the biotech clusters; national facilities for genomic and proteomic analysis; testing facilities for biomaterial, tissue engineering; GMOs/LMOs would be created.

8.33 Several other programmes like, development of crops adaptable to greenhouse effects, development of DNA chip for diagnostics purposes, initiation of programme on marker assisted engineering for Aerobic rice, network programme on algae bio-fuels, development of diagnostics and vaccines for classical swine fever and brucellosis, launching of DNA clubs in 311 schools of North east etc. would be taken up besides undertaking new Research and Development projects in the areas of RSV, influenza, HIV/AIDS, TB, Chikungunya and Avian flu etc.

## **DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

### **Review of Achievements during the year 2008-09**

8.34 One of the major developments during the year was the passage of the Bill for establishment of Science and Engineering Research Board. (SERB) by

the Parliament. The Science & Engineering Council (SERC) supported nearly 550 research projects under competitive grant system in multidisciplinary areas of science & technology, and 10 centres of excellence were created. This has led to 1,200 research publications, 20 patents, 120 PCI filings. New techniques have been developed for the isolation and identification of unusual fatty acids from selected medicinal plants. New benzimidazole and oleo-benzimidazole derivatives have been synthesized which may have applications as additives, lubricants and coatings in oleochemical, pharmaceutical and polymer industries.

8.35 DST has also launched a new initiative in the area of cognitive science under which 2 major nationally networked programmes namely (i) Language and cognition; and (ii) Cognitive networks, have been selected. Some of the major facilities established under the FIST programme include: High Resolution Scanning Electron Microscope (HR SEM) and Electron micro probe analyzer. There has been a conscious shift of focus in deployment of funds of FIST into the university sector in preference to support for elite institutions. A special package for inclusive development of S&T base in the North East region was mounted and similar package is being expanded to Jammu & Kashmir.

8.36 The effect of global warming on our climate is undoubtedly visible today. In this context, the Department has initiated setting up of a Centre for Green Chemistry (CGC) in a leading laboratory in Chemical Sciences and Technology along with about ten satellite centers in various universities/institutes situated at different regions of the country. An interaction meeting with industry and academia was organized and some of the problem areas identified for finding a viable solution include: Removal of ammonia from waste water; Value addition of secondary sludge

and Conversion of sulphate to sulphur. Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) was launched by ranking the universities in terms of the H-Index based on research publications in the last ten years (1996-2006) and support was extended to 14 Universities. A Special Initiative "CURIE" (Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities) was also launched to support women universities for improving R&D infrastructure and two women universities, i) Banasthali University (Rajasthan), and ii) Avinashilingam University for Women, have been supported.

8.37 Coordinated programmes for convergent technology solutions have been mounted in the areas of water, solar Energy options and security technologies. In the area of water, 24 technology products have been identified for use in decentralized applications to test and evaluate all these technologies and products under real life conditions. The PAN-IIT solar energy research initiative aims at developing hybrid solutions for systems which would meet the condition of Rs 9 / Kwh for delivered power. Survey of India has developed data base in 3D GIS for 20 sq.km area covering all buildings in Chandni Chowk, Delhi and handed over to MCD, Delhi for using it for applications like property tax collections, traffic management, disaster management and change detections in buildings.

8.38 Under the Nano Science and Technology programme, 11 centers of excellence were established and education programmes on Nano science was started in 16 institutions besides supporting 55 R&D projects in this area. In addition, Institutes of Nano Science and Technology (INST) was established at Mohali. In the area of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Research financial grants were provided to Indian Pharma Industry for Research and

Development Projects involving clinical trials Phase-II & Phase-III for the neglected diseases such as malaria and Kala Azar. Some significant achievements include: RECEPTOL, a colostrum based protein for the management of HIV/AIDS produced by M/s Biomix Networks Ltd., Mumbai; BONISTA, a Parathyroid Hormone as injectable for Osteoporosis, launched by M/s Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad; and RHOCLONE, Anti-Rho-D Immunoglobulin Injection (Monoclonal) 300 mcg, developed for Hemolytic disease of the new born (HDN) received marketing permission by M/s Bharat Serums & Vaccines Limited, Mumbai.

8.39 In order to attract talents towards science, the department has launched scholarship programme called INSPIRE. During 2008-09, 386 scholarships have been disbursed to the students of IISER's and NISER and 300 INSPIRE Internship were provided for Class 11th Std. (top 1 percent) students of UP State at IIT Allahabad. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between DST and SBI for direct release of Awards and Fellowships to students through ATM Debit card.

8.40 DST has several autonomous institutions working in various field of science & engineering. Average overall publication rate per scientist of all AIs together is about ~2 per year with an average IF of ~2.5 and H index of number of scientists in DST institutions was above 35. Average IF per crore invested in AIs of DST is about 10.5, which is one of the highest in the country. Some of the major achievements of Autonomous Institutions include: Establishment of a lab-scale Pulsed Electro Deposition (PED) facility and development of nano-composite coatings based on Ni-SiC, successful use of nanoparticles for antidiabetic activity, cell separation, biodistribution of LSMO

nanoparticles. The pre-clinical evaluation of a new model of the Chitra Heart valve have been completed and preliminary work for commencement of Clinical trials initiated.

### **Major programmes planned for the year 2009-10**

8.41 Department of Science and Technology would continue to support Basic Science and Engineering for enhancement of Science and Technology capability in the country. About 1000 new Research and Development projects are likely to be supported by SERC, besides organising 25 SERC schools/workshops, instituting more number of fellowships, and creating awareness about applications of various analytical instruments, their repair and maintenance through the short-term training courses. Setting up of a repository with state of art facilities with dedicated instruments, storage facilities, data storage and manpower development has also been proposed. CGC will coordinate the research activities being carried out under the Green Chemistry Umbrella by various groups in different laboratories in India

8.42 Under Technology Development, the activities relating development, field trials and appropriate indigenous technologies for utilization of bio-fuels; Sea-water RO Desalination plant; development of advanced technologies to the problems related to environment protection, water contamination and waste management; CONTIFUR technology for steel making and continuation of the Pan IIT coordinated programme on Solar Energy Research etc. In addition, DST has prepared mission documents on "National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem" and "National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for climate change" under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and submitted to Prime Minister's Council.

8.43 Under Nano Science and Technology Mission, steps would be taken to establish two more new Institutes for nano science and technology at Bangalore and Kolkata. It is anticipated that besides creating sophisticated facilities, 40 R&D projects would be funded and 5 centres of excellence would be established. In addition, a nano-sized beam line facility at the PETRA III Synchrotron Radiation Source at DESY, Hamburg, Germany would be established with assured access to Indian scientists. Under the 'Drugs and Pharmaceutical Research programme', support would be provided for creation of national facilities in selected areas related to drug development which do not exist in India and joint research proposals in the areas of "Diagnostics" as well as "New Drug delivery systems".

8.44 Under the 'INSPIRE' programme, 2 lakh students across the country will be given INSPIRE award and more than 50,000 students will be selected to undergo INSPIRE Internship. The Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) scheme would also be operationalised. Scholarships for Higher Education (SHE) scheme will also be expanded to cover more number of students. Autonomous Institutions during 2009-10, will take up new Research and Development projects in their respective areas besides continuing ongoing activities. Under National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA), two project namely Nano Whiskers and concrete Foam based bamboo panels would be taken up.

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

##### **Review of Achievements during the year 2008-09**

8.45 DSIR has been implementing the Technology Promotion Development and

Utilization (TPDU) programme with the objective to enhance industry's share in national Research and Development expenditure; encourage the spirit of creativity and innovativeness in individuals; promote and support industry for development of new products, processes and technologies; support early stage technology based start-ups etc. DSIR also promotes the development of consultancy profession in the country through Consultancy Development Centre (CDC). Around 80 new Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP) projects, involving individual innovators were supported and 18 TePP outreach centers were set up. 10 new technology development projects aimed at developing competitive technologies were supported. CDC conducted 10 capacity building programmes, trained 200 professionals and developed a database of experts. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) provided financial assistance to 75 inventions for patenting in India; organized 17 IPR awareness programmes and provided techno-commercial support to 38 inventions.

8.46 CSIR has been implementing a large number of projects in supra-institutional, network and interagency mode besides facility creation. Some of the major achievements include: engineering of host-defense antibacterial peptides as therapeutic agents; role of RNAi for animal development; SnCl<sub>2</sub>-mediated cyclization of nitro arenes via N-N bond formation; a new cultivar of *Curcuma aromatica* "HIMHALDI" suitable for cultivation in western Himalaya at locations situated above 1300 m altitude; Staphylokinase – potent clot dissolving agent; Solar power operated community reverse osmosis desalination unit; cultivation of *Gracilaria edulis* in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Process for conversion of methane to gasoline through non-oxidative activation of

methane and its simultaneous conversion with methanol into gasoline-range hydrocarbons over bi-functional ZSM-5 type zeolites; Glycolipids from the red alga *Chondria armata* (Kütz.) Okamura; Solar photocatalytic treatment of textile wastewater; A novel approach for designing antibacterial peptides with modulation of toxicity against hRBCs; and a Herbal extract and a molecule from *Murraya koenigii* for the treatment of prostate cancer. The role of DNA structure in transcription on a genome-wide scale using the G-quadruplex (G4 DNA) motifs as a model was established. A new improved alternative potential source of l-carvone rich strain (carvone 65-73%) CARVOMINT (*Mentha longifolia* L.) Hudson var. *incana*, was also developed and extended to the farmer's fields in South India. A socially relevant programme namely "CSIR 800" was also initiated to impact the lives of 800 million Indians by providing S&T solutions to the masses in the areas of affordable health, processes and products which are affordable by the common poor. A low cost house suitable for areas affected by natural disaster has been developed, which is easy to transport and assemble and also cost effective.

8.47 The 'Open Source Drug Discovery' programme was initiated to develop low cost health solutions for the masses by involving volunteer researchers, and provide solutions to the problems of modern day drug discovery on their free will. So far more than 1500 registered participants are on the portal. A mega programme on "Affordable Health" and "Sustainable Energy" was also initiated to explore the possibility of using non-fossil sources such as Solar, Wind, Ocean, Biomass to meet the ever growing energy needs using the molecular foundry approach, and to use the microbial/plant as energy sources. A MoU was signed with the USA based Chatterjee

Group promoted Research Institute for Sustainable Energy (RISE). 235 patents in India and 359 patents abroad were filed under Intellectual Property & Technology Management scheme.

8.48 Under the scheme "National S&T Human Resource Development", support was provided to 5016 NET qualified Research Fellows (Junior/Senior), 957 Senior Research Fellows (SRF) through direct selection including SRF-Extended, 195 Research Associates (RAs), 114 Senior Research Associates (SRAs), 27 Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellows (SPMF). Twenty one (21) meritorious scientists were recognized with the prestigious Shanti Swamp Bhatnagar Prize for their outstanding research contributions done primarily in India, and 10 CSIR scientists were given Young Scientist Award to promote the in-house excellence.

8.49 Under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative scheme, 3 health care products viz. anti-psoriasis formulation, a new TB molecule and a bio-therapeutic anti-bacterial molecule, Lysostaphin, are at different stages of clinical studies. Three poly herbal formulations derived from traditional medicinal systems have been developed into therapeutic formulations using modern science and medicine tools and are at phase-III clinical studies. In addition, softwares developed in the area of Bio-informatics viz. Bio-Suite, GenoCluster, Bio-SuiteC and Darshee have been marketed.

### **Major programmes planned for the year 2009-10**

8.50 DSIR envisages to: (i) carry out the regulatory activities relating to recognition of in-house Research and Development units of industry, SIROs and operationalizing various fiscal incentives to industry (ii) support individual innovators for conversion of any scientific innovative

idea to a proof of concept stage under the Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP) and the target is to support around 100 new innovator's projects; and (iii) support 10-15 new companies ranging from start-ups, small businesses (including MSMEs) and established companies for up-scaling of R&D to pilot stage and subsequent commercialisation in select cases. It is also envisaged to carry out about 5 programmes relating to technology empowerment of women scientists and entrepreneurs. CDC activities would be relating to: start New Certificate Courses on Consultancy; Conduct 15 skill building and awareness programmes and offer 100 fellowships to students for live consulting projects besides training, certification and exposing professionals to international consulting practices.

8.51 NRDC will continue to promote women entrepreneurship programme, entrepreneurship development in the North-East and IP awareness programme, besides upgradation of technology for rural clusters, setting up of Knowledge Park, showcasing CSIR technologies in Mozambique and collaboration with world food programme for use of non-conventional energy. The focus of CEL will include: development of PV Modules through an alternate technology, i.e. third generation Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells (DSSC), other than Crystalline Silicon; providing low cost solution for energy generation by Solar route; and Expansion of Manufacturing Capacity of PCMs to produce 30,000 to 40,000 per year.

8.52 The CSIR would continue to support ongoing programmes and the new initiatives taken up during the Eleventh Plan period. The implementation of these programmes will lead to a number of developments, which include: Synthetic rutile, a raw material for the production of  $TiO_2$  pigment from ilmenite; Bioceramic based composite

adsorbent media for defluoridation of wastewater; High quality white light Organic LEDs; A comprehensive proactive low-cost technology for disaster prevention and management for coal mines; A world class advanced seismic test facility with 30 tonne capacity; Solar power operated community reverse osmosis desalination unit producing 700 liters per hour drinking water from brackish water; Terafil water filters with food grade plastic containers; "NEERI-Zar" a portable instant water filter; Re-engineering of Pamban Bridge; Biomimetic pay-load for space capsule; New strain of lemon grass designated as BLI-ARUN by artificial hybridization method; High yielding cultivar of *Lavender officinalis* an excellent alternate crop for cultivation for better returns instead of traditional cultivars of rice and paddy in the state of Jammu and Kashmir; Novel biofertilizers/bioenhancer for plant growth; Technology for 20 TPD fresh chilli processing plant; Process to manufacture Prostaglandins; and 6 MeV Medical LINAC for deep seated cancers by radiation therapy.

8.53 Under Open Source Drug Discovery identification of leads available in public domain for further development will be initiated. As a part of the CSIR-800 initiative, programmes would be launched in the areas of affordable health, potable water and rural sector involving various stake holders in PPP mode.

8.54 Under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative scheme the important activities would include: Launching of 7 new projects; Completion of Phase-II a Clinical Trial of Anti-TB Molecule; Completion of Phase-II Clinical trial of Lysostaphin; Technology transfer for production of lactic acid; Launch of dental implants; Launch of diagnostic kits for Congestive Heart Failure (CHF); Development and demonstration of a 50" High Definition Plasma Display Panel



(HDPDP)-TV Prototype; Development and demonstration of 10 terra flops high super computing machine; Development of hand held micro-PCR system for in-situ detection; and launch of Anti-psoriatic formulation in the market.

## MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

### Review of Achievements during the year 2008-09.

8.55 The activities of the Ministry mainly contributed to various societal benefits in the areas of Weather (General), Weather advisories specific to agriculture, aviation, shipping, sports, etc, Monsoon, Disasters (cyclone, earthquake, tsunami, sea level rise), Living and non-living resources (fishery advisory, poly-metallic nodules, gas hydrates, etc), Coastal and Marine Ecosystems and Climate Change. Under the Atmospheric science, information & services a great deal of modeling efforts have gone into monsoon prediction and the overall forecast all India rainfall issued in April and June was 99 percent and 100 percent of the Long Period Average compared to 98 percent actual. A new technique of intra-seasonal variability was studied to understand the active and break monsoon spells. Eleven number of low pressure systems were monitored including 1 deep depression, 3 depressions and 7 lows formed over the Indian region and the north Indian Ocean during monsoon season (June-September), 2008. The genesis of 8 out of 11 systems were predicted by IMD about 2-3 days in advance. A new district level weather forecast & advisories were issued after value addition from Regional Met. Centres (RMCs) / Met. Centres (MCs). The quantitative district level (612 districts) weather forecast upto 5 days was issued from 1st June, 2008 using global numerical model predictions.

8.56 As a part of Modernization of IMD programme the main activities were related

to acquisition of a set of 2 Doppler Weather Radars each at Delhi & Mumbai and 70 nos. of indigenous Optical theodolites, procurement of 1,350 Automatic Rain gauges (ARGs) and 550 Automated Weather Stations (AWSs). The Tsunami warning centre was made operational and equipped to give a warning within 15 minutes of occurrence of earth quake anywhere in the Indian Ocean. A set of multipurpose 10 electronic Display Boards capable of providing siren in the event of disaster have been installed in selected locations of Orissa coast for dissemination of Potential fishing zone advisories as a part of Ocean science & services. A programme on climate change studies at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune was initiated to address various scientific issues relating to climate change including impacts on sectors like health, agriculture and water.

8.57 The 28th scientific expedition to Antarctica was launched and an agreement was signed with M/s. Nicholas Piramal to work on Biotechnological application on strains isolated from Antarctic samples. Video conferencing facilities were established between NCAOR and Maitri. Two scientific expeditions to Arctic were launched and established India's station Himadri. Under Ocean technology a set of 3 LTTD plants were installed in islands of Lakshadweep one each at Agatti, Androth and Minicoy. NIOT demonstrated the underwater remotely operated vehicle (ROSUM 600) upto a depth of 1100 mt.

8.58 As a part of development of application oriented research, fattening of lobster/crabs of Cobia fish weighing 55 and 63 g was demonstrated this can grow upto 510 g and 650 g, respectively, within 110 days. 32 species of microalgae were developed for exploration of bio-lipid and bio-chemicals production and 10 species of seaweeds for screening of potential antifouling compounds were collected. A

Methodology was developed and made operational on experimental basis for identification of Tuna Fish aggregation zones under Coastal Marine Ecology services. The Marine living centre at Kochi prepared CDs on Marine Mammals seasonal and climatological Atlas for Indian EEZ. The Technology Demonstration Vessel (TDV), Sagar Nidhi equipped with the state-of-the-art facility was made fully operational to harness non-living resources

### **Major programmes planned for the year 2009-10**

8.59 The main activities under the Atmospheric science, information & services would be relating to: commissioning of ground receiver for INSAT- 3D for receiving and processing of high resolution data; establishment of 50 GPS and peripherals, and ground receiving and processing system from NOAA/MODIS/Met satellites; dissemination of Integrated Agromet Advisory Services; modernization of Centre for Agriculture Meteorology (CAgMO), Pune, which will include setting up an optimum seismological network; upgradation of 20 existing stations and integration of 20 more stations, scanning of 50,000 seismic analog charts and vector digitization of 2,500 raster images.

8.60 As part of creation of a National Center for Seismology (NCS), an infrastructure at Ayanagar will be created for a state-of-art operational centre and Training Centre in Seismology. As a part of modernization of IMD 550 Automated Weather Stations (AWS), 1350 Automatic Rain gauges (ARG's), 3 Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) will be installed and commissioned. In addition, two indigenous DWR's at Bhuj & Kochi will be installed and Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS) will be set up at Delhi Airport. GSM and Satellite based Automatic Weather

Stations for Commonwealth Games-2010 at New Delhi will be established. Forecasting System in IMD through MFI will be commissioned. Studies of Interaction between Clouds and Environment, and Formation of Precipitation will be launched through Observations of winds and cloud microphysics in different seasons at different places of India and thunderstorm data. Observations in the CAIPEEX national experiment will be relating to hiring of instrumented air craft and cloud seeding air craft. High Performance Computer system at IITM Pune will be commissioned.

8.61 The activities of National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF) will pertain to implementation of the UKMO end-to-end Global NWP system, trial runs with the UKMO NWP system and assimilation of forecast system and WRF model to maximize the observational data base. Under the Ocean science & services, 40 new Electronic Display Boards (EDB's) will be installed. 12 data buoys of met / environmental / wave type will be assembled and integrated, and 50 Argo Floats, 30 Drifting Buoys will be deployed as a part of Observation Networks.

8.62 INCOIS will be taking up value added services and consultancy services for the coastal and offshore applications. Early Warning System for Mitigation of Oceanogenic Disasters like Tsunami and Storm Surges in Indian Ocean will be further strengthened. Under Polar science & Cryosphere programme, XXVIII Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica will be launched, besides undertaking activities like: structural strengthening of Maitri, and establishment of third permanent base in Antarctica. As a prelude to concretizing the scientific and logistics aspects of the Indian scientific endeavors in the Arctic, scientific research at Ny-Alesund will be initiated.

8.63 To promote the Ocean technology studies on solar desalination; development of Automatic benthic ambient noise detector in strategically important places like Vizag, Kochi, Mangalore, Mumbai; configuration for 10 MLD desalination plant and identifying a industrial partner for implementation of project will be initiated. The activities under Coastal and marine ecosystems will be to develop technology for breeding of 2 species of ornamental fishes; undertake Southern Ocean MLR cruise on-board FORV Sagar Sampada; Myctophid Surveys of Central and Western Arabian Sea. Phase-II Clinical trial of anti-

diabetic compound will be initiated, and a coupled modelling system for Climate Change Scenarios will be developed. Underwater Collection and Crushing Systems: Collector Crusher will be developed for mining of polymetallic nodules.

8.64 Consolidated Plan outlays/ expenditure for the Science and Technology sector as a whole is given at Annexure-8.1 and scheme-wise breakup of Plan Outlays/Expenditure for each of the six S&T Departments is given in Annexure 8.2 to 8.7.

## Annexure-8.1

## Science and Technology Sector

## Plan Outlays/Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

S No	Name of the Department	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10
		Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Department of Atomic Energy (R&D)	978.46	1228.00	1313.81	1638.00
2	Department of Space	2821.75	3600.00	2810.02	4100.00
3	Department of Biotechnology	616.68	900.00	871.77	1000.00
4	Department of Science and Technology	1266.89	1530.00	1517.12	1775.00
5	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Including CSIR	1054.98	1200.00	1189.00	1350.00
6	Ministry of Earth Sciences	359.06	750.00	469.56	900.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7097.82</b>	<b>9208.00</b>	<b>8171.28</b>	<b>10763.00</b>

## Annexure 8.2

**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (R&D Sector)**  
**Scheme-wise break-up**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
			BE	Actuals	BE
1	BARC	400.39	420.00	424.27	525.00
2	IGCAR	70.92	90.00	112.90	120.00
3	RRCAT	41.80	55.00	61.88	83.00
4	VECC	24.40	50.00	66.66	59.50
5	AMD	29.70	50.00	50.81	70.00
6	TMC	58.19	50.00	66.05	67.80
7	Grant in aid support to Research and Education	228.82	340.00	367.30	422.20
8	IPR	100.10	140.00	144.90	250.00
9	AERB	3.00	3.00	1.26	2.50
10	DAE Projects	2.84	5.00	2.15	18.00
11	DCS&EM	18.30	25.00	15.56	20.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>978.46</b>	<b>1228.00</b>	<b>1313.81</b>	<b>1638.00</b>

## Annexure 8.3

**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**  
**Scheme-wise breakup**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
			BE	Actuals	BE
<b>1</b>	<b>Launch Vehicle Missions</b>				
i.	GSLV MKI	7.50	1.00	0.00	0.00
ii	GSLV Operational	268.32	255.00	251.99	275.00
iii	Cryogenic Upper Stage Project (CUSP)	0.96	0.10	0.70	0.37
iv	GSLV MK III Development	249.98	270.00	219.96	217.00
v	PSLV-C	215.00	180.00	164.97	220.00
	<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>741.76</b>	<b>706.10</b>	<b>637.62</b>	<b>712.37</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Earth Observation Mission</b>				
i.	Oceansat-2 & 3	29.39	10.00	8.24	6.00
ii	Radar Imaging Satellite	57.78	25.00	27.64	5.00
iii	Resourcesat-2 & 3	45.33	35.00	25.13	35.00
iv	GEO HR Imager	0.00	25.00	0.00	
v	Cartosat-3	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00
vi	Altika-Argoes	0.00	25.00	0.00	10.00
vii	Technology Experiment Satellites	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00
viii	Disaster Management Satellite (DM-SAR)	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00
ix	E O Followon Satellites	0.00		0.00	
	<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>132.50</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>61.01</b>	<b>59.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Space Science Mission</b>				
i.	Chandrayan-1 & 2	105.26	78.00	74.29	90.00
ii	Megha Tropiques	14.32	20.00	18.92	15.00
iii	Astrosat 1 & 2	43.62	25.00	21.08	20.00
iv	Advanced Planetary Missions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v	Small Satellites for Atmospheric Research & Astronomy	0.00	10.00	0.00	2.00
	<b>Subtotal 3</b>	<b>163.20</b>	<b>133.00</b>	<b>114.29</b>	<b>127.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>INSAT Satellites</b>				
i.	INSAT-3 satellite	39.22	10.00	20.71	8.70
ii	GSAT-4	4.50	7.00	4.79	2.90
iii	GSAT-5 / INSAT-4D	22.00	10.00	9.90	6.00
iv	GSAT-6 / INSAT-4E	52.71	65.00	51.50	50.00
v	GSAT-8 / INSAT-4G	336.62	145.00	69.80	125.00
vi	INSAT-4CR	40.45		0.00	
vii	INSAT-4 / GSAT Satellites (GSAT-9 to GSAT-14)	6.53	90.00	31.53	190.00
viii	Advanced Communication Technology Satellites	0.00	22.50	0.00	5.00
ix	INSAT capacity augmentation (short term)	0.00	30.00	2.23	2.00
x	INSAT / GSAT Followon Satellites	9.10		0.00	

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
		Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE
	<b>Subtotal 4</b>	<b>511.13</b>	<b>379.50</b>	<b>190.46</b>	<b>389.60</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Satellite Navigation</b>	<b>90.43</b>	<b>270.00</b>	166.65	270.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Advanced Launch vehicle development</b>				
i.	Semi Cryogenic Engine/Stage Development	9.20	22.50	4.27	155.00
ii	Human Space Flight	3.11	125.00	34.82	230.00
iii	Space capture Recovery experiment-SRE	4.00	10.00	7.88	12.00
iv	Reusable Launch Vehicle technologies	14.00	13.50	11.25	28.00
	<b>Subtotal 6</b>	<b>30.31</b>	<b>171.00</b>	<b>58.22</b>	<b>425.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Major Space Applications and Space Science Research</b>				
i.	Remote sensing application (inc. NNRMS, NR CENSUS, RSAM, NRSA, NESAC etc)	29.40	55.00	91.52	88.80
ii	Disaster Management Support	74.92	65.00	20.69	40.00
iii	SATCOM application programme	12.38	15.00	6.86	3.57
iv	Space Science & Environment (inc.PRL, NARL)	85.92	95.00	83.91	117.63
	<b>Subtotal 7</b>	<b>202.62</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>202.98</b>	<b>250.00</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Information Technology Related Applications</b>				
i.	National Natural Resources Data Base	3.06	3.00	2.00	20.00
ii	Village Resource Centres	13.00	35.00	11.70	30.00
iii	Edusat IT network	50.32	8.00	34.65	12.00
iv	Telemedicine network	5.00	8.00	4.50	5.00
v	IT applications in Office systems including DWF	0.00		0.00	5.00
	<b>Subtotal 8</b>	<b>71.38</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>52.85</b>	<b>72.00</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>R&amp;D, Technology &amp; process development</b>				
i.	Technology Development programme / R&D/ Small Satellites / Development of semiconductor technology	74.86	145.00	158.00	185.00
ii	Development of space material & component & Advance Actions	8.75	350.00	66.38	213.86
iii	Sponsored Research	10.48	13.00	12.61	13.00
	<b>Subtotal 9</b>	<b>94.09</b>	<b>508.00</b>	<b>236.99</b>	<b>411.86</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Infrastructure/auxiliary facilities/capacity building for space programme</b>				
i.	Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology/ HRD	74.69	65.25	65.25	175.00
ii	Technical facilities Replacement/Augmentation	173.93	315.00	297.58	370.00
iii	Industry interface and productionisation	13.51	55.00	27.50	60.00

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Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
		Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE
iv	International cooperation programme	2.12	3.15	1.24	3.17
v	Technical & Auxiliary facilities support	385.09	445.00	561.86	575.00
vi	General Civil Works & Housing	134.99	130.00	135.52	200.00
	<b>Subtotal 10</b>	<b>784.33</b>	<b>1013.40</b>	<b>1088.95</b>	<b>1383.17</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2821.75</b>	<b>3600.00</b>	<b>2810.02</b>	<b>4100.00</b>



## Annexure 8.4

**DEPARTMENT OF BIO-TECHNOLOGY**  
**Scheme-wise breakup**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
			BE	Actuals	BE
1	Human Resource Development	38.72	30.00	32.43	35.00
2	Programmes for Promotion of Excellence and Innovation	45.63	45.00	66.06	45.00
3	Biotech Facilities	22.50	25.00	25.00	20.00
4	Bioinformatics	22.65	20.00	21.77	20.00
5	Research & Development	240.95	315.00	303.20	340.90
6	Grand Challenge Programmes	45.00	45.00	51.69	40.00
7	International Cooperation	14.24	15.00	14.53	15.00
8	Biotechnology for Societal Development	12.49	10.00	9.98	10.00
9	Support to Autonomous R&D institutions	123.94	235.00	255.11	279.10
	<b>I&amp;M Sector</b>	<b>50.56</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>92.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>
10	Assistance for Technology Incubators, pilot projects, Biotechnology Parks and Biotech Development Fund	50.56	10.00	92.00	5.00
11	Public-Private Partnership (Small Business Innovative Research Initiative (SBIRI); Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP); Establishment of Biotechnology Industrial Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)		60.00		90.00
	<b>North Eastern Areas</b>	<b>0.00*</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>0.00*</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>616.68</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>871.77</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

\* Included in Individual Schemes

## Annexure 8.5

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**  
**Scheme-wise break up**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09		2009-10
			BE	Actuals	BE
1	Research & Development Support	368.93	415.00	414.80	535.00
2	Technology Development Programme	33.28	35.00	43.00	50.00
3	S&T Programme for Socio-Economic Development	96.97	95.00	100.84	108.00
4	International Cooperation	46.16	50.00	48.67	50.00
5	State Science & Technology Programme	14.00	10.00	13.95	15.00
6	Modernization of Mapping organisations (SOI & NATMO)	27.73	16.00	25.13	16.00
10	Autonomous Institutions & Professional Bodies	402.65	421.00	455.46	536.00
11	Vocational Employment Generation	0.54	1.00	1.00	0.00
12	Technology for Bamboo Products (Mission Mode Project)	20.00	20.00	20.00	40.00
13	Synergy Projects (O/o Pr. Scientific Adviser)	9.67	8.00	16.00	20.00
14	Information Technology	1.60	4.00	4.00	5.00
15	National Training Programme for Scientists/ Technologist working with Govt. of India	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
16	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research	117.46	100.00	96.50	96.00
17	National Mission for Nano-Science & Nano-Technology	121.27	145.00	130.00	130.00
18	Scholarships for Science in Higher Education (Oversight Committee Recommendation)	0.00	85.00	84.96	40.00
19	Water Technology Initiative	1.02	5.00	4.96	15.00
20	INSPIRE	0.00	85.00	40.43	60.00
21	Innovation Clusters	1.61	5.00	4.92	7.00
22	Security Technology Initiative	0.00	5.00	2.50	7.00
23	Mega Facilities for Basic Research	0.00	20.00	5.00	40.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1266.89</b>	<b>1530.00</b>	<b>1517.12</b>	<b>1775.00</b>

\* included in R&amp;D Support

## Annexure 8.6

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (DSIR) INCLUDING  
CSIR

## Scheme-wise breakup

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes / Programmes	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
			BE	Actuals	BE
	<b>CSIR</b>				
1	National Laboratories	858.00	960.00	998.00	1085.00
2	National S&T Human Resource Development	60.00	75.00	36.00	75.00
3	Intellectual Property & technology Development	36.20	34.00	39.00	40.00
4	R&D Management Support	20.00	25.00	21.00	25.00
5	New Millenium Indian technology Leadership Initiative	55.00	60.00	60.00	70.00
6	Setting up of Institute of Translational Research	<b>1.00</b>	1.00	0.00	5.00
	<b>Total CSIR</b>	<b>1030.20</b>	<b>1155.00</b>	<b>1154.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>
	<b>DSIR</b>				
1	Technology Promotion, Development and Utilisation	12.48	26.00	20.50	33.00
2	Central Electronics Limited	2.80	5.00	4.50	6.00
3	National Research and Development Corporation	7.50	10.00	8.00	6.50
4	Consultancy Development Centre	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.50
5	DSIR building & Infrastructure	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total DSIR</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total CSIR + DSIR</b>	<b>1054.98</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1189.00</b>	<b>1350.00</b>

## Annexure 8.7

**DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES**  
**Scheme-wise breakup**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10
		Actual	BE	Actual	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1</b>	<b>Atmospheric Sciences &amp; Services</b>				
<b>i.</b>	Indian Meteorology Department	40.76	432.00	170.86	305.38
<b>ii.</b>	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast	5.83	11.00	7.68	20.00
<b>iii</b>	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology	13.83	13.00	29.00	60.00
<b>iv</b>	Dedicated Weather Channel and Common Wealth Games	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
<b>2</b>	<b>Ocean Science &amp; Services</b>				
<b>i</b>	Ocean Observation and Information System	14.99	13.00	18.00	15.00
<b>ii</b>	Data buoy Programme & Operation maintenance of Sagar Manjusha	6.00	10.00	14.80	10.00
<b>iii</b>	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services	24.00	30.00	21.20	20.00
<b>3</b>	<b>Polar Science / Cryosphere</b>				
<b>i</b>	Polar Science	28.48	35.50	57.38	94.00
<b>ii</b>	National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research	14.00	15.00	8.12	15.00
<b>iii</b>	Expedition to Arctic	3.00	2.00	1.55	2.60
<b>iv</b>	Ice class Research Vessel	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.50
<b>4</b>	<b>Ocean Resources</b>				
<b>i</b>	Polymetallic Nodules Programme	8.10	15.00	14.59	13.00
<b>ii</b>	Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>iii</b>	Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric of Indian EEZ	4.82	5.00	5.00	6.00
<b>iv</b>	Gas-hydrate Exploration & Technology Dev of Exploitation	4.00	12.00	6.00	35.00
<b>v</b>	Multichannel Seismic System onboard ORV Sagar Kanya	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.01
<b>vi</b>	Desalination Project	1.00	10.00	0.00	5.00
<b>vii</b>	Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP)	1.00	4.00	4.50	10.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Ocean Technology</b>				
<b>i</b>	National Institute of Ocean Technology	9.24	20.00	30.00	50.00
<b>ii</b>	Development of Manned Submersible	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
<b>iii</b>	Demo of Shore Protection measures thru pilot project	0.00	0.50	0.50	5.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Project / Programme	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10
		Actual	BE	Actual	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
iv	NIOT Extension Centre West Bengal	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.01
v	Sea Front Facility	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.50
vi	Coastal Research Vessel (CRV)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
vii	Acquisition and Operation of New Research Vessel "Sagar Nidhi"	106.00	12.00	20.00	22.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Coastal Marine Ecology</b>				
i.	MRTD+CMLRE+ICMAM+COMPAS	18.71	17.00	18.63	50.00
<b>7</b>	<b>Climate Change Science</b>				
i.	Centre for Climate Change	0.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
<b>8</b>	<b>Disaster Support</b>				
i	Multi Hazards Early Warning Systems	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
ii	Early Warning Systems (Tsunami and Storm Surges)	29.60	15.00	10.32	15.00
iii	Seismicity and Earthquake Precursors	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
<b>9</b>	<b>Extramural Component</b>				
i	R&D in Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	0.00	7.00	8.73	20.00
ii	OASTC	4.38	5.00	4.39	8.00
<b>10</b>	<b>Outreach</b>				
i	Seminars/Symposia etc.	2.59	2.00	4.02	7.00
ii	Information Technology	2.10	1.00	2.29	18.00
iii	National Oceanarium	1.00	0.50	0.00	2.00
iv	Headquarter Building	10.00	20.00	0.00	25.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>359.06</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>469.56</b>	<b>900.00</b>

## CHAPTER-9

### ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

#### 9.1 ENVIRONMENT

##### Overview

9.1.1 The key environmental challenges that the country faces relate to the nexus of environmental degradation with poverty in its many dimensions, and economic growth. These challenges are intrinsically connected with the state of environmental resources, such as, land, water, air, and their flora and fauna. Environmental degradation is a major causal factor in enhancing and perpetuating poverty, particularly among the rural poor, when such degradation impacts soil fertility, quantity and quality of water, air quality, forests, wildlife and fisheries.

9.1.2. It is increasingly evident that poor environmental quality has adversely affected human health. Environmental factors are estimated as being responsible in some cases for nearly 20 percent of the burden of disease in India, and a number of environment-health factors are closely linked with dimensions of poverty (e.g. malnutrition, lack of access to clean energy and water). Interventions such as reducing air pollution, protecting sources of safe drinking water, protecting soil from contamination, improved sanitation measures and better public health governance offer tremendous opportunities in reducing the incidence of a number of critical health problems.

9.1.3. The Government seeks to ensure that its policies in every sector are based on a set of principles that harmonise economic development and environmental imperatives.

9.1.4. Realizing the trend of pollution in various environmental media like air, water, soil etc., the Ministry adopted the National Environmental Policy (NEP-2006) with the objective of Conservation of critical Environmental Resources, Intra-generational Equity, Livelihood security for the Poor, Inter-generational Equity, Integration of Environmental concerns in Economic and Social Development, Efficiency in Environmental Resources Use, Environmental Governance and Enhancement of Resources for Environmental Conservation.

9.1.5. The Eleventh Plan has identified four Socio Economic monitorable targets of which two targets are directly concerned with the Environment which are 1) Treating all urban waste water by 2011-12 to Clean river water 2) Attain WHO guidelines of air quality in all major cities by 2011-2012. Cleaning of rivers being a mammoth task, it is estimated that class I and II towns in the country around 33,000 MLD of waste water is generated of which 7,650 MLD STP capacity exist. STP Capacity of 3,927 MLD has been created under National River Conservation Plan and the remaining 48 percent was created under the scheme JNNURM of Ministry of Urban Development. The National Standards for Ambient air quality has been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Amendments to the air quality standards have been finalized and is to be notified.

##### Review of the Annual Plan 2008-09

9.1.6. The Eleventh Plan Outlay of the MOEF is Rs.10,000 crore of which

Rs.3786.01 crore is the outlay for Environment and Ecology. Of the Eleventh Plan outlay, the Actual expenditure for Ecology and Environment in 2007-08 is Rs. 545.16 crore and 2008-09 is Rs.567.14 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.599.16 crore and Rs.601.38 crore respectively.

9.1.7. There are nine programs under Environment and Ecology, six are Central Sector Schemes (CS) and three are Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Of the six CS Schemes, under the programme Environmental Monitoring and Governance, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) performs functions as laid down in the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 and is responsible for planning and executing comprehensive Nation wide programmes for prevention and control of Water and Air Pollution. Of the quantitative deliverables water quality monitoring stations were set up at 1,429 locations, 345 ambient air quality monitoring stations, and 11 automatic air quality monitoring stations were also set up. Under the Pollution Abatement Scheme, the regional offices monitored a total of 602 and 1,428 projects during 2008-09 under the FCA, 1980 and EPA, 1986 for compliance at stipulated conditions and a total of 1,612 projects were granted environmental clearances. Financial assistance was extended to 8 CETPs and 2 TSDFs for hazardous waste. Research and Development for Conservation and Development Scheme, number of Research institutions is given financial assistance. A total of 6,500 specimens were collected, identified, processed and incorporated in the Herbaria and 949 were documented by Botanical Survey of India (BSI). Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) identified 141 faunal resources, 826 specimens and published 34 books. Twenty four Botanical Gardens were provided improved facilities under the component Assistance to Regional Botanical

Gardens. During 2008-09, 41 new projects were supported under identified thrust areas, 98 ongoing projects were monitored and final technical reports of 59 completed projects were accepted

9.1.8. The programme Environment Education, Awareness and Training aims at enhancing the understanding of people at all levels about the relationship between human beings and the environment. Under this scheme, 111,609 Eco-Clubs were supported. The ENVIS network was classified in five thematic and three regional groups. For monitoring and evaluating, seminars were held in four thematic /three regional groups through workshops. A National Workshop on State of Environment Reporting was organized. Under the CS Scheme International Cooperation Activities, GOI-UNDP-CCF Programme, ongoing projects in 16 states were supported.

9.1.9. The CSS of Environment Sector includes the Programmes, 1)Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco systems 2) National River Conservation Plan and 3) Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centers Including Taj Protection. Financial assistance was provided to M.A.Ps for 50 wetlands, 10 research projects, 25 M.A.Ps of Mangroves and Coral Reefs, 15 Biosphere Reserves were supported financially. NLCP work was completed on one lake. The objective of the NRCP is to improve the water quality of the rivers, through pollution abatement works, to the level of bathing quality. During 2008-09, a total of 376.76 MLD of sewage treatment capacity was commissioned with an expenditure of Rs.276 crore under this Programme.

#### **9.1.10 Policy Issues, Programme Reforms and New Initiatives in 2008-09 and 2009-10**

- A National Biodiversity Action Plan has been released in November, 2008. The Plan identifies major threats and constraints facing biodiversity and lists out action points for addressing/conserving the same.
- A draft Coastal Management Zone (CMZ) Notification was issued in May, 2008, proposing an integrated coastal management approach rather than a regulatory frame work presently under implementation.
- A draft amendment of the EIA Notification is issued on 19th January, 2009 seeking comments/suggestions from various stakeholders for developing an efficient system of assessment and clearances and an effective coordination with the States, setting up of State EIA Authorities, where not yet set up, would be pursued.
- With a view to ensuring effective implementation of hazardous waste management based on past experience, Notification on Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary movement) Rules 2008 was issued in September 2008. An amendment to this Notification has been issued in July, 2009. Amendments are proposed in Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998; Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000; and Plastics Rules, 1999 in order to strengthen and rationalize these rules.
- A Committee has been constituted to evolve a roadmap for proper management of wastes in the country. The Committee will address issues such as Municipal solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, Bio-Medical wastes etc. An action plan will be developed thereafter which is expected to be completed in 2009-10.
- Revamped holistic River Conservation Strategy – Setting up of The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). Other initiatives include setting up of institutional structures by States (State River Conservation Authorities) for synergizing the river conservation efforts at the National and State levels, enhanced coordination between Centre, States and local bodies through a proposed Memorandum of Agreement with States, adoption of innovative financing models and concurrent evaluation.
- A National Green Tribunal (NGT) Bill has been formulated and introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31.07.2009. Passage of the Bill will strengthen environmental adjudication and settlement of disputes.
- In parallel to the NGT, an exercise to conceptualize and constitute an National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) in the country is proposed to be undertaken. This initiative recognizes the thinness of the current environmental management system and corresponding weaknesses in implementation.
- *State of Environment (SoE) Reporting Process* would be extended to metro city level and district level in phased manner. A National State of Environment Report released in 2009.
- A framework of regulatory regime for management of Wetlands finalized in consultation with various stakeholders.
- Pursuant to framing of new Guidelines on environmental research, 6 Programmes constituted by merging various research funding programmes of the Ministry. Further initiatives include institution of National Environment Fellowship Programmes, a Mahatma Gandhi Chair for Ecology and Environment, Collaborative Research Programme with CSIR, and setting up of a specialized National Environment



Protection Training & Research Institute (NEPTRI).

### **Programmes and Schemes for 2009-10**

9.1.11. The physical targets under the Programme-Environmental monitoring and Governance are Water Quality monitoring at 1,500 stations, Ambient air quality monitoring at 400 stations, setting up of 35 Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations. Financial assistance will be provided to 15 SPCB/UTPCCs for strengthening laboratory/other technical infrastructure under the scheme of abatement of pollution. Financial assistance will be provided to 4 CETPs to treat effluent emanating from the clusters of compatible small scale industries. The Hazardous Substances management scheme supports development of infrastructure for disposal of hazardous wastes and municipal wastes. In 2009-10, 4 TSDFs, 8 new CBMWTFs for bio-medical wastes will be funded and 2 Emergency Response Centres and 1 new municipal solid waste treatment plants will be set up. An important initiative includes development and promotion of Clean Technologies. In 2009-10, funding support for creation of data base for clean technologies available in India and broad and 5-6 projects relating to pollution control, conservation of energy, conservation of water and innovative technology for conservation of environment are likely to be completed.

9.1.12. Research and Development activities will be undertaken to develop strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environment management through support to R&D projects. In 2009-10, 50 new projects in multi disciplinary aspects of environment protection, conservation and management in identified thrust areas will be initiated and 150 ongoing projects will be reviewed

9.1.13. Environment Information, Education and Awareness Programme with an approved outlay of Rs. 94.82 crore envisage 6 schemes. During 2009-10 under the scheme, 100,000 eco-clubs, 70 seminars/symposia/workshops, teaching programmes for training 200 new teachers, 28 educational programmes on conservation of flora and fauna, 76 existing and 4 new ENVIS centres will be financially supported. The ENVIS centres will also bring out 4 issues each of Environews and Paryavaran extract, Annual Report (2008-09) and prepare SoE Report for 4 States/UTs. A National State of Environment report will be released in 2009. Infrastructure will also be created to update the exhibits of NMNH. The e-governance project of the Ministry aims at reinforcing of Business process by introducing intensive and extensive systemic reforms. Activities under the scheme in 2009-10, *inter alia*, include appointment of consultant for stage 3 of the project, appointment of consultant for Information Technology and non-Information Technology training programmes, imparting of training to e-champions, setting up of a quality assurance group in the Ministry and implementation of security policy and roadmap.

9.1.14. Under the Programme 'International Cooperation Activities' and other projects, the Ministry has 4 schemes of which the International Cooperation Activities takes care of the travel and administrative expenses apart from Contribution to the UN and other International bodies. The scheme GOI-UNDP-CCF focuses on in-situ conservation of biodiversity in 800 acres, plantation of fuel and fodder trees in 560 Acres, establishment of 3 NTFP processing units and 25 capacity building programme for local communities.

9.1.15. The Programme 'National Coastal Management Programme' (NCMP) has an approved outlay of Rs.15.50 crore. It aims at protection and conservation of the coastal environment including minimizing risk to coastal communities. The physical targets include sanction of about 30 projects to the States as pilot investments for NCMP and development of organizational structure of National Institute of Sustainable Coastal Zone Management.

9.1.16. The Programme on Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco systems has an approved outlay of Rs 75 crore which includes 3 schemes and the physical targets for 2009-10 include financial assistance for approximately 40 M.A.Ps of identified wet lands and 25 M.A.Ps of identified Mangroves and Coral Reef sites, identification of 10 new Wet lands, funding of 15 existing Biosphere Reserve and designation of a new Biosphere Reserve.

9.1.17. Under the programme NRCP, the Ministry is involved in the sanctioning and monitoring of works for improving the water quality of rivers and lakes. As per recent report of CPCB, there are 150 major polluted stretches on rivers across the country. The present scheme of NRCP covers 40 of these polluted stretches Sewage treatment of 385.82 MLD through commissioning of 18 Nos. of STP would be created with an approved outlay of Rs.526 crore Servicing of 42 ongoing projects in 13 States and initiation of 2 new projects in the state of Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh are proposed under NLCP.

### **Progress of Externally Aided Projects**

9.1.13. About 5.6 percent of the approved outlay of the Ministry is accounted for by external funding. The performance of EAP projects has improved significantly in 2008-

09 and in 2009-10 over 2007-08 as shown in Annexure 9.1.3. The shortfall in utilization of external aid in 2007-08 was mainly due to lack of progress on the parts of States (especially Delhi) in preparation of necessary DPRs under YAP Phase II. The National Coastal Management Programme and the Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management project are likely to pick up in 2009-10. In 2008-09, out of Rs.116.67 crore approved Rs.114.73 crore of the externally aided fund was utilized.

## **9.2 CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **Overview**

9.2.1 Climate Change represents one of the greatest environmental, social and economic threats facing the planet. The Global warming has led to increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global mean sea level. Since 1850, the Earth's average surface temperature has risen by 0.76° C which has been mostly initiated by human activities. India being particularly vulnerable to impacts of Global Warming needs to urgently act to counter the adverse impacts of Climate changes.

9.2.2. The environmental measures in India like conservation of rivers, improvement of urban air quality, enhanced afforestation and significant increase in the installed capacity of renewable energy technologies are more climate friendly and sustainable paths. Government of India has set up an elaborate institutional mechanism to consider and address issues relating to Climate Change. The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change was constituted in June 2007 to coordinate National Action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of Climate change chaired by the Prime Minister.

9.2.3 An Expert Committee has been set up in 2007 under the Chairmanship of the

Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India to look into the impacts of Anthropogenic Climate Change and is engaged in identifying the measures that is to be taken to address the adverse impacts of Climate Change. The Government of India has set up the National CDM Authority in December 2003 with its office at MOEF. The Authority evaluates and recommends CDM projects for the Host Country approval. As on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2009, this Authority has accorded approval to 1403 projects facilitating an investment of more than Rs.1,86,318 crore. If all of these projects get registered by the CDM Executive Board, they have the potential to generate 574 million Certified Emission Reductions by the year 2012. So far, 450 projects have been registered.

9.2.4. Among the 4 Socio-economic Monitorable targets indicated in the Eleventh Plan document, 3 targets namely, a) Increase Forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points. b) Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-2012. c) Increase Energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17 are all steps towards Climate Change mitigation.

### **Review of the Annual Plan 2008-09**

9.2.5 Under International Cooperation Activities of the Ministry, the scheme of Climate Change basically deals with facilitating India's participation in various international negotiations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The expenditure incurred in the scheme is Rs.3.43 crore against the outlay approved of Rs.3.50 crore. Meetings of National CDM Authority were held regularly to consider the CDM Projects for grant of Host Country approval. As on 31 March, 2009 the National CDM Authority has accorded Host country approval to 1,230 projects.

### **Policy Issues, Programme Reforms and New Initiatives in 2008-09 and 2009-10**

9.2.5 India released its National Action Plan on Climate change (NAPCC) on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2008, which advocates a strategy that promotes adaptation to Climate Change and enhancement of the ecological sustainability of India's development path. India's National Action Plan stresses that maintaining a high growth rate is essential for increasing living standards of the vast majority of people of India and reducing their vulnerability of the impacts of climate change. Accordingly, the Action Plan identifies measures that promote the objectives of sustainable development of India while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change. It also outlines a national strategy that aims at enabling the country adapt to climate change and enhances the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

9.2.6 Eight National Missions namely National Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining The Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission for Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change which forms the core of the NAPCC. Draft Mission documents have been prepared by the Nodal Ministries and are at various stages of approval.

9.2.7. The Solar Mission document has two major components: 1) Solar power generation; and 2) Manufacture of equipments for solar power generation. The Mission aims at 20,000 MW of solar power by 2020 and to contribute 10 percent of the energy requirement there after i.e. 100,000 MW by 2030. The mission also aims to increase the domestic capacity to manufacture solar power equipments and by

2017 establish capacity to manufacture 5,000 MW worth of solar power equipments per year. A solar Energy Authority of India will be established as an autonomous body to implement the Mission and an autonomous Solar Energy Commission may also be established. It is noted that India's present solar power generation capacity is less than 10 megawatts.

9.2.8. The elements of The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC) are: 1) Establishing Networks of Knowledge Institutions; 2) Quantum increases in research on climate science 3) Setting up an effective mechanism for data sharing and access 4) Building foresight for climate change response 5) Filling knowledge gaps 6) S&T Innovations for Climate Change Responses 7) Strengthening Institutional and Knowledge Capacity and 8) Outreach and Internal stakeholder linkages. The country's National Communication (NATCOM) is prepared and reported by MOEF to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is proposed that the NMSKCC will contribute to, and support the NATCOM process, and increase the effectiveness and quantum of our national responses.

9.2.9 The National Mission for Sustaining The Himalayan Ecosystem proposes 1) to network knowledge institutions engaged in research on Himalayan Ecosystem and develop a coherent data base. 2) to detect and decouple natural and anthropogenic induced signals of global environmental changes in mountain ecosystems and predict impacts of climate change on the Himalayan ecosystem. 3) to assess the socio-economic and ecological consequences of global environmental change and design appropriate strategies for growth in the economy of the mountain regions. 4) to study traditional knowledge systems for community participation in adaptation, mitigation and coping mechanisms. 5) to

evaluate policy alternatives for regional development plans towards sustainable tourism development, water and other natural resource management for mountain ecosystems in the region. 6) to create awareness amongst stakeholders in the region for including them in the design and implementation of the programme. 7) to develop regional cooperation with neighboring countries, to generate a strong data base through monitoring and analysis, to eventually create a knowledge base for policy interventions.

9.2.10 The National Mission on Enhanced Energy efficiency contains initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of energy use across the sectors. It will enable about Rs.75,000 crore worth of transaction in energy efficiency which will by 2015 help save 5 percent of our annual energy consumption, and nearly 100 million tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) will be the implementing agency for this mission and Rs.295 crore is the estimated financial resource for the current Plan period for implementing this Mission.

9.2.11. The NAPCC also outlines 24 other initiatives aims at promoting technologies and actions that will address Climate Change. The Ministry will play a coordinating and implementing role after the Missions are finalized.

9.2.12. India engages bilaterally with several countries in the field of climate change. India has signed MOU with Italy and Canada for promoting cooperation in the field of CDM. A MoU for cooperation in the field of Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol was signed between the Government of India and Government of Kingdom of Denmark on 27 October, 2008 in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi. The Third Meeting of the Indo-UK Structured

Dialogue on Climate Change was held in September, 2008 at New Delhi wherein important issues such as Bali Action Plan, Technology Transfer, Forestry, National Action Plan, etc., were discussed. India and EU have also started work on a Joint Work Programme on Climate. India is engaged in discussions with World Bank, DFID and GTZ to launch specific studies/projects for adaptation to climate change in chosen areas/regions of the country. These projects will be so designed as to ensure that they are consistent with the objectives of the National Action Plan.

### Programmes/Schemes for 2009-10

9.2.13 To protect India's interest in Climate Change issues in various international fora, an adaptation and capacity building project has been initiated to enable the stakeholders to mainstream Climate Change concerns. It also enables according host country approvals to CDM projects and facilitating their registration by the CDM Executive Board. Besides operationalization of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, an International Conference on "Technology Development & Transfer" will be organized by the Ministry in 2009-10.

9.2.14. Scheme-wise Plan Outlays and Expenditure, Physical Targets and Achievements, Outlays and Expenditure of Externally Aided Schemes, State-wise release of Central Share under CSS and State-wise sectoral outlay are at Annexure 9.1.1 to 9.1.5.

## 9.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

9.3.1 Natural disasters in India have always been commonplace. This is an unavoidable consequence of the geo-climatic conditions of the country. However, the complexity of the situation has increased

with the fast growth of cities and towns. A preventive approach for Man-made Disasters is also necessary with the rapid industrialization. Disaster Management is now considered as a priority area that needs the urgent attention of the country. An attempt is being made to shift focus away from relief and rehabilitation towards strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

9.3.2 To understand these complexities and re-define the way disaster management is tackled, a National Disaster Management Authority was setup, as per the guidelines in the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Since then the authority has been pivotal in creation of frameworks/guidelines, formulation of plans, coordination of the implementation and enforcement of policy, and facilitation of financial and intelligentsia resources.

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

9.3.3 Rs. 25 crore was provided on Plan side for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for various Mitigation Projects of NDMA, as given in Table 9.3.1. NDMA was in the process of selection of lead consultants for preparation of DPRs of all the major mitigation projects. However, lead consultants could be engaged only in the case of NCRMP and NERMP. The project management consultants commenced their assignments for preparation of DPRs. An amount of Rs. 6.70 crore could be utilized during this financial year.

**Table 9.3.1 : Mitigation Projects of NDMA**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Programme	Outlay in 2008-09
1.	National Cyclone Risk	15.00

	Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	
2.	National Earthquake Mitigation Project (NERMP)	2.00
3.	National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)	1.50
4.	National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDCN)	1.50
5.	National Floods Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)	2.00
6.	Other Disaster Management Projects	3.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.00</b>

### Schemes/Projects in Annual Plan (2009-10)

9.3.4 Rs. 40 crore has been provided for the Plan Projects of NDMA for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the following Mitigation Projects of NDMA. Project-wise outlay for DPR preparation is given in Table 9.3.2.

**Table 9.3.2 : Project-wise outlay for DPR preparation**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Programme	Outlay in 2009-10
1.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	15.00
2.	National Earthquake Mitigation Project (NERMP)	5.00
3.	National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)	1.00
4.	National Disaster Management	4.50

	Communication Network (NDCN)	
	National Floods Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)	4.50
5.	Other Disaster Management Projects	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.00</b>

### 9.3.5 NDMA had taken up the following projects during 2009-10:

- (i) **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP):** The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project was drawn up with a view to address the cyclone risks in the country, with World Bank Assistance. The main aim and objective of the Project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts and reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the coastal districts prone to cyclones. The project will be implemented in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs. It is envisaged to have four major components with a total cost of Rs. 1,496.71 crore (US \$308.60 million) :
- Component-A:** Strengthening of Last Mile Connectivity (Total Amount Rs.72.75 crore)
- Component-B:** Cyclone risk mitigation investments. (Total: Rs. 1,164.00 crore)
- Component-C:** Technical assistance for hazard risk management and capacity building (Total: Rs. 29.10 crore)
- Component-D:** Project management and institutional support. (Total: Rs. 95.06 crore)

A draft EFC Memo seeking approval for implementation of Phase-I of the Project in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa was considered by the EFC on 7.4.2010 and has recommended the Project for approval of the competent authority for implementation during 2010-11 to 2014-15. A note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is being sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs, seeking

approval of CCEA for the implementation of the Project.

(ii) **National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP):** The objective of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and to reduce the risk and vulnerability in the high-risk districts prone to earthquakes. Necessary risk mitigation measures will be put in place in the country. This project would incorporate schemes/activities in accordance with the guidelines prepared by NDMA on management of Earthquake disasters. M/s. PWC, the Consultant, has submitted the DPR, which is under consideration of NDMA. The total anticipated cost of NERMP covering six major components of techno-legal regime, institutional strengthening, capacity building, public awareness, retrofitting of hospitals and project management, monitoring and evaluation will be Rs 1837.58 crore. EFC Memorandum for the appraisal of the project is being prepared.

(iii) **National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDMCN):** The country requires a dedicated Communication and Information Technology support system for pro-active disaster support functions, including early warning and forecasting. Pricewaterhouse Coopers have been appointed Consultants for preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). As per the draft DPR submitted, the total anticipated cost of the project is Rs 958.86 crore. A capital expenditure of Rs. 473.47 crore and an operating expenditure of Rs. 485.39 have been projected. EFC Memo for the appraisal of the project is being prepared.

(iv) **National Flood Disaster Management Project (NFDMP):** This project aims at a reduction in risk, severity or consequences

of floods, by improving capabilities, promptness and preparedness to deal with them. 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. NDMA is in the process of selection of a Lead Consultant for preparation of DPRs of the Project. EOIs have been received from 14 Consultants. A Technical Evaluation Committee has been constituted to finalise the RFP to be issued to the shortlisted consultants to invite technical and financial proposals from them.

(v) **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. States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur will be covered under the project. Since only one EOI was received in response for selection of lead consultant, NDMA has decided to invite fresh EOIs after dividing the work assignment in two parts. An academic institution will do the first part and an implementing agency having experience in fieldwork will do the second. It was also decided that the estimated time frame for the two activities would be nine months each.

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

(1) **School Safety Project:** This programme includes basic components of promoting awareness and education activities, demonstrating disaster risk management, training and capacity building and assessing vulnerability. A concerted and holistic approach needs to be adopted to ensure the safety of school going children at

the national level. Planning Commission has now given their “in-principle” approval for National School Safety Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.47 crore to be implemented during 2010-11 to 2011-12 and offered certain comments. The proposal is being revised accordingly in the light of comments of the Planning Commission.

**(2) Microzonation of major cities:** The present seismic zone map of India is based on observed patterns, where the spatial and temporal uncertainties in the occurrence of an earthquake are not included. A study to do this has been awarded to Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai at a cost of Rs. 56.14 lakh.

**(3) Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation of Indian Land Mass:** As per the decision taken in the National Workshop on Seismic Microzonation of the Indian Land Mass, the Working Group was expanded by inducting additional Geo-Technical Experts to prepare the Technical Document on “Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation Studies in India”. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been identified as the Nodal Agency for carrying out various activities under this Project.

**(4) Cartography:** The work of development of Cartographic Base for India has been awarded to National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), Kolkata to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) on the same at the required scale with the specific contour intervals, at a total cost of Rs. 33.09 crore.

**(5) Brahmaputra River Erosion Study:** Brahmaputra river erosion study has been awarded by NDMA to Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.49 lakh. The Interim Report

submitted has recommended a Pilot Project to be undertaken at Morigaon site of River Brahmaputra in Assam for implementing anti-erosion measures. Government of Assam has submitted detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 1,83,14,000/- for implementing the said pilot project.

**(6) Geographic Information System (GIS) Platform Based National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS):** NDMA proposes to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) based National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS), where the data collected from different nodal agencies will be utilized along with detailed GIS with Decision Support System (DSS), for generation of very sophisticated actionable information for all the stakeholders at various levels. This will be done by involving experts from the scientific & technological communities. The estimated cost for establishment of GIS based NDMIS is Rs. 30.06 crore. The Concept Note for the Project has been furnished by NDMA to MHA for ‘in-principle’ approval.

**(7) Setting up of Additional Emergency Response Centers:** With increasing incidents of terrorism and threat scenarios from possible Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDDs), explosions are becoming an issue of serious concern. RDDs are weapons of mass-disruption with high potential for creating panic and psychological disturbances. It is proposed to set up AERCs in 20 cities with population of 20 lakhs or more in Phase I on a priority basis. Thereafter, AERCs will also be created in 15 more big cities in the country with population of 10 lakhs and above. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6.33 crore. The Concept Note for the Project has been furnished by NDMA to MHA for ‘in-principle’ approval.



**(8) Advance Forecasting Platform:** The basic objective is to strengthen and enhance the capabilities of India Metrological Department (IMD) in terms of lead (upto 48 hours for extreme rainfall events and up to 72 hours for tropical cyclones) and forecast skill (24-hour landfall error less than 100KM). It is proposed to execute the project in two phases viz. Phase-I and Phase-II. Total cost of Phase-1 of the project is Rs. 4.44 crore. The Concept Note for the Project has been furnished by NDMA to MHA for 'in-principle' approval.

#### **Externally Aided Project (s)**

9.3.6 The following projects have been implemented with external aid:

- (i) **GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project:** The scope of the project, which was to last till March 2010, included three activities viz. incident command system, procurement of equipment and capacity building.
- (ii) **Disaster Risk Management Programme:** The Programme aimed at

putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities during 2002-2009. It has been decided to implement the GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme during 2009-2012 with an external assistance of US \$ 20 million, of which they will mobilize US \$ 10 million from other external donors.

(iii) **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP):** This World Bank assisted project has been detailed above.

#### **Guidelines**

During 2009-10, NDMA has prepared and released the guidelines on:

- (i) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction
- (ii) UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction
- (iii) Medical Preparedness aspects of Disasters
- (iv) National Policy on Disaster Management
- (v) Psycho-Social Support

## Annexure-9.1.1

## Ministry of Environment and Forests

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10
				Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>A - Environment</b>						
<b>1</b>	<b>Environmental monitoring and Governance</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>216.00</b>	<b>43.43</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>41.21</b>	<b>40.80</b>
	1. Central Pollution Control Board		177.75	37.50	34.50	34.50	34.50
	2. Establishment of Environment Protection Authorities & Commission & Tribunal		12.25	3.51	2.00	3.28	2.80
	3. Activities Under EIA		26.00	2.42	3.50	3.43	3.50
<b>2</b>	<b>Pollution Abatement</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>21.79</b>	<b>32.07</b>
	1. Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies.		45.00	0.96	1.50	1.46	1.50
	2. Assistance For Abatement of Pollution Environment P&L		45.00	4.34	5.00	4.64	5.00
	3. Clean Technology		43.00	3.44	3.05	2.94	3.05
	4. CETP		32.00	3.91	4.45	4.40	5.02
	5. Hazardous Substances Management		70.00	6.71	9.00	8.35	17.50
<b>3</b>	<b>Research &amp; Development for Conservation &amp; Development</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>45.52</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>59.31</b>	<b>59.21</b>
	1. Botanical Survey of India (BSI)		60.00	9.89	18.00	13.80	14.19
	2. Zoological Survey of India(ZSI)		72.50	10.53	11.15	16.28	14.07
	3. GBPHIED		50.00	8.50	9.45	12.20	12.00
	4. Assistance to Botanical Gardens		20.50	1.74	2.20	2.05	2.20
	5. Taxonomy Capacity Building		17.00	2.13	2.75	2.86	2.75
	6. Bio-diversity Conservation		25.00	3.15	4.45	3.30	4.00

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10
				Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. National Natural Resource Management Scheme (NNRMS)		20.00	4.80	6.00	3.03	4.00
	8. Research & Development		35.00	4.78	6.00	5.79	6.00
<b>4</b>	<b>Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>90.78</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>74.65</b>	<b>75.00</b>
	1. Conservation of corals, mangroves, wetlands.		102.39	17.08	19.00	18.72	19.00
	2. Biosphere Reserves		57.60	10.49	11.00	10.94	11.00
	3. National Lake Conservation Plan		440.00	63.21	80.00	44.99	45.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Environment Information, Education &amp; Awareness</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>245.00</b>	<b>71.08</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>75.10</b>	<b>94.82</b>
	1. Environment education and Awareness		142.00	38.44	53.50	46.99	53.50
Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08 Actual Expdr.	2008-09 Appd. Outlay Actual Expdr.		2009-10 Appd. Outlay
	2. NMNH		40.00	5.44	10.00	7.27	17.30
	3. Centres of Excellence		18.50	6.99	8.50	7.71	8.50
	4. ENVIS		16.00	4.87	6.00	5.74	6.50
	5. Information Technology		26.00	15.00	16.50	7.02	9.02
	6. State of Environment Project		2.50	0.34	0.50	0.37	0.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Includin Taj Protection</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>International Co-operation Activities</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>19.01</b>
	1. IC Activities		25.00	2.64	3.00	3.04	4.28
	2. GOI-UNDP-CCF		25.00	6.27	5.00	5.44	7.47
	3. Climate Change		20.00	4.03	3.50	3.43	7.25

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
				Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	4. Grants in aid to states for EAP/other EAPs including EPCO		7.95	2.00	0.50	0.36	0.01	
	5. Civil Construction Unit (CCU)		2.05	1.84		0.04	*	
<b>8</b>	<b>National Coastal Management Programme</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>15.50</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>2100.00</b>	<b>257.73</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>281.24</b>	<b>532.33</b>	
	1.NRCD		35.00	4.80	6.00	5.25	6.33	
	2. NRCP		2065.00	252.93	254.00	275.99	526.00	
	<b>Total Environment &amp; Ecology</b>		<b>3786.01</b>	<b>545.16</b>	<b>601.38</b>	<b>567.14</b>	<b>868.75</b>	
	<b>B - Forestry and Wildlife</b>							
<b>10</b>	<b>Grants in aid to Forests &amp; Wildlife institutions</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>84.67</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>117.33</b>	<b>117.28</b>	
	1. ICFRE		320.00	61.99	66.65	90.23	89.93	
	2.IPIRTI		20.00	5.00	4.45	5.00	5.14	
	3. IIFM		30.00	6.68	6.70	7.00	7.00	
	4.WII		80.00	11.00	12.20	15.10	15.21	
<b>11</b>	<b>Capacity building in forestry sector</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>19.51</b>	
	1. Training to IFS officers		10.00	1.33	2.00	2.58	2.00	
	2. DFE		25.00	4.09	4.00	3.48	4.00	
	3. IGNFA		30.00	4.59	6.00	5.24	5.51	
	4.Training of Personnel of other services		10.00		2.00		2.00	
	5.Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel		30.00		5.00		5.00	
	6. Training of other Stakeholders		5.00		1.00		1.00	
	7.Capacity Building for Forest management & Training of Personnel @							
<b>12</b>	<b>Gregarious Flowering of Muli (Melacanna baccifera) Bamboos)#</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>20.78</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>14.93</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
				Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08 Actual Expdr.	2008-09 Appd. Outlay	2008-09 Actual Expdr.	2009-10 Appd. Outlay	
13	<b>Intensification of Forest Management ( former IFPS) Scheme</b>	CSS	<b>600.00</b>	<b>67.78</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>75.57</b>	<b>76.00</b>	
14	<b>Strengthening Forestry Divisions</b>	CS	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11.42</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>19.63</b>	
	1. Forest Survey of India		28.50	5.08	5.50	5.35	5.80	
	2. Strengthening of Regional Offices		32.30	6.06	7.00	14.15	11.33	
	3. National Forestry information System		13.50	0.02	0.50	0.40	0.50	
	4. National Coordinated programme for assessment of Non Timber Forest Product resources		7.70		0.50		0.50	
	5. Certification Programme for wood & non wood forest resources		18.00	0.26	1.50	1.27	1.50	
15	<b>Strengthening of Wildlife Division</b>	CS	<b>150.00</b>	<b>21.72</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>22.58</b>	
	1. Control of wildlife crime		35.00	2.82	6.00	3.73	4.08	
	2. Central Zoo Authority		115.00	18.90	19.00	18.30	18.50	
16	<b>Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats</b>	CSS	<b>800.00</b>	<b>63.64</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>79.50</b>	<b>80.00</b>	
17	<b>Project Tiger</b>	CSS	<b>615.00</b>	<b>65.30</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>157.45</b>	<b>243.13</b>	
	1. National Tiger Conservation Authority		600.00	64.35	77.00	157.00	240.13	
	2. Bio-diversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project		15.00	0.95	3.00	0.45	3.00	
18	<b>Project Elephant</b>	CSS	<b>81.99</b>	<b>16.41</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>21.50</b>	
19	<b>National Afforestation &amp; Eco-Development Board (NAEB)</b>	CS	<b>250.00</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>31.00</b>	

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10
				Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appd. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	National Afforestation Programme	CSS	2000.00	392.93	345.62	345.61	345.62
21	Afforestation through PRIs (Panchyat Van Yojna)	CSS	900.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	10.00
22	Animal Welfare	CS	120.00	20.79	25.00	24.89	25.00
	<b>Total Forestry &amp; Wildlife</b>		<b>6213.99</b>	<b>804.57</b>	<b>898.62</b>	<b>916.50</b>	<b>1011.25</b>
	<b>Total Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests</b>		<b>10000.00</b>	<b>1349.73</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1483.64</b>	<b>1880.00</b>

\* Scheme shifted to Non Plan Budget

# Scheme completed in 2008- 09

@New EAP funded component approved by Planning Commission

Source:Eleventh Plan Document,SBE &MOEF

## Annexure 9.1.2

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**  
**Physical targets and achievement of Major Schemes**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08 Physical Achievement	2008-09		2009-10 Physical Target
			Physical Target	Achievement	
1	<b>Conservation of corals, mangroves, wetlands</b>	Financial assistance provided to M.A.Ps of identified wetland, 10 research projects in priority areas of research to supplement M.A.Ps, Financial assistance provided to 25 M.A.Ps of identified Mangroves sites and 4 coral reef sites	Financial assistance for approximately 50 M.A.Ps of identified wetland and 10 research projects in priority areas of research to supplement M.A.Ps. Financial assistance for 20 M.A.Ps of identified Mangroves sites and 4 coral reef sites	50 M.A.Ps. of identified wetlands, 10 research projects, 25M.A.Ps. of identified mangrove and coral reef sites	Financial assistance for M.A.Ps of identified 40 No. of wetland , 20 no. of mangroves and 4 no. of coral reefs sites, Identification of (10 Nos) new wetlands, Organization of 3 No. of training/workshops under capacity building in Wetland and 2 workshop in mangroves and coral reefs ,Research project: 5 no. of wetland and 5or 6 No. of Mangroves & coral reefs, Convening of one each National wetland as well as National Mangrove Committee annually.
2	<b>Biosphere Reserve</b>	Fund provided to 14 existing Biosphere reserves	Funding of 14 existing Biosphere Reserves. Designation of 1 new Biosphere Reserve	Fund provided to 15 Biosphere reserves	Funding of 15 Existing Biosphere Reserves. Designation of 1new Biosphere Reserve Convening MAB National Committee Meeting.
3	<b>National lake conservation Programme</b>	Physical completion work in 1 lake works in 5 lakes under progress Projects for conservation & management of 4 lakes approved	Physical completion of works in 8 lakes, 5 lakes of Utrakhand, 2 lakes of Karnataka and 1 lake in Orissa.	1lake completed 7 lakes in various stages of progress. Projects on construction & management of 4 lakes approved	Rejuvenation of 10 lakes
4	<b>National River Conservation Plan</b>	A total of 422.50 million litres per day (mld) of sewage treatment capacity created	A total of 355.50 million litres per day (mld) of sewage treatment capacity would be	376.76 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity created.52	Set up STPs – 18 Nos. creating sewage treatment capacities of 385.82 million litres per day (mld) .Set up

		through commissioning of 7 numbers of Sewage Treatment Plants STPs 79 project completed during the year	created through commissioning of 11 numbers of Sewage Treatment Plants STPs	projects completed during the year	National Ganga River Basin Authority. The support M/o Youth Affairs in organising social action for river cleaning through the existing institutions such as VYKS,NSS etc.
5	<b>Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboo</b>	All implementing states completed their targets activities in the year 2007-08	To supplement the efforts of states in Implementing the Action Plan prepared for tackling the ensuing problems due to gregarious flowering in North Eastern region of the country	All implementing states completed their targeted activities except Assam (in creation of new plantations & building of extraction roads & depots) and Tripura and Mizoram (for awareness generation for rodent control).	
6	<b>Intensification of Forest Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire lines creations and Maintenance: 72,764 kms</li> <li>• Construction of Forest Boundary Pillars: 100,289 nos.</li> <li>• Fire watch tower 116 Nos.</li> <li>• Construction of Building 216 Nos.</li> <li>• Roads (Km) 730.04</li> <li>• Construction of water storage structures – 152 Nos.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire lines creations and Maintenance: 95,015 kms</li> <li>• Construction of Forest Boundary Pillars: 94,052 nos.</li> <li>• Fire watch tower: 158 nos.</li> <li>• Construction of buildings: 593</li> <li>• Roads (kms.): 472</li> <li>• Construction of water storage structures: 192</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire-lines Created &amp; Maintained: 68,555 kms.</li> <li>• 69,807 Forest Boundary Pillars Constructed</li> <li>• 125 nos.</li> <li>• 233 nos.</li> <li>• 422 kms.</li> <li>• 155</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire lines creations and Maintenance: 90,000 kms</li> <li>• Construction of Forest Boundary Pillars: 95,000 nos.</li> <li>• Construction of Building for frontline staff – 600</li> </ul>
7	<b>Integrated Development of Wildlife habitat</b>	Supported 341 PAs	Support 350 PAs	361 PAs supported	375 PAs are proposed to be supported.
8	<b>Project Tiger</b>	• Funds	• Funding	• Supported 37	• Funding support to



		<p>supported to 28 Tiger reserves for protection, conservation and development of tigers reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds supported to relocation &amp; rehabilitation of at least 858 families from Tiger Reserves including payment of compensation for extinguishing their right on forest land</li> </ul>	<p>support to 28 Tiger reserves for protection, conservation and development of tigers reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding support for relocation &amp; rehabilitation of at least 700 families from Tiger Reserves including payment of compensation for extinguishing their right on forest land.</li> </ul>	<p>Tiger Reserves from 17 States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported 700 families</li> </ul>	<p>37 Tiger Reserves for protection, conservation and development of Tiger Reserves, apart from the 4 new tiger reserves on which 'in principle' approval has been accorded as and when the due statutory process of their declaration is complete and approval of competent authority is obtained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding support for relocation and rehabilitation of at least 2600 families from Tiger reserves including payment of compensation extinguishing their rights on forest land</li> </ul>
9	<b>Project Elephant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds supported to 28 Tiger reserves for protection, conservation and development of tigers reserves.</li> <li>• Funds supported to relocation &amp; rehabilitation of at least 858 families from Tiger Reserves including payment of compensation for extinguishing their right on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide financial support to 14 States for 25 Elephant Reserves.</li> <li>• Creation of 3 elephant rehabilitation centres and strengthening of veterinary and mahout training facility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds released to 17 Elephant States for 32 Elephant Reserves</li> <li>• Funds released to 3 states for creation of rehabilitation centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide financial support to 14 States for 26 notified and 6 proposed elephants reserves with coverage of more than 68,000 sq. Km</li> </ul>

		forest land			
<b>10</b>	<b>National Afforestation programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 581 FDAs Supported</li> <li>• 4.93 lakh hectares new project area approved</li> <li>• 3979 new JFMCs operationalized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue support to FDAs Target: 800 FDAs</li> <li>• Total new Project Area approved, including for Natural Regeneration Artificial regeneration and Perennial herbs and shrubs in existing FDAs. Target: 1,00,000 (ha.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 443 FDAs Supported</li> <li>• 1,70,000 ha new project area approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue support to 800 FDAs</li> <li>• Total new Project Area approved, including for Natural Regeneration Artificial regeneration and Perennial herbs and shrubs in existing FDAs. Target: 1,00,000 (ha.)</li> <li>• Operationalising new JFMCs (No.) in existing FDAs Target: 1,000 (nos.)</li> </ul>

Source: MTA proposal of MOEF

**Annexure 9.1.3****Externally Aided schemes 2007-08 to 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	XI Plan	2007-08		2008 – 2009		2009-10
		Outlay	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.
1. NRCP	475.00	92.00	37.14	105.00	105.00	105.00
2. GOI-UNDP CCF Proj	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.44	7.47
3. BCRLIP	15.00	3.00	0.95	3.00	0.53	3.0
4. H.S.M.D	33.50	1.50	0.58	1.50	1.65	10.00
5. National Coastal management Prog	10.00	-	0.38	1.17	1.74	15.25
6. Bio Diversity Conservation	1.00	1.00	0.47	0.50	-	0.50
7. EPCO	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.37	0.01
8. IIFM	-	0.22	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>562.00</b>	<b>104.72</b>	<b>46.52</b>	<b>116.67</b>	<b>114.73</b>	<b>141.23</b>

NRCP - National River Conservation Plan

BCRLIP – Bio-diversity conservation &amp; Rural Livelihood Improvement project

HSMD –Relates to Capacity Building for industrial pollution management project

Source: MTA proposal of MOEF

## Annexure 9.1.4

## Funds Allocated under CSS to the states

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Environment</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Biosphere Reserve</b>			
	Assam	0.25	0.40	0.5
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35	0.30	0.18
	Chhattisgarh	0.32	1.34	
	Karnataka	0.32	0.47	
	Kerala	2.08	1.04	0.63
	Madhya Pradesh	0.87	1.37	
	Meghalaya	0.30	0.30	0
	Orissa	1.10	0.25	0.5
	Sikkim	0.59	0.50	
	Tamil Nadu	1.31	1.70	1.6
	Uttanchal	0.73	0.60	0.25
	Andaman & Nicobar Island			0.15
	West Bengal	0.64	1.08	0.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>4.61</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	0.34	0.47	
	Assam	0.50	0.00	
	Goa	0.05	0.15	
	Gujarat	2.40	2.24	
	Himachal Pradesh	0.40	0.30	
	Jammu & Kashmir	0.33	1.29	
	Kerala	0.15	0.26	
	Karnataka	0.34	0.88	
	Manipur	0.30		
	Orissa	1.61	1.13	0.7
	Punjab	1.03	0.72	0.31
	Rajasthan	0.53	0.13	
	Tamil Nadu	1.60	3.47	0.91
	Tripura		0.25	
	West Bengal	2.70	3.28	0.49
	Mizoram	0.53	0.72	
	Maharashtra			
	Madhya Pradesh	0.49	0.43	0.11
	Uttar Pradesh	0.29	1.20	0.57
	Uttanchal		0.02	
	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.10	0.34
	R&D	1.17	1.14	0.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.76</b>	<b>18.20</b>	<b>3.77</b>

S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>3</b>	<b>National River Conservation Plan</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	67.96	25.38	25.31
	Bihar	0	0	
	Gujarat	0.25	1.49	
	Goa	0.7	0	
	Haryana	3.15	20.8	
<b>S.No</b>	<b>State/Scheme</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	Jharkhand	0	0	
	Karnataka	2.75	2.25	
	Kerala	1	1	
	Madhya Pradesh	6.75	3.35	0.9
	Maharashtra	5.21	0.35	
	Nagaland	0	0	
	Orissa	7.06	16.44	
	Punjab	44.3	0	
	Rajasthan	0	0	
	Tamil Nadu	18.4	9.52	
	Uttar Pradesh	37.66	105.6	60.9
	Uttaranchal	3.37	2.5	15.0
	West Bengal	23.7	29.6	20.0
	Delhi	14.87	5	
	Sikkim	4.79	5	
	WQM & R&D	0	0	
	NRCD (H.Q)	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241.92</b>	<b>270.85</b>	<b>122.11</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>National Lake Conservation Plan</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	
	Jammu & Kashmir	31.66	12.5	10.71
	Karnataka	2.59	4.84	
	Maharashtra	1	0.76	1
	Tamil Nadu	0	0	
	Rajasthan	13.44	13.53	
	West Bengal	0	4	
	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	
	Orissa	0	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62.72</b>	<b>44.63</b>	<b>11.71</b>
<b>Forestry &amp; Wildlife</b>				
<b>5</b>	<b>Gregarious Flowering Muli Bamboo</b>			
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.25	
	Assam	2.04	2.2	
	Manipur	3	1.46	
	Meghalaya	3.5	1.59	
	Mizoram	5.26	5	

S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Nagaland	1.68	0	
	Tripura	5.69	4.2	
	ICFRE	0	0.3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Intensification of Forest Management</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	2.7	
	Arunachal Pradesh	3.08	2.82	
	Assam	4.96	4	2.82
	Bihar	0.84	0.94	
	And. & Nicobar Island			0.12
	Chandigarh			
	Chhattisgarh	6.13	4.64	
	Daman Diu		0.18	0.08
	Goa	0.19	0.27	
	Gujarat	5.69	4.62	3.84
	Haryana	0.96	1.11	0.7
S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Himachal Pradesh	1.24	2.6	2.44
	Jammu & Kashmir			
	Jharkhand	2.22	2.76	2.08
	Karnataka	1.6	2.64	2.02
	Kerala	2.84	4.67	3
	Madhya Pradesh	6.65	5.65	
	Maharashtra	2.33	2.32	
	Manipur	1.44	2.07	1.41
	Meghalaya	0.86	1.89	
	Mizoram	4.14	4.1	2.41
	Nagaland	3.65	2.22	2.16
	Orissa	1.8	2.34	
	Punjab	1	1.34	
	Rajasthan	1	1.5	1.2
	Sikkim	1.21	2.74	2.03
	Tamil Nadu	4.31	3.9	
	Tripura	0.99	1.56	1.08
	Uttar Pradesh	2.36	2.55	1.43
	Uttaranchal	2.83	3.05	3.17
	West Bengal	1.87	3.38	2.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67.99</b>	<b>74.56</b>	<b>34.08</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Integrated Development of Forest Management</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	1.68	0.92	
	Arunachal Pradesh	1.25	1.93	
	Assam	0.82	1.61	
	Bihar	0.04	0.38	

S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Chhattisgarh	3.79	3.23	
	Goa	0.32	0.42	
	Gujarat	3.32	3.19	1.41
	Haryana	0.7	0.86	
	Himachal Pradesh	2.33	2.42	1.39
	Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	4.71	1.88
	Jharkhand	0.98	1	
	Karnataka	6.31	6.25	3.71
	Kerala	4.94	8.65	2.99
	Madhya Pradesh	8	6.13	
	Maharashtra	3.31	3.9	
	Manipur	1.06	1	0.34
	Meghalaya	0.65	0.58	
	Mizoram	1.69	2.89	
	Nagaland	0.19	0.28	
	Orissa	3.57	5.76	
	Punjab	0	0.4	
	Rajasthan	3.47	4.17	3.34
	Sikkim	1.59	1.88	1.12
	Tamil Nadu	2.75	7.28	4.06
	Tripura	0.36	0	
	Uttar Pradesh	3.32	3.07	
	Uttaranchal	0.77	2.16	
	West Bengal	3.56	3.46	
	And. & Nicobar Island	0.83	0.73	0.86
	Chandigarh	0	0	
S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Daman Diu	0.04	0.06	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.17	
	Lakshadweep	0	0	
	Delhi	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63.98</b>	<b>79.47</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Project Tiger</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	0.74	0.57	
	Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	2.46	
	Assam	0.96	10.92	
	Bihar	0.98	0.5	
	Chhattisgarh	0.35	1.7	
	Jharkhand	0.45	1.15	
	Karnataka	11.6	6.9	
	Kerala	1.53	2.67	
	Madhya Pradesh	29.76	69.99	
	Maharashtra	2.96	4.11	

S.No	State/Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Mizoram	0.83	2.41	
	Orissa	0.43	6.26	
	Rajasthan	4.11	27.09	
	Tamil Nadu	0.45	6.91	
	Uttaranchal	2.02	4.63	
	U.P	1.35	4.18	
	West Bengal	3.09	2.28	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62.71</b>	<b>154.73</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Project Elephant</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.45	
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.55	0.65	
	Assam	1.44	1.75	
	Bihar	1.32	0.8	
	Chhattisgarh	0.84	0.6	
	Karnataka	2.13	2.49	
	Kerala	1.48	3.57	
	Meghalaya	0.68	0.5	
	Nagaland	0.27	0.17	
	Orissa	1.49	1.81	
	Tamil Nadu	1.25	2.69	
	Tripura	0.12	0.29	
	Uttar Pradesh	0.55	0.58	
	Uttaranchal	1.26	2.09	
	West Bengal	1.86	1.76	
	Maharashtra	0.57	0.78	
	Mizoram	0.01		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.42</b>	<b>20.98</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>National Afforestation Programme</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh	9.97	11.54	3.03
	Chhattisgarh	42.71	25.66	4.65
	Gujarat	30.93	25.75	5.45
	Haryana	12.93	20.14	9.52
	Himachal Pradesh	7.43	6.72	0
	Jammu & Kashmir	8.13	8.47	0.14
	Karnataka	31.02	15.46	2.05
	Madhya Pradesh	13.84	22.55	8.17
<b>S.No</b>	<b>State/Scheme</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	Maharashtra	29.92	21.87	0.33
	Orissa	19.01	21.63	0.81
	Punjab	5.88	3.3	0
	Rajasthan	2.5	7.32	0
	Tamil Nadu	9.46	8.86	0
	Uttar Pradesh	36.77	30.8	18.07



<b>S.No</b>	<b>State/Scheme</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
	Uttaranchal	12.39	9.24	3.1
	Goa	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	24.56	26.32	3.56
	Bihar	6.92	6.48	1.1
	Kerala	8.81	9.45	0.12
	West Bengal	7.23	9.06	0.67
	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	3.25	0
	Assam	8.58	9.78	2.09
	Manipur	12.37	9.51	0.7
	Nagaland	7.75	6.64	2.45
	Sikkim	11.28	6.63	1.1
	Tripura	5.02	0.89	1.34
	Mizoram	16.75	13.61	2.78
	Meghalaya	5.94	4.69	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>392.95</b>	<b>345.62</b>	<b>71.23</b>

Source: MTA (Eleventh Plan) Proposal of MOEF

## Annexure-9.1.5

## State wise Outlay for Environment and Forest Sector

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State/Scheme	Eleventh Plan Outlay 2007-12	2007-08 Actual Expenditure	2008-09		2009-10 Proposed Outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
<b>Environment &amp; Forest</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	NA	185.56	153.05	NA	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	230.19	32.58	28.75	28.75	33.65
3	Assam	97.75	13.73	34.9	34.9	56.63
4	Bihar	179.37	33.55	38.15	38.15	45.5
5	Chhattisgarh	2837.34	186.37	313.9	298.2	238.19
6	Goa	55.58	12.76	10.62	18.21	16.79
7	Gujarat	185.00	19.59	37	37	42
8	Haryana	765.17	100.31	114.87	114.87	98.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	694.53	103.15	111.25	111.25	116.88
10	J&K	123.74	17.75	21.06	25.06	38.16
11	Jharkhand	612.78	94.44	105.00	103.00	115.00
12	Karnataka	750.04	143.1	209.29	209.29	203.39
13	Kerala	340.39	36.52	58	58	59.87
14	Madhya Pradesh	1235.62	288.3	291.82	266.28	253.03
15	Maharashtra	NA	45.04	67.47	NA	NA
16	Manipur	95.04	15.74	18.05	18.55	21
17	Meghalaya	167	24.5	28.95	28.95	51.5
18	Mizoram	67.13	13.01	11.39	11.39	12.54
19	Nagaland	70.62	17.87	22.31	22.31	23.78
20	Orissa	830.93	93.21	166.24	166.24	172.43
21	Punjab	162.19	34.41	68.88	68.88	51.15
22	Rajasthan	201.5	54.59	48.21	65.83	84.5
23	Sikkim	97.2	15.26	16.55	16.55	19.94
24	Tamil Nadu	1405.79	156.58	182.24	172.94	110.5
25	Tripura	81.44	22.23	40.29	40.29	82.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	2481.1	275.33	302.65	335.29	317.21
27	Uttaranchal	2081.21	130.09	161.85	122.58	176.43
28	West Bengal	290	37.48	66.9	66.9	126.49
29	A&N Islands	82.41	16.52	16.94	20.96	24.74
30	Chandigarh	122.89	10.32	13.85	13.85	58.43
31	D&N Haveli	110.51	4.12	12.09	NA	NA
32	Daman and Diu	10.48	0.61	1.1	1.1	2.03
33	Delhi	104.25	28.42	25.9	20.62	24
34	Lakshadweep	10.54	0.55	1.19	1.22	2.37
35	Pondicherry	24.78	2.97	1.97	1.97	3.25

Note: NA indicates data not available

Source: State Plan proposal

## CHAPTER 10

### INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Introduction

10.1. The Eleventh Plan envisages an investment of about Rs. 20.56 lakh crore in infrastructure for sustaining an average growth rate of 9 percent in GDP during the plan period. Of this, 30 percent (Rs. 6,19,591 crore) was expected to be contributed by the private sector as against 20 percent anticipated to be realised during the Tenth Plan.

10.2. The sector wise bottom-up estimates of the anticipated realised investment in 2008-09 suggests that while investment in the sectors like Telecom, Irrigation and Electricity has exceeded the target, in Ports and Roads, they have marginally fallen short of it largely due to economic downturn. However, the total anticipated realised investment in infrastructure has exceeded the plan estimates. In 2008-09, as against the projected investment of Rs. 3,21,579 crore the anticipated realised investment was Rs. 3,59,192 crore. The share of private sector in total investment in infrastructure in 2008-09 was over 33.73 percent in 2008-09 which had exceeded the target of 30 percent envisaged in Eleventh Plan.

10.3. With the overall improvement in the economic scenario, the trend of a higher investment in infrastructure, especially through private sector is planned to be strengthened, mainly through further strengthening of the enabling environment for Public Private Partnership (PPP). This is expected to set the pace for an increased investment by Private sector in infrastructure for the remaining period of Eleventh Plan and is likely to help in bridging the Infrastructure deficit in Twelfth Plan.

#### Investment in Infrastructure

10.4. The total investment in infrastructure during the last three years of Eleventh Plan on the basis of detailed sector wise bottom-up estimates is given in table 1 below:-

#### Policy Initiative

10.5. With a view to creating an enabling environment for private participation, the government has taken a number of initiatives. These include creation of an institutional framework starting with the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Committee is responsible for steering the policy framework and for monitoring the progress of implementation. A mechanism for the appraisal and approval of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects has also been institutionalized. Since some of the infrastructure projects may not be commercially viable, the government has initiated a scheme for providing financial support of upto 20 per cent of the capital costs of such projects. The Government has also set up the India Infrastructure Finance Company for providing upto 20 percent of the project costs by way of long-term debt, half of which could be provided in the form of subordinated debt with typically serves as quasi-equity. A scheme for Take out financing has also been approved.

#### Model Documents

10.6. A significant feature of the policy framework is the adoption of model documents such as concession agreements and other bid documents for award of PPP projects. Standardisation of bidding documents leads to greater certainty, broad public acceptability and reduction in

**Table 10.1: Investment in Infrastructure**

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2007-08 (Actual)</b>	<b>2008-09 (projected )</b>	<b>2008-09 (Actual/ Est.)</b>	<b>2009-10 (projected)</b>
<b>Electricity (incl. NCE)</b>	<b>1,11,134</b>	<b>1,01,553</b>	<b>1,17,093</b>	<b>1,26,380</b>
Centre	29,386	43,469	36,769	49,989
States	27,252	29,729	30,109	41,357
Private	54,497	28,355	50,215	35,034
<b>Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	<b>42,741</b>	<b>54,789</b>	<b>48,108</b>	<b>59,200</b>
Centre	12,963	19,446	14,876	20,673
States	22,769	18,150	25,660	18,889
Private	7,009	17,193	7,572	19,638
<b>Telecom</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>38,134</b>	<b>52,295</b>	<b>48,593</b>
Centre	7,894	14,037	11,048	16,061
Private	24,007	24,098	41,248	32,532
<b>Railways (incl. MRTS)</b>	<b>31,182</b>	<b>40,964</b>	<b>39,095</b>	<b>49,525</b>
Centre	29,594	31,176	35,863	37,974
States	1,128	1,788	2,554	1,979
Private	460	8,000	677	9,572
<b>Irrigation (incl. WS)</b>	<b>38,789</b>	<b>35,916</b>	<b>44,858</b>	<b>47,189</b>
Centre	1,831	4,006	2,133	4,782
States	36,958	31,911	42,725	42,407
<b>Water Supply &amp; Sanitation</b>	<b>19,110</b>	<b>22,781</b>	<b>19,939</b>	<b>27,323</b>
Centre	7,201	6,411	7,764	7,991
States	11,845	15,558	12,094	18,308
Private	65	812	81	1,024
<b>Ports</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>14,822</b>	<b>7,148</b>	<b>17,374</b>
Centre	831	5,698	1,040	6,243
States	223	658	375	724
Private	3,888	8,466	5,733	10,407
<b>Airports</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>5,904</b>
Centre	1,888	1,369	2,287	1,894
States	424	-	525	-
Private	4,600	4,151	4,711	4,010
<b>Storage</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>4,446</b>
Centre	0	820	0	889
States	0	1,229	0	1,334
Private	906	2,049	1,281	2,223
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Pipelines</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>21,854</b>	<b>3,332</b>
Centre	7,354	1,874	12,234	2,049
Private	8,836	1,129	9,620	1,283
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,03,807</b>	<b>3,21,579</b>	<b>3,59,192</b>	<b>3,89,266</b>
Centre	98,941	1,28,305	1,24,013	1,48,545
States	1,00,598	99,022	1,14,041	1,24,998
Private	1,04,268	94,252	1,21,138	1,15,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,03,807</b>	<b>3,21,579</b>	<b>3,59,192</b>	<b>3,89,266</b>
Public	1,99,539	2,27,327	2,38,054	2,73,543
Private	1,04,268	94,252	1,21,138	1,15,724
<b>GDP</b>	<b>47,17,187</b>		<b>50,03,545</b>	
Investment % of GDP	6.44		7.18	

transaction costs and time. Since PPP projects typically involve transfer or lease of public assets, delegation of governmental authority for recovery of user charges, operation and/or control of public utilities/services in a monopolistic environment and sharing of risk and contingent liabilities by the government, they should be regarded as public projects where accountability would continue to rest with the government. The PPP modality is only a device for getting private investment into public projects with the objective of enhancing public welfare. As such, the reliance on standard documents and processes is expected to facilitate decision-making and project award in a manner that is fair, transparent and competitive.

10.7. In this regard, sector-specific reports, financing plans and manuals on standards and specifications have been published, and model documents adopted, including Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) which included the following in 2008:

- (a) Expert Committee on Road Safety and Traffic Management.
- (b) Manual of Specifications and Standards: Four-Laning of Highways.
- (c) Projections of Investment in Infrastructure during the Eleventh Plan.
- (d) Approach to Regulation of Infrastructure.

10.8. The Documents which were under finalisation and are scheduled to be completed in the year 2009-10 included:

- (a) Model Contract for Procuring Construction Works in Highways,
- (b) MCA for City-Side Development of Non-Metro Airports,

- (c) MCA for Redevelopment of Railway Stations,
- (d) MCA for Urban Transit Systems (Metro Rail),
- (e) MCA for Procurement-cum-Maintenance of Electric Locomotives,
- (f) Model RFP for Appointment of Technical Consultant
- (g) Model RFP for Appointment of Legal Consultant

#### **Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)**

10.9. A PPP Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) was set up to ensure a streamlined, well-defined, consistent and time-bound process for the appraisal of all PPP projects of the Central Government. The PPPAC is chaired by Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, with the Secretary of Planning Commission, Departments of Expenditure and Legal Affairs, and the Administrative Department concerned as its constituent members. PPP project proposals with an investment of Rs. 100 crore and above from the concerned Ministries are considered for approval by PPPAC, while those envisaging investment of less than Rs. 100 crore are considered by the existing Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) / Public Investment Board (PIB) mechanism. Projects that are based on duly approved MCAs do not require in-principle clearance from PPPAC prior to inviting expressions of interest. During the year 2008-09, 74 PPP projects in the areas of road transport, shipping, railways, tourism and civil aviation involving an investment of Rs. 1,17,622.8 crore were appraised/examined in the Secretariat for the COI for the consideration of the EFC/PIB as shown in Table 2.

**Table 10.2: Sector-wise Details of PPP Projects Appraised (2008-09)**

(Rs. crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	Investment
Roads	60	65,675.5
Shipping	7	16,798.5
Railways	4	35,000.0
Tourism	1	148.90
Civil Aviation	2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,17,622.8</b>

**India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)**

10.10. Recognizing that externalities engendered by infrastructure projects cannot 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. To finance these infrastructure projects, the Government established a wholly owned SPV, the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) in 2006. Member Secretary, Planning Commission is a Director on its Board, and the Secretariat supports is provided by SCOI. IIFCL may directly lend up to 20 per cent of the capital costs of commercially viable projects. It may also provide refinance to financial institutions for loans of a tenor exceeding 10 years. Competitively selected PPP projects are accorded a priority for lending by IIFCL. By March 2009, IIFCL had approved 88 proposals with a project cost amounting to Rs. 1,47,092 crore as given in Table 4.

**Table 10.3: Sector-Wise details of Loans Sanctioned by IIFCL**

(Rs. crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	Project Cost	Loans Sanctioned
Roads	57	35,293	6,063
Ports	5	3,772	580
Airports	2	14,716	2,150
Power	23	93,241	9,913
Urban Infrastructure	1	70	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,47,092</b>	<b>18,720</b>

10.11. In order to support financing of infrastructure projects for implementation in the PPP mode, Government has authorized IIFCL to raise Rs. 10,000 crore through five year tax-free bonds by 31 March 2009. These funds will be used to refinance bank lending of longer maturity to eligible infrastructure projects, particularly in highways and port sectors of Rs. 25,000 crore. To fund additional projects of about Rs. 75,000 crore at competitive rates over the next 18 months i.e by September 2010, IIFCL is being enabled to access in tranche an additional Rs. 30,000 crores by the way of tax free bonds once funds raised in the current year have been effectively utilized.

**Sectoral Initiatives****National Highways**

10.12. National Highways (NH), with a total length of 66,590 km, serve as the arterial network across the country. By March 2009, construction of 7,188 km of the total of 7,498 km under NHDP-I had been completed. As against the total of 6,647 km envisaged under NHDP-II, contracts for 5,836 km have been awarded and the four-laning on 2,828 km completed. Through the BOT (Toll) mode, NHDP-III which envisages four/six-laning of 12,109 km, contracts for 2,663 km has been awarded by March 2009. As per the financing plan

approved by the COI, NHDP-IV has been divided into four parts of 5,000 km each, to be taken up in accordance with the resource availability. The first component of 5,000 km, with 4,000 km on BOT (Toll) basis and 1,000 km on BOT (Toll)/ (Annuity) basis has been approved by the Government on July 17, 2008. Of the 6,500 km proposed under NHDP-IV, the COI has approved six-laning of 5,700 km of GQ, with the balance 800 km to be selected on the basis of approved eligibility criteria and contracts for 1,030 km have been awarded in 2008-09. In 2009-10, efforts would be made to increase the pace of award as institutional arrangement for attracting private investment in Highway sector have been strengthened. Government has announced several incentives such as tax exemptions such as tax exemptions and duty-free import of road building equipment and machinery to encourage private sector participation.

### ***Railways***

10.13. The Indian Railways has taken up ambitious annual plan for fiscal 2009-10, entailing an investment of Rs. 49,525 crore. The plan includes a total budgetary support of Rs. 39,953 crore including Rs. 37,974 crore to be provided by the central government. The plan envisages enhancement of rail capacity, modernisation of the railways, throughput enhancement on high density network routes, traffic facility works and expansion and development of the network.

10.14. The Task Force Report on Dedicated Freight Corridor has been approved and DFCCIL has been incorporated. Pre-feasibility surveys for the North-South, East-West, and East-South and South-South corridors have been completed. The construction of Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight corridors at a cost of Rs 30,000 crore had commenced in the year

2008. The concession agreement has been signed and 16 operators have been given licence to operate Container Trains.

10.15. The redevelopment Plan of 26 selected railway stations, including at New Delhi, which was proposed through the PPP route has been initiated. The feasibility report for the New Delhi Railway Station has been completed, while for the Patna Railway Station the feasibility study by the architect and technical consultant is in progress.

### ***Ports***

10.16. In light of the positive experience of operating berths through PPPs at the major ports in India, the programme was expanded to allocate new berths to be constructed through the PPP route.

10.17. The report of the Inter-Ministerial Group under Secretary, Department of Shipping, to reduce dwell time at ports to bring it in line with international standards has been finalised and accepted by the COI. To address reduction in dwell time relating to activities beyond the control of ports and customs, the COI constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group under the Finance Secretary.

10.18. The Government has estimated an investment of Rs. 17,374 crore in the year 2009-10 for the development of new berths, expansion and upgradation of existing berths, deepening of channels, equipment modernisation and upgradation of rail and road connectivity. Of the total investment of Rs. 17,374 crore, Rs. 10,407 crore i.e. 61.91 per cent are likely to come from private sector.

## ***Airports***

10.19. The COI has initiated several policy measures to ensure time-bound creation of world-class airports in India. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) Bill for an independent economic regulation was introduced in the Lok Sabha in September 2007, has been passed by the Lok Sabha in October 2008 and the notification of the AERA Act was issued on December 5, 2008.

10.20. The Policy for Greenfield Airports was approved by the Cabinet on 24 April, 2008. By December 2008, 10 Greenfield airports had been approved by the Central government. Greenfield international airports at Hyderabad and Bangalore have been commissioned on 23 March, 2008 and 24 May, 2008 respectively. Modernisation and expansion of Delhi and Mumbai airports through PPPs has been awarded based on a competitive bidding. Rs. 4,018 crore has been incurred on the modernization of Delhi airport in the year 2008-09. The first phase of Mumbai airport modernization is scheduled to be complete by December 2012 with Rs. 936 crore spent in this year. The modernisation and expansion of Chennai and Kolkata airports by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also been approved by the Cabinet. The development work of Kolkata airport is being undertaken by AAI at an estimated cost Rs 1,941.25 crore out of which Rs 133.18 crore have been spent in the year 2008-09. The work for Chennai airport has been awarded in November 2008 with a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,808 crore of which expenditure of Rs 63.41 crore has already been incurred this year.

10.21. The Eleventh Plan aims to modernize and develop 35 non-metro airports (4 of which are in the North East) and 13 other airports. In 2008-09, work on

Terminals' buildings has been completed in respect of 12 airports. The work is under planning for 4 airports and land is being acquired for the remaining 7 airports. In the North-East, 11 operational airports are being taken up for upgradation by AAI. Of the 3 Greenfield airports, work has already been awarded in the case of Pakyong Airport in Sikkim in January 2009 at a total cost of Rs. 309 crore for completion in 36 months and the proposal for the Ita-Nagar Airport in Arunachal Pradesh is under consideration of PIB.

10.22. Towards building on the existing arrangements for standardization, an MCA for City-Side Development of Non-Metro Airports through PPP has been approved by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the COI. The report of the Inter-Ministerial Group constituted by the COI under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, to recommend norms and standards for determining the terminal capacity of airports has been finalised, and has been approved by the Empowered Sub-Committee of the COI. An Inter-Ministerial Group on Reduction of Dwell Time at Airports to bring it in line with international standards was constituted on 12 April, 2007. Ministry of Civil Aviation has circulated its report on April 16, 2009.

## ***Power***

10.23. The All-India installed generating capacity of utilities has increased to 1,47,965.41 MW. This includes 93,725.24 MW of thermal, 36,877.76 MW of hydro and 4,120.00 MW of Nuclear and 13,242.41 MW of renewable energy sector as on March 31, 2009.

10.24. With the initiative to reform the electricity sector, thrust is now being given to the implementation of provision of Open Access under Electricity Act, 2003. As a



step forward to operationalise open access, an Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted in February 2008 under the chairmanship of Shri B. K. Chaturvedi, Member (Power) held detailed consultation with stakeholders and submitted its recommendations in December 2008.

## CHAPTER 11

### EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND RISKS

#### External Sector Dimension

11.1 The global crisis witnessed in the last two years is now receding with the help of strong public policies across advanced and many emerging economies. The major fiscal stimulus programmes launched by the respective Governments have reduced uncertainties of global depression and succeeded in building up momentum of activities.

11.2 With the emerging outlook for the external sector, it is clear that it is unlikely to cause concern for growth and stability in India. Deceleration in growth to 5.8 percent in two successive quarters in second half of 2008-09 represented the weakest growth in recent period. Industrial growth turned negative in the last quarter of 2008-09 while the deceleration in services persisted in all successive quarters of the year. The moderation in growth was broad based and spread across all the three sectors, viz., agriculture, industry and services. However, India showed notable resilience to the intense global financial crisis, with GDP growth at 6.7 percent in 2008-09. Various reforms have attributed to sound macro economic and financial sector environment.

#### Global Economic Situation

11.3 The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its World Economic Outlook 2009 provides the broad overview of the recent trend in growth of output in advanced economies and other emerging and developing countries. As per its forecasts, the current rebound will be sluggish, credit constrained and for quite sometime, jobless. Global growth is projected to reach about 3

percent in 2010, following a contraction in activity of about 1 percent in 2009. During 2010-14, global growth is focused to be just above 4 percent, appreciably less than the 5 percent growth rates in the years just before the crisis. The advanced economies grew at a rate of only 1.3 percent. The United States shows a sluggish recovery with the annual percentage change of 1.5 percent in 2010. Emerging markets and developing countries also reflect the recovery with 5.1 percent in 2010. The global average annual rate of growth in 2008 is 3 percent while other emerging markets and developing countries experienced an average annual growth rate of 6 percent while the average annual global growth rate for 2009 is (-) 1.1 percent. The emerging and developing countries recorded an annual average growth rate of 1.7 percent. China and India continue to lead the developing countries in terms of recovery and growth.

11.4 In case of India, IMF has projected real GDP to grow by 5.4 percent by 2009 and 6.4 percent by 2010. As shown in table 13.1, during 2009, India's projected growth, though higher than world average, would decline to 7.3 percent in 2008 and 5.4 percent in 2009 before witnessing an upward movement in 2010 (6.4 percent).

#### Foreign Trade Policy

11.5 The comprehensive Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) for the period 2009-14 was introduced during a phase of global recession. Although, the impact on India has not been as severe as in many other countries exports, the economic activity declined due to fall in demand for Indian

**Table 13.1: Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections**

	<b>(Annual percent change unless otherwise noted)</b>				<b>Difference from July 2009</b>	
	<b>Current Projection</b>				<b>Projection</b>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
World Output	5.2	3.0	-1.1	3.1	0.3	0.6
Advance Economies	2.7	0.6	-3.4	1.3	0.4	0.7
United States	2.1	0.4	-2.7	1.5	-0.1	0.7
Euro area	2.7	0.7	-4.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
Germany	2.5	1.2	-5.3	0.3	0.9	0.9
France	2.3	0.3	-2.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
Japan	2.3	-0.7	-5.4	1.7	0.6	0.0
United Kingdom	2.6	0.7	-4.4	0.9	-0.2	0.7
Other emerging market & developing countries	8.3	6.0	1.7	5.1	0.2	0.4
Africa	6.3	5.2	1.7	4.0	-0.1	-0.1
China	13.0	9.0	8.5	9.0	1.0	0.5
India	9.4	7.3	5.4	6.4	0.0	-0.1

(Source: World Economic Outlook 2008, IMF)

commodities and services in the traditional markets. The objective of the FTP is to arrest and subsequently reverse the declining trend of exports in the short term. Additional support is provided to sectors which have been affected severely by the recession. The FTP aims at achieving an annual growth of 15 percent with an annual export target of US \$200 billion by March 2011. The long term objective is to achieve an annual export growth rate of around 25 percent by 2014 and also to double India's exports of goods and services. The other long term policy objective for the Government is to double India's share in global trade by 2020.

11.6 A mix of policy measures including fiscal incentives, institutional changes, procedural rationalization, and enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets would be adopted by the Government to meet the short term as well as the long term objectives of FTP. The three pillars for achieving these objectives are creation and

development of export infrastructure, bringing down transaction costs and provision of full refund of all indirect taxes and levies.

11.7 To provide a stable and conducive policy environment for foreign trade, Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme will be continued up to December 2010 and income tax benefits will be allowed under Section 10(A) for Information Technology (IT) industry and under Section 10(B) for 100 percent export oriented units, will continue for one additional year till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. Enhanced insurance coverage and exposure for exports through Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) has been ensured till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010. The interest subvention scheme for this purpose will also continue.

11.8 Appropriate policy instruments have been adopted to diversify products and markets. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with South Korea and a Trade in Goods Agreement with

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have been signed as part of the policy of market expansion.

### **Foreign Trade**

11.9 India's export since October, 2008 witnessed a negative growth. However, India's Balance of Payments (BOP) exhibited resilience, characterized by a Current Account Deficit well within the sustainable limits, and limited use of foreign exchange reserves despite the pressure of large capital outflows. The transmission of external demand shocks was swift and severe on India's export growth. The exports, on BOP basis, declined from a peak of 43 percent in first quarter of 2008-09 to (-) 9 percent in third quarter and further to (-) 24 percent in fourth quarter.

11.10 Import demand growth which remained robust in the second quarter in 2008-09, dropped to a single digit level in third quarter and further declined in fourth quarter. This decline in import demand was synchronized with the slow down in the domestic industrial demand and the sharp decline in international crude oil and other primary commodity prices.

11.11 The trade deficit expanded in the first three quarters of 2008-09 due to the combine effect of high crude oil prices, increases in imports and reduction in external demand. The proportionate decline in imports was higher than that of exports which resulted in the narrowing down of the trade deficit in fourth quarter of 2008-09. However, software services and workers' remittances are the two components of the current receipts that remained relatively resilient during the slow down.

11.12 The impact of the prices through the financial channel was reflected on the sharp

turn around in the capital flow cycle from a sustained phase of surges in capital inflows in to large outflows, particularly in third and fourth quarters of 2008-09. There were large capital outflows by portfolio investors during the third quarter of 2008. However, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow shows resilience of the Indian economy as a long term investment destination.

11.13 The severity of the impact of the global recession and financial shocks in the BOP could be cushioned mainly because of the presence of adequate foreign exchange reserve (FER). The FER of India excluding valuation effects fell by US \$ 20.1 billion during 2008-09. The FER level including valuation effects fell by US \$ 57.7 billion during the same year, reflecting the impact of appreciation of the US dollar against major international currencies.

### **Exports**

11.14 India's merchandise export growth during 2008-09 sharply decelerated to 3.4 percent from 29.0 percent during 2007-08 with large intra-year volatility [as per provisional trade data released by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)]. Although export growth was buoyant till August 2008 recorded 35.6 percent during April-August 2008, it decelerated in Sept. 2008 to 14.2 percent, and subsequently followed a declining trend in the remaining duration of 2008-09.

11.15 The commodity-wise exports for 2008-09 (April-February) reveal that manufacture goods continued to maintain the largest share followed by petroleum products and primary products. Within the manufactured exports, leather and manufacturers, textiles and textile products and chemicals and related products

**Table-13.2: India's Exports of Principal Commodities**

(US \$ million)

COMMODITIES	April -March		Apr 08- Feb09	Percentage Variation	
	2006-07	2007-08R	2008-09P	(2)/(1)	(3)/(2)
<b>I PRIMARY PRODUCTS</b>	19,686 (15.6)	27,523 (16.9)	23,211 (14.8)	39.8 (8.3)	-15.7 (-12.4)
A. Agricultural & Allied Products	12,683 (10.0)	18,403 (11.3)	15,969 (10.2)	45.1 (13.0)	-13.2 (-9.7)
1. Rice	1,555	2,919	2,160	87.7	-26.0
2. Marine Products	1,768	1,720	1,433	-2.7	-16.7
B. Ores & Minerals	7,003 (5.5)	9,120 (5.6)	7,242 (4.6)	30.2	-20.6
<b>II MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	84,921 (67.2)	1,02,944 (63.1)	1,00,909 (64.2)	21.2 (-6.1)	-2.0 (1.7)
A. Leather & Manufactures	3,016.7	3,502 (2.2)	3,298	16.1	-5.8 (-100.0)
B. Chemicals & Related Products.	17,335.5	21,177	20,533	22.2	-3.0
<b>Residual Chemicals &amp; Allied products</b>	<b>751.2</b>	<b>936.5</b>	<b>1,011.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>
C. Engineering Goods	29,567.2	37,353	40,702	26.3	9.0
D. Textiles & Textile Products	17,373.2	19,420	17,699	11.8	-8.9
E. Gems & Jewellery	15,977.0	19,679	17,193	23.2	-12.6
F. Handicrafts	438.0	508	280	16.0	-45.0
<b>III. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS</b>	18,634 (14.7)	26,904 (16.5)	25,407 (16.2)	44.4 (12.2)	-5.6 (-1.8)
<b>IV. OTHERS</b>	3,173 (2.5)	5,761 (3.5)	7,661 (4.9)	81.6 (40.0)	33.0 (40.0)
<b>Total Exports (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>126,414</b>	<b>1,63,132</b>	<b>1,57,188</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

Note : P: Provisional

Source: Annual Report (08-09) of RBI

witnessed moderation in growth and gems and jewellery showed decline in their growth as these sectors were severely effected by the demand recession in the developed countries.

11.16 India's export growth to European Union (EU), Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Eastern Europe and Latin American developing countries decelerated, while exports to North

American, Asia and Oceania and Asian and African developing countries marked a decline. US continued to be the single largest market for India in 2008-09 (April-February).

### Imports

11.17 Growth in India's import decelerated to 14.3 percent in 2008-09 from 35.5 percent in 2007-08. The resilient domestic demand

**Table 13.3: India's Imports of Principal Commodities**

Commodity Group	US \$ million				
	April -March		Apr08- Feb09	Percentage variation	
	2006-07	2007-08 R	2008-09P	(1)/(2)	(2)/(3)
<b>I Bulk Imports</b>	84,236 (45.4)	1,12,819 (44.8)	1,30,041 (47.8)	33.9 (-1.3)	15.3 (6.7)
<b>A. Petroleum, Petroleum products &amp; Related Material</b>	56,945 (30.7)	79,715 (31.7)	89,684	40.0 (3.3)	12.5 (-100.0)
<b>B. Bulk Consumption Goods</b>	4,294	4,599	4,491	7.1	-2.4
<b>C. Other Bulk items</b>	22,997	28,505	35,866	24.0	25.8
1. Fertilizers	3,144	5,406	13,296	71.9	146.0
2. Non Ferrous Metals	2,605	3,506	2,954	34.6	-15.7
3. Metalliferous Ores Metal scrap	8,346	7,912	7,523	-5.2	-4.9
4. Iron & Steel	6,425	8,690	8,815	35.3	1.4
<b>II Non-Bulk Imports</b>	<b>1,01,499</b> <b>(54.6)</b>	<b>1,38,835</b> <b>(55.2)</b>	<b>1,42,157</b> <b>(52.2)</b>	<b>36.8</b> <b>(1.1)</b>	<b>2.4</b> <b>(-5.4)</b>
<b>A. Capital Good</b>	<b>47,069</b>	<b>70,841</b>	<b>58,037</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>-18.1</b>
1. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	13,850	19,848	19,097	43.3	-3.8
2. Electronics Goods incl. Computer Software	16,940	21,709	20,625	28.2	-5.0
<b>B. Mainly Export Related Items</b>	<b>17,872</b>	<b>20,783</b>	<b>26,991</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>29.9</b>
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	7,488	7,977	12,795	6.5	60.4
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	7,831	9,906	11,359	26.5	14.7
<b>C. Others</b>	<b>36,558</b>	<b>47,211</b>	<b>57,129</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>
1. Professional Instruments etc. except electrical.	2,341	3,067	3,702	31.0	20.7
2. Coal ,coke & Briquettes etc.	4,577	6,424	9,379	40.4	46.0
<b>Total Imports (I+II)</b>	<b>1,85,735</b>	<b>2,51,654</b>	<b>2,72,198</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>

Note: P: Provisional

Source: Annual Report ( 08-09) of RBI;

helped to offset the severe impact of the slow down in imports. Moderation of domestic economic activity and movement in crude oil and other commodity prices synchronized with a sharp deceleration of the merchandise imports during October and November and declined thereafter during the period December 2008 to March 2009.

11.18 Oil imports after increasing by 60.0 percent during April to October 2008, declined by 29.0 percent during November 2008 – March 2009, due to sharp decline in oil prices. Non-oil imports, although remained resilient during the first three quarters in 2008-09 (22.7 percent growth), declined by 15.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2008-09, due to slow down in the

growth in imports of capital goods and gold and silver.

11.19 The commodity-wise analysis of imports in 2008-09 reveals that import growth of petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) significantly moderated to 26.8 percent from 35.8 percent in 2007-08, mainly due to sharp decline in international crude oil prices during the second half of the financial year 2008-09. Non-POL imports in 2008-09 also experienced a decline in its growth to 13.2 percent from 33.5 percent in 2007-08. This reflects contraction in the domestic demand due to the economic slow down. Within non-POL imports, capital goods imports growth decelerated to 10.2 percent during 2008-09 (April to February), while gold and silver imports grew by 10.1 percent.

### **Foreign Exchange Reserves**

11.20 2008-09 witnessed the widening of current account deficit with net capital outflows. This resulted in the decline in the foreign exchange reserves of US \$20.1 billion (excluding valuation as against accretion to reserves of US \$92.2 billion in 2007-08). India continued to be one of the leading holders of FER among the major Emerging Market Economies (EMEs). India's FER remained at a comfortable level despite the draw down during the global economic crisis.

### **External Debt**

11.21 The outstanding external debt stock of India modestly increased at end March 2009, mainly on account of increase in long term debt. The increase in the external debt was mainly on account of an increase in trade, credit and bilateral debt. The outstanding debt under Non resident Indians (NRI) deposits declined over the level at end March 2008 mainly due to variation effects as their positive inflows under NRI deposits during 2008-09. In terms of original maturity, the shares of long term debt and short term debt in the total debt were 78.5 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively, at end March 2009 in terms of currency composition US dollar denominated debt accounted for 57.1 percent of total external debt at end March 2009, followed by Japanese yen (14.2 percent), SDR (9.2 percent) and Europe (4.1 percent). The ratio of external debt to GDP increased to 22.0 percent at end March 2009 from 19.0 percent at the end of March 2008. The same ratio was as high as 38 percent in March 1995. The ratio of short term debt to total debt and, short term debt to FER increased to 21.5 percent and 19.6 percent respectively at the end of March 2009.

11.22 The foreign exchange reserves at end March 2009 was US \$242.4 billion. The data released by the World Bank on External Debt for the top 10 developing countries for the calendar year 2007 revealed that India continued to be at the fifth position among the countries having the largest external debt stocks. India, however, was the second lowest after China in terms of debt service ratio.

**Table-13.4: Foreign Investment Flows to India**

(US \$ million)

Item	2006-07	2007-08P	2008-09P
<b>A. Direct Investment (I+II+III)</b>	22,826	34,362	35,168
I. Equity (a+b+c+d+e)	16,481	26,867	27,995
a) Government (SIA/FIPB)	2,156	2,298	4,699
b) RBI	7,151	17,129	17,998
c) Acquisition of shares*	6,278	5,148	4,632
d) Equity capital of unincorporated bodies	896	2,292	666
II. Re-Invested Earnings	5,828	7,168	6,426
III Other Capital #	517	327	747
<b>B. Portfolio Investment (a+b+c)</b>	7,003	27,271	-13855
a) GDRs/ADRs	3,776	6,645	1,162
b) FIIs @	3,225	20,328	-15,017
c) Off-shore funds and others	2	298	-
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>29,829</b>	<b>61,633</b>	<b>21,313</b>

**Table-13.5: India's External Debt**

(US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Item	End-March 2008	End-March 2009 P	Variation during 2008-09	
				Amount	Percent
1	Multilateral	39,490	39,566	76	0.19
2	Bilateral	19,701	20,587	886	4.3
3	Trade Credit	10,358	14,604	4246	29.07
4	External Commercial Borrowings	62,337	62,676	339	0.54
5	NRI Deposit	43,672	41,554	-2,118	-5.1
6	Rupee Debt	2,016	1,527	-489	-32.02
7	Long-term(1 to 6)	177,574	180,514	2,940	1.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>224,573</b>	<b>229,887</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>2.31</b>

(Source: Annual Report 2007-08, RBI)

**Table-13.6: External Debt Service Payments**

(US \$ million)

Sl.No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09
1.	External Debt to GDP Ratio	19.0	22.0
2.	Short Term Debt to Total Debt Ratio( percent)	20.9	21.0
3	Short Term Debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves Ratio ( percent)	15.2	19.6
4	Foreign Exchange Reserves to External Debt Ratio ( percent)	137.9	109.6
5	Debt Service Ratio ( percent)	4.8	4.6
6.	Interest Payments to Current Receipts Ratio( percent)	2.1	1.9
7	Debt to Current Receipts Ratio( percent)	71.5	68.2
8	Liability Service Ratio ( percent)	5.9	5.5

Source: ( Annual Report 2007-08, RBI)



## CHAPTER 12

### EDUCATION

#### Elementary Education & Literacy

12.1.1 Over the decades, considerable emphasis has been given to literacy, school enrolment, and network of schools and spread of institutions of higher education including technical education. The literacy rate has gone up from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 64.84 percent in 2001. The decade of 1990s has been a watershed for basic education as the Census 2001 showed 12.63 percentage point increase in literacy, the highest since 1951. The Eleventh Plan besides carrying over the unfinished agenda of the Tenth Plan, envisions a strategy for inclusive growth that would trigger a development process ensuring improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, SCs, STs, other backward classes, minorities and women and addresses major challenges viz. bridging regional, social and gender gaps at all levels of education.

#### School Education & Literacy

12.1.2. School Education & Literacy has been given a very high priority in the Eleventh Plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakh crore for Education (Central Sector), including Higher & Technical Education, an amount of over Rs.1.85 lakh crore is allocated for School Education & Literacy, (i.e., over Rs.1.25 lakh crore for Elementary Education, Rs.6,000 crore for Literacy/Adult Education, and Rs.53,550 crore for Secondary Education). Thus, around 50 per cent of the Eleventh Plan outlay on Education is for Elementary Education & Literacy, 20 per cent for Secondary Education and 30 per cent for Higher and Technical Education.

12.1.3. The major schemes and programmes relating to Elementary Education of the Department of School Education & Literacy (SE&L) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (including Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme and National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level), National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (commonly known as Mid-day Meal Scheme), Teacher Education Scheme and Mahila Samakhya.

12.1.4. The main vehicle at present for providing elementary education to all children is a comprehensive programme called the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**. SSA is a flagship scheme for Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). It aims to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 by 2010. The other goal is to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with active participation of the community in the management of schools. SSA covers all States and Union Territories and reaches out to an estimated 19.4 crore children in 12.3 lakh habitations in the country.

#### Review of 2008-09

12.1.5. The year 2008-09 was the second year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An allocation (BE) of Rs.13,100.00 crore was provided for SSA in Annual Plan 2008-09. A two per cent education cess has been levied on income tax, excise duty, custom duty and service tax since 2004 for financing basic quality education. Parambhik Shiksha Kosh, a non-lapsable fund for funding SSA and MDM has been

established and proceeds of education cess goes into it. As per information furnished by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, the amount collected on account of Education cess at 2 percent on major central taxes is Rs 10,016.82 crore in 2008-09.

12.1.6. During 2008-09, out of the allocation of Rs.26,800 crore for School Education & Literacy, Rs 21,795.00 crore was for Elementary Education.

12.1.7. The paradigm shift from access to quality in the focused implementation of the SSA in the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been a significant development in the field of basic education. There has been a special emphasis to ensure enrolment of out-of-school children in formal primary schools and EGS & AIE Centres which are specially designed to provide children in school-less habitation and out-of-school children with access to elementary education. Till December 2008-09, 40.94 lakh children were enrolled in EGS / AIE Centres.

**12.1.8. The progress during 2008-09 under the SSA is given below:**

- The number of out of school children (OoSC) declined from 3.20 crore in 2001-02 to 28.69 lakh in 2009.
- The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in primary schools has improved from 45:1 in 2006-07 to 33:1 in 2008-09.
- Around 9.86 lakhs teachers were recruited by March, 2009, to ensure appropriate pupil-teacher ratio.
- Civil Works: A total number of 2.82 lakh new schools have been opened; 1.93 lakh school buildings and 8.0 lakh additional classrooms have been constructed.
- Drinking water facilities and toilet facility were provided in 1.78 lakh and 2.43 lakh schools respectively.

- 31.61 lakh teachers have been covered under 20-day training regime.
- Free text books were supplied to 8.76 crore children.

**12.1.8.1 Special Focus Groups:** For restructuring the SSA during the Eleventh Plan, the MHRD has resorted to the special focus approach. It aims for the development of context specific interventions/strategies for education of these target groups. SSA specifically targets districts and blocks with predominance of SC, ST, OBC and Minority population. 441 such districts have been identified as special focus districts for targeted interventions under SSA.

**12.1.8.2 Inclusive Education:** A zero rejection policy has been adopted under SSA, which ensures that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability is provided meaningful and quality education. SSA provides financial support up to Rs 1200/- per child for integration of disabled children, as per specific proposals per year. The interventions under SSA for inclusive education are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers, monitoring and evaluation and a special focus on girls with special needs. Residential bridge courses for Child With Special Needs (CWSN) is also implemented. As against 28.52 lakh CWSN identified, 23.17 lakh has been enrolled in schools till 2008-09. About 88percent CWSN has been covered through regular schools, AIE and home based education.

**12.1.9. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)** scheme was launched in August 2004 to encourage greater

participation of girls in education at upper primary level. A minimum of three-fourth 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. The KGBV has been merged with the SSA and implemented in 27 states/UTs. So far, 2,573 KGBV residential schools have been sanctioned and 2,460 KGBVs are operational with enrolment of 2.15 lakh girls. A national evaluation of KGBV was undertaken in December 2007 in 12 states namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, J&K, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and it was found that across the states, girls in most of the KGBVs seemed to have settled down well.

**12.1.10 Mid-Day Meal Scheme:** The National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools presently covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools, as well as children studying in centres run by the EGS and AIE centres supported by SSA. The calorific value of a mid-day meal at UPS stage has been fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by providing 150 grams of food grains (rice/wheat) per child/school day. One key feature of MDMS is that it ensures community participation with involvement of contractors. At local level, it is managed & implemented by School Management/Village Education Committees, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs).

12.1.10.1 The coverage of the scheme has been concurrently extended to recognize Madrasas/Maktabs supported under SSA as Government Aided Centres as well as those Madrasas/Maktabs which may not be

regularized but supported under SSA as EGS/AIE interventions in coordination with State Project Directors of SSA. During 2008-09, inflation adjusted Index (Consumer price Index) has been included while assessing annual financial requirements towards Central Assistance for cooking cost both for primary and upper primary schools. Regional review meetings are being held to monitor the progress and practices being followed in the States/UTs in detail. Besides, two National level review meetings have also been held. To streamline and strengthen the monitoring of the scheme, a separate web portal is being developed.

12.1.10.2 An allocation (BE) of Rs. 8000 crore was provided for the scheme during 2008-09. During the year, foodgrains totaling up to 28.60 lakh MTs were allocated. The Central assistance of Rs 4480 crore has already been released to States /UTs for construction of 7.48 lakh kitchen sheds and Rs 419.59 crore for procurement of Kitchen Devices in 8.37 lakh schools. MDM provided hot cooked meals to 11.74 crore children in 2008-09. Feed back on the programme points to positive impact on enrollment and attendance of children. Social equity is fostered through sharing of meals by children. MDMS engages about 15 lakh cooks, 80 percent of whom are women. SCs and ST cooks account for 40 percent and minorities for 7 percent.

12.1.11. **Mahila Samakhya (MS)**, an Externally Aided Project for women's empowerment started with Dutch assistance in 1989, is being funded by Government of India since 2005-06. The programme endeavours to create an environment for women to learn at their own pace, set their own priorities and seek knowledge and information to make informed choices. It has strengthened women's abilities to

effectively participate in village level education programmes. The programme is implemented in 9 states covering 90 districts in 20,245 villages. The programme implementation has recently been started in 5 districts of the relatively new State of Chattisgarh. The States of M.P. and Chhattisgarh have registered MS societies through which the programme is initiated. The MS programme is being continued as per the existing pattern and expanded in a phased manner to cover all the (Educationally Backward Blocks EBBs) and also in urban/suburban slums, as it contributes to educational empowerment of poor women. In addition, MS states are running 91 Mahila Shikshan Kendras (MSKs) which provide condensed residential courses to adolescent girls and women who have either never gone to schools or have dropped out. A total of 8060 girls have passed out of the MSKs so far. Successive evaluations of the programme including a Joint Review Mission in 2008 have pointed to the success of the MS scheme in laying the foundation for empowerment of women at the grassroots level.

### Teacher Education Scheme

12.1.12. Restructuring and Reorganizing of Teacher Education Scheme was revised in the Tenth Plan with emphasis on operationalising sanctioned Districts Institutes of Educational Training (DIETs) and Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) for improving the quality of teacher training programmes. The scheme has built up a large infrastructure base with 571 DIETs/DRCs, 106 CTEs and 32 Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) sanctioned in various States/UTs, of which 534 DIETs, 104 CTEs and 31 IASEs are functional. The performance of teacher education programmes has not, however,

been satisfactory. The objective of setting up DIETs was to improve the quality of teacher education through innovative pre-service and in-service education programmes, but there seems to be no evidence of DIETs taking off. NCERT is undertaking an evaluation of DIETs. The Teacher Education Scheme should be implemented in partnership with States.

12.1.13. **The Area Intensive and Madrasa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP)** was transferred from the Department of Higher Education to the Department of School Education and Literacy w.e.f June 2008. The AIMMP had two components, namely Madrasa Modernisation and Infrastructure Development. With a view to giving greater thrust to each of the two components, the erstwhile AIMMP scheme has been revised as two distinct schemes with effect from November, 2008 namely (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM) and (ii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions/ Schools (IDMI). During the year 2008-09, nine States and one UT, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh have been assisted with Rs 6541.61 lakh, as honorarium to 10,214 Madarsa teachers teaching modern subjects in 5297 Madarsas. During the year 2008-09, Rs 25.00 lakh have been provided to State of Uttar Pradesh. Central GIAC has been constituted for SPQEM and IDMI.

12.1.14. The Right of Children to **Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009** to give effect to the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, has been promulgated. The RTE Act seeks to provide free & compulsory elementary education of good quality to all children in the age-group

of 6-14 and to ensure minimum norms and standards.

## 12.2. SECONDARY EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

12.2.1. Secondary Education serves as a bridge between Elementary and Higher Education and prepares young persons in the age group of 14-18 years for entry into Higher Education. It deals with classes IX-XII. During 2006-07, out of the total eligible population of 9.71 crore in the age group (14-18 years), only 3.94 crore children were enrolled in secondary/ senior secondary schools, during which accounts for 40.57 percent.

12.2.2. The year 2008-09 was the second year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.4,554 crore was approved for the secondary education sector under Annual Plan 2008-09. The expenditure was Rs.2830.95 crore in RE 2007-08.

12.2.3. In the secondary education, there are five apex level National institutions for School Education (Central Sector). These are the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA).

### Central Sector Schemes

Details of activities undertaken by Central Institutes in 2008-09 are as follows:

12.2.4. There were 561 **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs)** functional in 34 States/UTs with more than 2 lakh students on roll. These are pace-setting schools providing

quality modern education to talented children from rural areas. These schools are fully residential co-educational institutions upto senior secondary stage providing free boarding, lodging, textbooks and uniforms to all students. During 2008-09, the percentage of students belonging to SCs, STs, girls and rural areas were 24.31, 17.06, 36.15 and 77.86 respectively. The pass percentage in class X increased to 97.54 in 2008 as against 96.41 in 2007, well above the CBSE overall pass percentage (87.08 percent). Additional 20 NVs have been sanctioned in districts with SC/ST concentration.

12.2.5. **Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs)** primarily cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. There were 981 Kendriya Vidyalayas with an enrolment of 10.18 lakh students. These schools have improved their academic standards and performance. As against the All India CBSE results 2008, for class X (87.08percent)and XII (80.91percent) respectively, the performance of KVs in these exams was 96.07percent (class X) and 91percent (class XII). Out of 981 KVs, 92 KVs were functioning in the North East Region including Sikkim, with an enrolment of 64,328.

12.2.6. **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 aspect of school education. The NCERT continued to carry out its major on-going programmes such as preparation of textbooks based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005; Jawaharlal Nehru National Science

Exhibition for Children; support to state level science exhibitions; National Talent Search Scheme; National Awards for Innovations in Teacher Education and School Education; national awards for Best Practices in Vocational Education; diploma course in ECCE; Innovative pre-service teacher education and counseling courses; All India School Education Survey; Survey of Research in Education, etc. In the area of Girls Education, studies undertaken includes: Drop out of Girls at the Primary Level with Special Emphasis on SC girls; study of the Makhtabs and Madrasas with a Gender Perspective; development of material for the Mahila Samkhaya and SSA run Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV). Research studies on 'A quality analysis of state level tests of national talent search examination': 'Identification of intervention strategies to reduce examination stress among secondary school students': and 'Study of internal assessment practices in relation to student performance in public examination at secondary stage' were in progress.

**12.2.7. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)** is an autonomous organization providing continuing education, from primary to pre-degree, to those who have missed the opportunity to complete schooling. Currently, it has about 15 lakh students on roll. The secondary and senior secondary and vocational courses are offered through 3,300 study centres. Of these, 26 Accredited Institutions (AIs) are in UAE and Nepal. NIOS brought out a document titled: "A Framework on Curriculum Imperatives with a focus on knowledge acquisition skill development: Initiative through open and distance learning". NIOS has introduced the facility of on-line admission during 2007-08 and 30,000 admissions took place. Seeing the success of initial pilot project, NIOS has

expanded scope of Nion Project. About 1.6 lakh admissions have taken place during 2008-09. On-Line Admissions for Vocational Education courses have also been introduced. During 2008-09, NIOS admitted 1,54,940 students on-line and 2,03,392 students through the Study Centres. NIOS was identified as a lead institution by National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education (NMCME) for providing Linkage of minority educational institutions like Madarsas and Makhtabs with educational mainstream. A major initiative in this direction is relaxation of norms for granting accreditation to Traditional Educational Institutions of Muslims like Madarsas and Makhtabs by NIOS. In addition a model examination centre in the regional centre, Delhi Campus at Noida has been set up.

**12.2.8. Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA)** runs about 79 schools for children of Tibetan refugees, mainly in the Tibetan Settlement Areas. The Administration initially started three schools with nominal student strength. During the span of 44 years of its functioning, the number of schools has increased to 79 with a total enrolment of 10,052 students. During 2008 examination conducted by CBSE, these schools have achieved pass percentage of 87.06 percent in class X and 85.98 percent in class XII.

**12.2.9. Joint Indo Mongolian School Project:** A MoU was signed in the field of education in 2002 between the Government of India and the Government of Mongolia for setting up a school at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The commitment of the Government of India is to provide five post-graduate teachers for English, Science and Mathematics. The expenditure on salary, allowances, accommodation and air fare is borne by the Government of India.

## New Initiatives during the Eleventh Five Year Plan

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

12.2.10. **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)** is the major scheme launched in March, 2009. The scheme aims to make good quality secondary education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group 15-16 years, to remove gender, socio- economic and disabilities barriers, to make all secondary schools to conform to prescribe norms, achieving GER of 75percent in secondary education within a period of 5 years, to provide universal access to secondary level education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020. Major targets include (a) strengthening of 44,000 existing secondary schools, (b) opening of 11,188 secondary schools, mostly through upgradation of higher primary schools, (c) appointment of 1.79 lakh additional teachers, (d) construction of 80,500 additional classrooms, etc.

12.2.11. **Model Schools:** Government of India has launched a CSS in November, 2008, which aims to set up 6,000 model schools at the rate of one school per block, as school of excellence. In the first 11 phase, approval has been accorded to 2,500 such schools in Educationally Backward Blocks, to be set up and managed by State governments. Rest of the 3500 schools including 2500 schools in PPP mode are in approval stage.

12.2.12. **Revised Scheme of Girls` Hostel:** A revised scheme on Girls` Hostel has been launched in October, 2008. Under the scheme 3500 girls` hostel will be set up in Educationally Backward Blocks in the country. Girls studying in class IX to XII will form the target group of the scheme. At least 50percent of the girls admitted to the

hostel should belong to SC, ST, OBC and Minority community. Sharing pattern between centre and states will be in the ratio of 90:10.

12.2.13. **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship:** The scheme has been launched. Under the scheme, selection will be made through a national test from among students who have passed class VIII. Each selected student will be given Rs.6000 per annum for study in classes IX, X, XI and XII. Every year, one lakh scholarships would be awarded. Finance Minister has already announced to create a corpus fund of Rs.750 crore during 2008-09 and a like amount will be added to the fund every year, during the next three years. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.750 crore has been created with the State Bank of India, and the yield from the fund will be used for awarding the scholarships. Total number of selected candidates during 2008-09 was 50,936 in 28 states /UTs.

12.2.14. **National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education:** The objective of the scheme is to promote enrollment of girls belonging to weaker sections of the society, to ensure their retention at least till completion of class X and preferable XII, to reduce drop out at secondary and higher secondary stage and to improve gender parity and to empower girls. The scheme has been launched. An amount of Rs 103.6 crore sanctioned for 3,45,349 girls from 20 states in 2008-09 has been released for depositing with SBI to issue fixed deposit certificates.

12.2.15. **ICT in schools:** The scheme is meant for imparting computer literacy through grants to States and UTs for hardware, software etc. Central Government provides 75 percent financial assistance, limited to Rs.5 lakhs per school to

States/UTs for implementing the scheme. The balance 25percent of funds is contributed by the States/UTs. Each school is provided with 10 PCs/Printers/CPUs, education software, furniture, computer stationery, teacher training, internet facilities, etc at an estimated cost of Rs.6.70 lakhs. During 2008-09, 26,350 schools (24,561 under BOOT model and 1789 under Outright Purchase basis) sanctioned for 19 states and 1 UT. The scheme has since been approved.

**12.2.16. Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC):** It is a scheme to facilitate the integration and ultimate retention of disabled children in the general school system. During 2008-09, the coverage under the scheme was about 3.19 lakh children with disabilities in 1.11 lakh schools through 3,720 teachers. The scheme has been revised as 'Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)', to be implemented from 2009-10. The scheme is 100percent centrally funded and covers children studying at secondary stage (classes IX to XII). There is also a provision of Rs. 200 per girl child per month as stipend. In addition to central assistance state governments are expected to provide Rs 600 per child per annum as scholarship.

**12.2.17. Schemes of Financial Assistance for Appointment of Language Teachers :** The scheme has three components (a) appointment and training of Hindi teachers to non-Hindi speaking states/UTs, (b) appointment of Urdu teachers and grant of honorarium for teaching Urdu in states/UTs and (c) appointment of teachers of Modern Indian language. The scheme has been revised during 2008-09, giving flexibility for appointment of Urdu teachers in any locality where more than 25percent are from Urdu language group, 100 percent central assistance for salary of Hindi/ Urdu teachers

and training of Urdu teachers by 3 Central Universities (Jamia Milia Islamia, Aligarh Muslim University and Maulana Azad National Urdu University). The revised scheme has been circulated to all the states /UTs by MHRD.

**12.2.18. Vocational Education:** The Vocationalisation of Secondary Education provides for diversification of educational opportunities for enhancing individual employability, reducing mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and it provides an alternative for those pursuing higher education. The CSS of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 levels is being implemented since 1988. The revised scheme is in operation since 1992-93. It provides for financial assistance to States to set up administrative structure, area-vocational surveys, preparation of curriculum guides, training manual, teacher training programme, strengthening technical support system for research and development, training and evaluation etc. It also provides financial assistance to NGOs and voluntary organizations for implementation of specific innovative projects for conducting short term courses. Under the scheme an enrolment capacity of over 10 lakh students in around 9,619 schools with about 21,000 sections have been created so far. Total Central assistance provided under the scheme since its inception is Rs.765 crore. The vocational educational scheme will be restructured in the light of the recommendations of the Task Force on Skill Development.

#### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

**12.2.19.** During the year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs.4, 648.99 crore was approved for the Secondary Education Sector, an increase of 64.22 percent over RE 2008-09 of Rs.2, 830.95 crore.



12.2.20. The total outlay for School Education & Literacy is Rs.26, 800 crore for 2009-10. Sector-wise outlay is given in Annexure

### **Adult Education & Literacy**

12.2.20. Literacy is the most essential prerequisite for individual empowerment. A new thrust was given to adult literacy in the National Policy on Education, 1986 and the Plan of Action 1992, which advocated a three-pronged strategy of adult education, elementary education and non-formal education to eradicate illiteracy. The National Literacy Mission was set up in 1988 with an initial target to make 80 million persons literate by 1995, which was later enhanced to 100 million by 1997 and the revised target is to achieve a threshold level of 75 percent literacy by 2007. Dominant strategies of the NLM and the Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC) were "area specific, time bound, volunteer based, cost effective and result oriented." The efforts made by the TLCs and Post Literacy Projects (PLP) to eradicate illiteracy yielded commendable results: rise in literacy from 52.2 percent in 1991 to 64.8 percent in 2001. The urban-rural literacy differential also decreased during the period. The literacy rates for females increased at a faster rate than that for males. However, gender and regional disparities in literacy still continue to persist.

### **TLC and PLP**

12.2.21. The goal of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) was to attain a sustainable threshold level of 75 percent by 2007 by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35. Besides this age group children in the age group of 9-14 years who are dropouts are also targeted. The TLC has been the principal strategy of

NLM for eradication of illiteracy. The TLCs are implemented through Zilla Saksharata Samitis (District Literacy Societies), independent and autonomous bodies having due representation of all sections of society. A total of 597 districts are presently covered under various literacy programmes. Currently, there are 95 districts under TLCs, 174 under PLP's and 328 under Continuing Education programme. 12.69 crore persons have been made literate so far. The Central and State share for TLCs and PLPs is in the ratio of 2:1 for general districts and 4:1 for tribal districts. Special project undertaken through these agencies are: (i) Accelerated Female Literacy Programme in 47 districts (mainly in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand) with female literacy rate below 30percent; (ii) Projects for Residual Illiteracy after the completion of TLCs for covering remaining illiterates in Rajasthan, Andhra, Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P., Karnataka, U.P. and W.B.; (iii) Special Literacy Drive in 150 Districts with the lowest literacy rates in the country (mainly in U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, M.P., Chhattisgarh and Orissa; and (iv) Continuing Education Scheme to provide further learning opportunities to neo-literates by setting up Continuing Education Centres (CECs) in over 300 districts which provide area-specific and need-based opportunities for basic literacy, upgradation of literacy skills, pursuit of alternative educational programmes, vocational skills and promotion of social and occupational development. Planning Commission had suggested merger of TLC, PLP and CEP into a single Adult Education and Skill Development Programme so that it is possible to take a holistic view of the three stages in continuum instead of addressing sequentially.

### **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)**

12.2.22. The objective of JSS Scheme is educational, vocational and occupational development of socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population, particularly neo-literates, semi-literates, SCs, STs, women and girls, slum dwellers, migrant workers, etc. By linking literacy with vocational training, JSSs seek to improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries. JSSs offered around 284 different types of vocational courses – from candle and agarbatti making, to computer training and hospital/health care. The total number of JSS is 221 and there are 26 State Resource Centres. JSSs are being evaluated.

#### **Adult Education & Literacy: Goals, Targets and Strategies for Eleventh Plan**

12.2.23. The NLM programme is being revamped in the Eleventh Plan. The targets and special focus areas are as follows: (i) Achieve 85percent literacy rate, (ii) Reduce gender gap in Literacy to 10 percent, (iii) Reduce regional, social and gender disparities, (iv) Extend coverage of NLM programme to 35+ age group. Special Focus Areas include (i) SCs, STs, Minorities and rural women and (ii) low literacy states, tribal areas, other disadvantaged groups and adolescents.

#### **Major Developments**

12.2.24. In the light of the consultative meetings held in the Planning Commission, the National Consultation organized in NUEPA, state-wise review meetings and inter-departmental meetings, the programme was revised and, modified, so that basic literacy, post literacy and continuing education form a continuum, rather than sequential segments.

#### **Annual Plan 2009-10:**

12.2.25. During the current year (2009-10), Planning Commission approved an outlay of

Rs. 451 crore for Literacy & Adult Education.

12.2.26. The scheme of Adult Education & Skill Development (merged schemes of Literacy Campaigns & Continuing Education) has been allocated Rs. 315 crore during the current year.

12.2.27. The scheme of support to NGOs /Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development (merged schemes) has been allocated Rs. 121.58 crore during the current year.

### **12.3. Higher and technical education**

#### **A. Overview:**

12.3.1 **General Higher Education (University and Higher Education):** Expansion, inclusion, and rapid improvement in quality throughout the higher and technical education system by enhancing public spending, encouraging private initiatives, and initiating the long overdue major institutional and policy reforms forms the core of the XI Plan effort.

12.3.2. The Indian higher education system has grown into one of the largest in the world. There are at present 413 universities in all, of which 251 are State universities, 24 are Central universities, 100 Deemed to be Universities, apart from five institutions established under State Legislation Acts and 33 institutes of national importance established by Central Legislation, nearly 20,677 colleges including around 2,177 women's colleges in the country. The enrolment in higher education is 140 lakh with faculty strength of 4.92 lakh. GER in higher education is around 11 percent which is targeted to be increased to 15 percent by the end of Eleventh Plan and further to 21percent by the end of the Twelfth Plan. To achieve this, the enrolments in

universities/colleges have to be substantially raised at an annual rate of 8.9 percent.

12.3.3. The major programmes and policies in the General Higher Education Sector include:

- a) Enhance Central Assistance to the existing colleges and universities for strengthening & reforms.
- b) Central Assistance for setting up 374 degree colleges in low GER districts.
- c) Setting up of 30 Central Universities including 14 world class/innovation universities.
- d) National Mission in Education through ICT: to cover all 413 universities and over 20,000 colleges.
- e) Expedite implementation of Oversight Committee (OSC) recommendations.
- f) Expand scholarships / fellowships and Ph.D programmes to deal with faculty shortages.
- g) Comprehensive reforms for quality improvement (academic and administrative) including review of apex institutions.

## **B Technical Education**

12.3.4. The Technical Education sector comprises IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIITs, Engineering and Technology Colleges, Polytechnics, Institutions for Pharmacy, Schools of Hotel Management and Architecture, Boards of Apprenticeship Training, Technical Teachers Training Institutes, etc. During the Eleventh Plan, intake of technical education institutions needs to grow at an estimated 15 percent annually to meet scientific and skilled manpower needs of the growing economy. Presently, there are 6,244 technical institutions including management institutions with an aggregate intake of 11.5 lakh students and 2,324 diploma level institutions with a total enrolment of 5.1 lakh students. Thus, the total technical

education enrolment at 16.6 lakh accounts for only 12 per cent of total higher education enrolments. The number of State funded technical institutions which was 5,269 at the beginning of the XI Plan, has increased to 8,568 as on August 2008.

12.3.5. The Eleventh Plan envisages setting up of 8 new IITs; 7 new IIMs, 10 new NITs, 20 IIITs, 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and 2 SPAs. Seven selected technical institutions shall be upgraded. The intake capacity of the centrally funded technical institution shall be increased as per the recommendations of the OSC. 200 State Engineering institutions shall be expanded and upgraded under TEQIP Phase-II programmes. New polytechnics shall be set up in uncovered districts. The existing government polytechnics will be incentivized to modernize in PPP mode.

## **C Review of 2008-09**

12.3.6. During the year 2008-09, the process of launching new schemes and programmes were underway with preparation of Concept Notes and detailed proposals of schemes for in-principle approval/ appraisal of competent authorities.

12.3.7. Under General Higher Education, the following schemes were formulated and appraised: i) setting up 16 Central Universities in uncovered States, ii) scholarships for college and universities students iii) Educational Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme iv) Setting up of 374 degree colleges in low GER districts. The Mid-Term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan was initiated for which a Consultative Group was constituted for Higher and Technical Education.

12.3.7.1 Sixteen new Central universities have been set up in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan,

Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu including the conversion of three state universities into central universities. Two new central universities are being set up, one each in Jammu and in Kashmir valley in the state of J & K. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University has been set up at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. SAARC University is also being set up in Delhi under the Ministry of External Affairs. Also, two campuses of Aligarh Muslim University are being set up in West Bengal and Kerala.

12.3.7.2 With a view to reducing regional imbalances, 374 new degree colleges are proposed to be set up in the backward districts out of which 200 colleges are targeted to be financed during 2009-10.

12.3.7.3 A new scheme has been launched to cover top 2 per cent of the students in class XII (equally divided between boys and girls on the basis of class XII results), by providing them with scholarship of Rs. 1000/- per month for 10 months in a year for undergraduate studies and Rs. 2000/- per month for 10 months in a year for post-graduate studies. The scheme to provide interest subsidy to poor students for pursuing professional education in India has also been approved for implementation from the academic year 2009-10.

12.3.7.4 UGC has devised an Action Plan for academic and administrative reforms in respect of semester system, choice-based credit system, curriculum development, admission procedures and examination reform and has set a time line of two years for the Central universities, State universities, colleges and other educational institutions to draw a road map and action plan for implementation. UGC is to set up Equal Opportunity Office in all Central and State universities to operationalised all the schemes related to SCs, STs, OBCs,

Minorities, disabled students, girl students and economically weaker groups under one umbrella. NET/SET qualification is compulsory for appointment as Lecturers except for those with Ph. D. from approved universities. The pay package for university teachers has also been revised substantially.

12.3.7.5 **Distance Learning:** The new schemes of community colleges and skill development Mission for which 'in-principle' approvals were accorded are in the EFC approval stage.

12.3.7.6 National Mission on Education through ICT has been launched and is expected to provide internet connectivity to over 20,000 colleges and 10,000 departments in the universities. The mission has two major components viz., (a) content generation and related issues for all subjects and all types of learners, and (b) connectivity and access issues for institutions and learners. About 50 per cent of funds are allotted for development of e-content and the remaining for providing the broadband connectivity. As regards connectivity, an important feature is its migration to the proposed National Knowledge Network whenever it becomes fully operational.

12.3.7.6 The Committee for Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education headed by Prof. Yashpal has recommended setting up of a National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) replacing some existing regulatory bodies. A Taskforce has been set up to suggest, inter alia, a road map for its implementation. The Government has prepared a concept paper on the Brain Gain policy and innovation universities. Several new legislations are in the pipeline for setting up educational tribunals, accreditation councils, and amendments to the CEI Act 2006.

**12.3.8 Under Technical Education:**

Approval of competent authorities was accorded to setting up a) three IISERs at Mohali, Pune and Kolkata, b) two SPAs at Bhopal and Vijaywada and, c) eight new IITs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

12.3.9. The Government has approved the setting up of new IIMs in the States of Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, and Rajasthan. In the first phase, four IIMs at Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirappalli), Jharkhand (Ranchi), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), and Haryana (Rohtak) are to be set up in the 2009-10. Ten new NITs have been approved under the Eleventh Plan and will be set up in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Delhi, and Uttarakhand. Proposals for remaining initiatives / schemes which include setting up 20 IIITs (in PPP mode) and the World Bank aided TEQIP- Phase –II Programme was also being firmed up.

12.3.10. The Government has approved setting up of 1,000 new polytechnics- 300 polytechnics under public sector for educationally backward districts, another 300 through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and the remaining 400 as private ones. The first installment of fund has been provided to 165 polytechnics in uncovered and under-covered districts. About 500 existing polytechnics are proposed for strengthening and up-gradation during the XI Plan and 55 polytechnics have been assisted so far. Construction of

500 women's hostels in polytechnics was targeted under the Plan and so far 120 polytechnics have been assisted.

12.3.11. The introduction of PPP in Higher and Technical Education, its suitability in Indian conditions, and the changes required in the existing regulatory mechanism to facilitate PPP was firmed up by the experts from educational institutes, and industry during the year under review.

**12.3.12. Languages and Book Promotion:**

A Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) has been established in Tamil Nadu. National Translation Mission has been launched for translation of existing knowledge books in English, into various other languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Bharat Bhasha Vikas Yojana is a new scheme proposed for preservation and development of languages not covered under the Eighth Schedule

**D. Annual Plan 2009-10**

12.3.13. An allocation of Rs. 9600 crore was approved under the Annual Plan 2009-10 of the Department of Higher Education, MHRD. The sector-wise break-up of allocation (2008-09) incurred under Annual Plan 2009-10 is given in Annexure.

12.3.14. During the year 2010-11, the process of formulation and appraisal of remaining new schemes and initiatives envisaged for the Eleventh Plan will continue.

## Annexure-14.1.

**Table : Financial allocations of Annual Plan 2009-10**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Eleventh Plan Outlay</b>	<b>2009-10 B.E</b>	<b>2009-10 R.E</b>
Elementary Education	125380	21700.01	
Secondary Education	53550	4648.99	
Adult Education	6000	451	
<b>School Education and Literacy</b>	<b>184930</b>	<b>26800</b>	<b>22500</b>
Total (Univ. & Higher Education)including Madrassa	46680.00	4419	
Distance Learning, Scholarship and ICT	5334.00	1100	
Book Promotion & Copy Right	70.00	13	
Language Development	825.00	145	
Planning & Administration	78.00	21	
Technical Education	20228.00	3902	
OSC recommendations	11728.00		
<b>Higher Education</b>	<b>84943.00</b>	<b>9600</b>	<b>7847</b>
<b>Youth Affairs</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Sports and Physical Education</b>	<b>4636</b>	<b>2448</b>	<b>2716</b>
<b>Culture</b>	<b>3524.11</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>630</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>279397.11</b>	<b>39799</b>	<b>33944</b>

## CHAPTER 13

### SPORTS, ART & CULTURE

#### 18.1 Youth Affairs & Sports

15.1.1 While the youth population is fast shrinking with higher dependency ratios in the developed world, India is blessed with a population of about 70 percent below the age of 35 years. The population in the age of 10–19 years is currently estimated at about 242 million, the largest ever cohort of young people to make a transition to adulthood. The youth constitute the most vibrant and dynamic segment of our population and are potentially the most valuable human resource. Therefore, the main objective of planning & policies relating to youth affairs and sports is to ensure the effective pursuit of youth development programmes which promote personality development and qualities of citizenship and enhance commitment to community service, social justice, self-reliance, national integration and humanism.

#### Review of the Annual Plan 2008-09 and Targets for 2009-10

13.1.2. Against the approved outlay of Rs.890 crore for 2008-09, the anticipated expenditure is 1,339 crore for the entire Youth Affairs and Sports sector. For the sub-sector of Youth Affairs, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 173 crore (71 percent) against the approved outlay of Rs.242 crore. However, an expenditure of Rs.63.91 crore was also reportedly incurred from unspent amount of NYKS during the year. As against the approved outlays of Rs. 648 crore for Sports & Physical Education, RE is Rs. 1,165.86 crore including expenditure on Commonwealth Games (CG) - 2010. Against the allocation of Rs.224 crore, an amount of Rs.835 crore is reportedly incurred on CG-2010. The approved outlay for the year 2009-10 for Youth Affairs and

Sports sector is Rs. 2,699 crore – Rs. 251 crore for Youth & Adolescents' Development and Rs. 2,448 crore for Sports & Physical Education including earmarked outlay of Rs.2,000 crore for CG-2010. The anticipated expenditure is reported to Rs.2,967 crore, against the allocation of Rs.2,699 crore i.e. Rs.251 crore for youth affairs, Rs.2716 crore for sports & physical education including Rs.2,286 crore for CG-2010.

#### A. Youth Affairs & Adolescents

##### Annual Plan 2008-09

13.1.3. During the period under review, 7,400 volunteers under NSVS through NYKS (7,100) and NSS (300) and 6,000 volunteers under RSY were deployed. Under 17,457 programmes organized focusing on various social issues, cultural festivals, celebration of Days & Weeks, shramdan shivirs, etc, about 18.50 lakhs people, including 8.87 lakh women were benefitted. Besides, 64 career melas and 64 training programmes in life skill education were organized and 4000 teen clubs were formulated benefiting more than one lakh beneficiaries. Against the target to enroll 32.57 lakh volunteers under NSS, 30.84 lakh could be enrolled. Under the lead initiative of Shri Dungeer Govt. College, Bikaner, a massive tree plantation was taken up in which more than one lakh saplings were planted in an area covering 300 hectors of land involving 14,500 NSS volunteers. The NSS volunteers of Mumbai University helped the state administration during terror strike in Mumbai and also donated 600 units of blood. Under NPYAD, 143 NGOs/VOs were provided financial assistance for conducting the programmes approved by the

ministry. A hostel at Taran Taaran, Punjab was commenced. Under India-China youth exchange programme, a batch of 100 members youth delegation from India and China visited each of the countries in June 2008 and November, 2008 respectively. Likewise, under India-Korea youth exchange programme 10 members delegation visited each of the country in September and October, 2008. Besides, SAARC youth camp in Bangladesh in August, 2008 and Commonwealth Day celebrations in Maldives in March, 2008 were organized. A training programme for young leaders – 2008, was also conducted by the Govt. of Japan (JICA). NYKS achievements include organizing 1000 campaigns with the participation of 2.64 lakh youths; training to 1.85 lakh members and office bearers through 3152 programmes; organizing 500 district folk cultural festivals; conducting 1310 Shramdan Shivirs, organizing 475 district folk cultural festivals; 2,000 sports tournaments at block and district levels; 8,829 programmes for generating awareness of importance of celebration of national and international Days and Weeks; 1,500 work camps with more than 46,000 youth participants under Sadbhavana Divas, etc. NYKS also initiated a revolutionary step towards ensuring youth participation for Gram Swaraj. In this regard, meeting of core committees, district level sammelan and Gram Sabha Shaktikaran Abhiyan were organized. RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur was declared as a Deemed University on 23rd October, 2008. It's achievements include organizing regional consultative workshops on youth development index; developing a module on education for sustainable development & career counseling for youth functionaries; programme development for youth in border districts; review of NSS training manual; regional consultation programme of trafficking & commercial

sex; training programme on local governance for the elected young women Panchayat representatives; etc. Besides, an interstate youth exchange programme in collaboration of NYKS was organized in Sikkim for NE states. A ten-day interstate youth exchange and home stay programme was also organized for the youths of NE states in August, 2008 at Vishakhapatnam and Hyderabad. The Institute also initiated five post graduation courses in youth empowerment, career counseling, gender study, local governance and life skills education and a number of research projects on various important issues.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

13.1.4. An outlay of Rs.251 crore has been budgeted for 2009-10. Out of this, major amount has been provided for NSS (Rs. 95 crore), NYKS (Rs.80 crore), National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (Rs. 24.50 crore), National Volunteers Scheme (Rs.22.50 crore) and RGNIYD (Rs.9.50 crore) and Exchange of Delegation of Youths at International Level (Rs.3.50 crore).

13.1.5. **National Youth Corps:** The Department of Youth Affairs proposed to amalgamate the existing two volunteer schemes (NSVS and RSY) into a new scheme namely 'National Youth Corps' which would enable young men and women in the age group of 18-25 to serve up to two years in national-building activities for which they will receive honorarium. The objectives of the scheme would be (i) to set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youths who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building, (ii) to facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic), (iii) to act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community, (iv) to act as group modulators and peer group



educators, and (v) to act as role models for the younger people especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

#### 13.1.6. **National Service Scheme (NSS):**

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective to develop character and personality of student youth in schools and colleges. The NSS, which began as a pilot project in the Sixth Five Year Plan with a strength of 40,000 volunteers in 37 Universities, has presently a strength of 30.84 lakh volunteers, in 200 Universities and 41 (+2) Senior Secondary Boards/Councils and Directorates of Vocational Education covering more than 13,300 colleges/ institutes of higher and technical education. With the envisaged target increase of 10 percent every year, the volunteer to be increased to 50.80 lakh by end of XI Plan which does not appear to be achievable in the remaining of XI Plan.

#### 13.1.7 **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan**

**(NYKS) :** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports receives 100 percent grant from the Government. It has emerged as the largest grass root level non-political organisation in the world with 2.58 lakh village based Youth clubs and more than 80 lakh non-students rural youth volunteers spread over 501 districts in the country. NYKS is involved in specific sponsored projects of health, education, environment, poverty alleviation etc. During the XI Plan, it is proposed to cover 122 remaining districts.

#### 13.1.8. **Rajeev Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD):**

The Institute is responsible for training, documentation, research & evaluation and extension for all youth related activities in the country. It is mandated to function as a

resource agency and think-tank for youth programmes, policies and implementation strategies in view to develop multifaceted programmes to maintain social harmony and national unity as the ultimate objective. It is proposed to be developed into an International Centre of Excellence on youth development during the Eleventh Plan.

13.1.9. **Youth Hostels:** The main objective is to promote youth travel to enable them to experience the rich cultural heritage within the country and also to conceive as a joint venue between the Central & State Governments. During the Plan period, more Youth Hostels would be opened all over the country in PPP mode. Some portion of the hostel could be earmarked with differential tariff and facilities so as to generate IEBR for proper maintenance and up-keep.

13.1.10. **National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development:** This new scheme has come into existence with merger of the following schemes:

- Promotion of Youth Activities and Training
- Promotion of National integration
- Development and Empowerment of Adolescent
- Promotion of Adventure

Until 2007-08, each of the above scheme had different criteria for granting aid to NYKS and other eligible NGOs. Revised guidelines for providing financial assistance have been formulated so that State Govts., NYKS, NSS, NGOs could participate in the youth development activities in the field of vocational training, entrepreneurship development, organizing exhibitions and state & national level integration camps & festivals, conducting residential camps for life skill education, counseling & career guidance for adolescents, seminars, workshops, adventure sports, etc.

13.1.11. **The Bharat Scouts and Guides** is the largest voluntary, non political, educational movement in the country open to all. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for various activities such as organization of training camps, skill development programmes, and holding of jamborees, etc. These activities, inter alia, include programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation. It has a network of branches covering all the States. Besides, there are functional units, like the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Novodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Indian Railways.

## **B. Sports and Physical Education**

### **Annual Plan 2008-09**

13.1.12. Major physical achievements of Sports Authority of India (SAI) include; conducting various types of academic programmes by regional centres of SAI, organizing 178 coaching camps under the scheme for 'financial assistance to National Sports Federations' and 18 coaching camps in 15 disciplines under the scheme for 'preparation of Indian Team for CG-2010', engaging 27 foreign coaches for training Indian Team in 13 disciplines and providing assistance to 27 sportspersons and 8 coaches for advance training. For various courses like BPE, MPE, M. Phil and Ph.D., 634 students, including 173 female, were admitted in Lakshmi Bai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior. The University also conducted training programmes and coaching camps in various games and sports. A new scheme, PYKKA, was launched which performed well. During the meeting of State Sports Ministers held in Delhi, the State Governments showed their keen interest in implementation of this CSS. During the reporting year, proposals from 24 States

were received which were considered by the National Level Executive Committee and approved, in principle, for one time capital grant, annual acquisition grant and annual operation grant worth Rs.250.78 crore covering 22,854 village panchayats and 601 block panchayats in 19 States. An amount of Rs.83.85 crore was released towards first installment. Besides, Rs.8.15 crore was also released to NIS, Patiala towards competition grant for sanctioning/ reimbursement of expenses to States for holding competitions at block, district and state levels. With the contribution of Rs.15 crore by BCCI to NSDF, the corpus of NSDF increased to 26.62 crore as on 30.11.2008. Twenty three sportspersons (including Beijing Olympiads) /federations were from NSDF.

13.1.13 About 2,100 samples of various sportspersons were tested in NDTL during the year. The proposals related to CG-2010 were examined at various forums and following the laid down procedure for investment decision, the projects were approved by the Cabinet. The progress of the projects was monitored by the Ministry of YA&S on regular basis and apprised to CoS and GoM. Proposed Comprehensive National Sports Policy 2008 was withdrawn by the Ministry. The Commonwealth Youth Games (CYG) - 2008, Pune were successfully conducted.

### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

13.1.14 **Panchyat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA):** The Eleventh Plan aims broad-basing the sports. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) for development of sports infrastructure at grass root level, covering all the villages and block panchayats and their equivalent units in the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years, was launched during

2008-09. The proposals received from the remaining States will be considered and approved by the Committee to spread over the scheme at all nook and corner of the country.

**13.1.15. Commonwealth Games (CG)-2010:** The Games are to be held from 3<sup>rd</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 in Delhi. About 8,000 sportspersons are expected to participate in 17 disciplines from different countries. All the stakeholders have indicated their specific time lines related to development or upgradation/renovation of sports infrastructure with reference to key milestones viz. finalization of detailed designs and estimates, commencement of tendering process, award of work, commencement and completion of work and handing over to the Organizing Committee, CG-2010. Necessary approvals of Government of India for the projects related to sports infrastructure development for CG-2010 has been accorded and the civil works has reportedly been done as per schedule. The Department of Sports is monitoring the progress of each project vigorously. Out of total approved outlay of Rs. 2,448 crore for Department of Sports for 2009-10, Rs.2,000 crore has been earmarked for CG-2010 which has further been enhanced to Rs. 2,268 crore.

**13.1.16. North Eastern States:** An amount of Rs.67.20 crore was allocated for NE States for 2008-09. However, RE is reported to be Rs.54.70 crore. An amount of Rs.70.10 crore has been earmarked for 2009-10 for different projects/ schemes of NE States including Sikkim. Out of Rs.70.10 crore, an amount of Rs.24.20 crore is for youth affairs and Rs.43 crore for sports activities.

## 13.2 Art and Culture

13.2.1. India's rich cultural heritage rooted in its pluralistic society has been the foundation

of its socio-economic development. Running through the diversity of people, their languages, religions and traditions is the thread of cultural unity which has not only driven creativity but has also helped bind the nation together. Ministry of Culture has given a fillip and helped to preserve this diverse cultural background. Besides encouraging a variety of contemporary creative arts, it is also entrusted with the responsibility for preserving historic monuments and records, exploring and evacuating archaeological sites, as well as maintaining and expanding libraries and museums of national importance.

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

13.2.2. The Annual Plan allocation for the year 2008-09 for Ministry of Culture was Rs. 600.00 crore. The expenditure during the year remained Rs. 517.50 crore, accounting for 87 percent of the allocation. The Ministry has therefore, been advised to push up the pace of utilisation for proper phasing of the activities and expenditure of various institutions under its control.

13.2.3. **Under National Culture Exchange Programme** more than 572 programmes were organized benefiting a large number of artists deployed at fairs, festivals, cultural events to dissimilate the cultural diversity across the country.

13.2.4 More than 184 Gurus and 1172 Shishyas from various art forms benefitted under **Guru Shishya Parampara scheme**. More than 77 artists were benefitted under **Young Talent Artists Scheme**. The **Festival of the North East – OCTAVE-2008** was held at Goa, Mumbai and Patna during November-December, 2008.

13.2.5. Under **National Museum of Performing Arts**, Library and Archive, a large number of musical instruments have been acquired for the museum for which the matter for allotment of 5 acres of land in Delhi has been taken up with DDA. Training

Centres for instruments making have been functioning in Kolkata and Meerut.

13.2.6. National Institutes and Centres of Akademi for Specialized fields/ forms of India are **Kathak Kendra, New Delhi, Kutiyattam Centre, Kerala; and Chhau Centre, Baripada / Jamshedpur. Other National Projects are Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal and Sattriya Centre, Guwahati.** During the year, training was imparted to 316 students. For promotion of ancient art form 'Kutiyattam', with assistance to Gurukulams in Kerala, 58 trainees have been imparted training. Also outreach programmes in different areas in and outside Kerala were organised. Festival of Chhau Dance of India was held at Bhubaneswar in Feb.09. Centre for Puppetry started in Delhi. 4 new productions of Dance Dramas were completed. Sattriya Centre started at Guwahati in Aug. 08. Training support to Sattriya Dance and Music continued. Nritya Parvah – Festival of Sattriya Dance was held at Guwahati.

13.2.7. **Sahitya Akademi** published 190 books in all the 24 languages recognized by the Akademi. New series of National Bibliography of Indian Literature 1954-2000 continued. Other important publications as per demand by various Universities & Shiksha Missions of states were taken up on priority basis.

13.2.8. Under **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA)**, full operationalisation of the Kalanidhi Kalakosha Building, including Guest House Block was undertaken.

13.2.9. **National School of Drama, New Delhi** conducted 75 Theatre workshops and more than 700 trainees participated in it.

13.2.10. The achievements of **National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA)** are maintaining a well displayed gallery both at New Delhi & Mumbai. During the period under review, 9 special exhibitions were held at Delhi, Bangalore & Mumbai and 510 films shows on art were organized among other activities for promotion of art among children. A large new wing of NGMA, Delhi was also operationalised and inaugurated on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2009. A new branch of NGMA at Bangalore was also operationalised on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2009.

13.2.11. Preservation programme of rare books and MSS, Painting, etc. of Library, Museum and other departments was undertaken by **Asiatic Society Kolkata.**

13.2.12. Under various schemes of **Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi**, 4505 Teachers/ Teacher Educators have been trained in various Training Programmes; 2,077 Teachers trained through Trainers and 25,531 students were trained. 167 Culture Clubs were also setup in various states in the country. Under production activities of CCRT, four Video films including CD Roms were produced; 16 publications including reprints were published and 731 sets of Cultural Kits were produced to participating Teachers and Teacher Educators. 400 Scholarships have been awarded covering all parts of the country including North East and two Cultural festivals have been organized for scholarship holders in CCRT, New Delhi.

13.2.13. Under **National Culture Fund (NCF)** 4 projects under Tangible Monuments, namely, Humayun's Tomb, Delhi; Shaniwarwada, Pune; Pardeshi Synagogue, Cochin; and Ramakrishna Mission, Kolkata; and other 3 projects under Intangible Culture Heritage were completed.

In addition, various projects under Tangible Monuments and Intangible Cultural Heritage are under progress.

13.2.14. The 2550<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of **Mahaparinirvana of Lord Buddha** was celebrated on 02.05.2007 at Kushinagar and all residual works, after concluding function of the event were taken up in 2008-09. The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 1<sup>st</sup> war of independence, 1857 was also celebrated. Under this scheme, various programmes/projects/ events were held for commemoration of 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 1<sup>st</sup> war of independence, 1857, which includes concluding function on 75<sup>th</sup> Martyrdom/Birth Centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, preparation of National Register of Martyrs, Mobile exhibition on Train, function on Veer Kunwar Singh, Function on 1857 by SNA, Function on 'Heritage of Mughals', etc.

13.2.15. Under **Maintenance of National Memorials**, Rs.1.37 crore were given to Govt. of Uttarakhand for Uday Shankar Akademy for dance and music, at Almora and Rs.0.45 crore were given for Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed Memorial Trust. **Twang Monastery** continued its ongoing plan programmes from NE funds. Under the scheme of **Development of Jalianwala Bagh Memorial**, Rs.5.50 crore was released to the Trust for carrying out developmental works at the site.

13.2.16. The **Assistance for preservation and promotion of intangible heritage of humanity** has been transferred to Sangeet Natak Akademi and for implementation of this scheme Rs.4.00 crore was released.

13.2.17. Excavation of Archaeological sites and exploration of antiquarian remains were completed for the identified projects by

the **Archaeological Survey of India**. However, this is a continuing process

13.2.18. Under the scheme **National Mission for Ancient Monuments and Antiquities**; The digitization work for the 48 volumes *Indian Archaeology – A Review* has been completed. The completed volumes have been converted into PDF format and uploaded in the official website of ASI. Various State and local antiquarian legislations has been compiled and are being uploaded in PDF format in the official website of ASI. More than 28,000 villages having antiquarian remains have been compiled. The digitization of registered antiquities documents is an ongoing process through IGNCA and a total number of 6,000 documents have been digitized. National Mission has developed the following templates namely: a) Documentation of Built Heritage; and b) Data on Built Heritage and Sites and Antiquities from village level.

13.2.19. The following three softwares are being prepared through National Informatics Centre (NIC) for a digital database; a) Software on compilation of data on built heritage, sites from published secondary sources; b) Web based village level database; and c) Software on Centrally Protected Monuments.

13.2.20. Under **National Council of Science Museums**, Galleries namely, 'Electronics'; at DSC, Tirunelveli; 'Transport' at BITM, Kolkata; 'Fun Science' at VITM, Bangalore & SSC Patna; 'Human Biology' at NSC, Delhi; and 'Hall of Computing' 'River' and 'Measuring Our Planet' at BITM, Kolkata; 'Our Bodyguards' at NSC, Delhi; and 'Global Changes' at RSC, Bhubaneswar were inaugurated during the year. Major educational programmes including Science Expo-2009 at RSC, Lucknow; 'Science &

Society' at NSC, Delhi; seminar on 'Water Crisis on Earth' at BITM, Kolkata and many more programmes were organized during the year. Under the scheme of **Science Cities**, the work of RSCs at Pilikula (Mangalore); Coimbatore and Jaipur have been commenced.

13.2.21. Under the scheme of Libraries and Museums, modernization of libraries continues as an ongoing activity. Work of retro-conversion and digitalization of all the libraries is under process. A number of books, national & international journals, papers, etc. were procured. Also, under museums, conservation & documentation of museum specimens continues as an ongoing activity. Under **Anthropological Survey of India**, development of all the museums in terms of more interactive display of anthropological museum specimens and artifacts is in process. A large number of visitors visited zonal anthropological museums.

13.2.22. The publication of basic research documents is a continuous effort of **Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML)**. NMML undertook a project to publish the selected writings of C. Rajagopalachari. NMML also initiated taking over publication project of selected works of Jawaharlal Nehru from JN Memorial Fund. In **Indian Museum, Kolkata**, renovation works and also the maintenance and upkeep of Long Arch. Gallery, Coin Gallery, Decorative Art gallery, Painting Gallery and Anthropology Gallery is in progress.

13.2.23. **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal** in collaboration with TMRC, Imphal organized a traditional house type of Maram community of Manipur and new exhibits U-Hakpa consisting of huge woodcarving generated in camp at Manipur. During the period under

review, the museum officials visited throughout India to document art and craft traditions and other aspects of material culture of local people. Project for documentation of intangible cultural heritage of the villages situated around Bhimbetka World Heritage Site continued. Documentation of World Heritage Site of Hampi and Konark is under consideration

13.2.24. **Rampur Raza Library, Rampur:** Both, buildings' colour wash and repair were done. Semi golden paint in Darbar Hall of Hamid Manzil was also done. Under the scheme, the Library also acquired 527 printed books; 31 manuscripts and 27 art objects. Under MSS Scholarships and awards, 6 Scholarships were awarded and Exhibitions, 2 Mushaira, Kavi Sammelon and lectures were also organized.

13.2.25. The Economic Finance Committee Note on **Setting up of a National Mission on Libraries**, has been sent to Ministry of Finance for an EFC meeting. Ministry of Finance has suggested to revise the scheme within the approved outlay of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. Rs. 180 crore. A task force has also been constituted to draft the EFC Memo within the approved outlay of Rs. 180.00 crore.

#### **New Schemes:**

13.2.26. **People of India: Cultural Diversity has five components namely:** a) Intangible & Tangible Cultural Heritage: Oral Traditions, Folk Taxonomies, Social Structure & Bio-cultural Adaptations with Gender Perspectives; b) Establishing a National Centre for Community Knowledge at the new building at Udaipur ; c) National Centre for Visual Anthropology, Kolkata; d) Man & Environment and e) Bio-cultural Linkages with border area countries. Under these schemes, the activities carried out were: a) a workshop was organized on "Syncretism in India: Multidisciplinary

Approach” from 6-8 May 2008 in the Arunachal Institute of Tribal Studies, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar; b) Layout plan & concept document for developing the design of establishing a National Centre for Community Knowledge at the new building at Udaipur is under process; c) Deployed personnel completed tour to East Midnapur district of West Bengal to study about coastal fishermen of West Bengal under the project “Fishing Technology (Coastal Areas) to enable to visual documentation under this project; and d) Analysis of data collected from 24 villages from the core area ‘Achanakmar - Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve Study’ is in progress

13.2.27 Bio-cultural Adaptations has two components: a) Community Genetics and Health in North – East India and b) Genetics & Health: Family Study. Under this survey, awareness campaign was conducted in the Holy Child Higher Secondary School, Demthring, Shillong, followed by blood sample collection. After analysis of 311 blood samples collected with CBC automated cell counter, the genetic cards are being made ready to be distributed among the students.

#### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

13.2.28. An outlay of Rs. 700 crore has been provided for the current financial year which inter-alia includes activities for North Eastern Region.

## CHAPTER 14

### HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

#### Introduction

14.1.1 The Eleventh Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that is 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.

14.1.2 The Eleventh Plan has envisaged a transition in healthcare policy and strategy with the effecting of an architectural correction in the healthcare delivery system at the primary and secondary levels and the process to set in motion regional balance in the availability of tertiary health care facilities. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April 2005 to address the inequality of health care delivery system in the country. Further, to enhance the tertiary health care facilities, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been introduced. Public investment has been stepped up to control communicable and non-communicable diseases and several other initiatives are being undertaken on the disease front to contain morbidity and mortality.

14.1.3 To improve the primary health care system, the Eleventh Plan has laid emphasis on integrated district health plans and block specific health plans. These plans are expected to ensure involvement of all health related sectors.

#### 14.1.4 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 percent by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

##### Women and Children

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.

##### Objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan

14.1.5 The basic objectives during the Eleventh Plan are to achieve an accessible standard of good health for the general population of the country by developing an effective healthcare delivery system, which would include:

- Universal Health Care
- Effective functioning /quality health care delivery system
- Protection for the rural people and the vulnerable groups to adequate health infrastructure at village/block/district/state levels
- Building up required medical and non-medical human resources
- Identifying and putting in place proper



linkages between sectors, structures, State governments and the Ministry

- Development of tertiary healthcare facilities
- Combating communicable and non-communicable diseases and promoting preventive care
- Good governance, transparency and accountability in the delivery of health services through involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs), community and Civil Society Groups.

### Performance Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

14.1.6 The National Rural Health Mission operationalized throughout the country with special emphasis on 18 high focus States having weak health indicators and/or infrastructure, attempts to translate the

disease detection and management, support and treatment.

### Achievements:

14.1.7 Health indicators at the national level have registered a perceptible improvement over the past decade. Life expectancy has increased from 59.7 in 1991 to 63.7 years for males and from 60.9 to 66.9 years during the same period for females. Crude birth rate and death rate have also registered decline during this period. However, the present performance in various health indicators including Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR), though showing a positive trend, is not close to the goal set in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

14.1.8 All India picture shows that MMR has come down from 301 per 100,000 live

**Table 6.1.1 : Score Card on MMR , IMR and TFR at National level**

	MMR		IMR		TFR	
	SRS 2001-03	SRS 2004-06	SRS 2000	SRS 2008	SRS 2004	SRS 2007
<b>India</b>	301	254	68	53	2.9	2.7
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Goal (2007-12)</b>	<100		<28		<2.1	
<b>RCH-II Goal (2010)</b>	<100		<30		<2.1	
<b>MDG Goal (2015)</b>	Reduce by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the MMR(1990)		27			

mandate of the National Common Minimum Programme in focusing on primary health care. In so far as the tertiary sector is concerned, preliminary work is underway for setting up 6 AIIMS like institutes and upgrading 13 medical institutes in the first phase. In the second phase, it is proposed to set up 2 AIIMS like institutions and upgrade 6 State level medical institutions. The disease control programmes have been strengthened by enhancing the preventive methods and curative care through effective

births during the period 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births during the period 2004-06. MMR was highest in Assam (480) and lowest in Kerala (95). Two out of three maternal deaths are reported from 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) States and Assam. In comparison with Special Survey of Deaths 2001-03, the figures for 2004-06 indicates that the MMR has declined in all the States except Haryana and Punjab where it has shown an increase from 162 to 186 per 1,00,000 live births and 178 to 192 per 1,00,000 live births respectively.

**Table 6.1.2: Approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2009-10**  
(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Departments	Approved Outlay	
		11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)	2009-10
1	Department of Health & Family Welfare	131840.92	18380.00
	NRHM	89478.00	13930.00
	Outside NRHM (Health)	42362.92	4450.00
2	Department of Health Research	4306.08	420.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>136147.00</b>	<b>18800.00</b>

14.1.9 MMR and IMR levels vary greatly across the States and regions, due to variation in access to emergency obstetric care, prenatal care, and anaemia rates among women, education level of women, and other factors. The Registrar General of India has qualified that due to small sample size of maternal deaths, the estimates give an idea only for the bigger States and at the national level. The estimates for the smaller States/UTs have not been projected by the RGI. Hence, MMR can be considered as only a rough indicator of the maternal health situation in the country.

14.1.10 The approved outlay for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2009-10 under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), outside NRHM (Health) and newly created Department of Health Research are given in table 16.1.2

### Scheme wise details

#### National Rural Health Mission

14.1.11 IMR has reduced from 58 per 1000 live births (SRS 2005) to 53 per 1000 live births (SRS 2008). IMR in rural areas has dropped by three during the year 2008 (from 61 in 2007 to 58 in 2008). IMR is lower in the urban areas of the country, 36/1000 live

births than in the rural areas, 58/1000 live births (SRS 2008). Goa followed by Kerala have the lowest IMR (10 /1000 live births and 12/1000 live births) and Madhya Pradesh is the highest at 70 per 1000 live births.

14.1.12 The duration of the Mission is 7 years (2005-2012). The State and District Health Missions and Societies have been constituted for implementation of the activities of the Mission. The Mission seeks to adopt a sector wide approach and subsumes key national programmes, such as RCH Programme, the National Disease Control Programmes and the Integrated Disease Surveillance. The key tenets of the Mission include active community participation, flexible financing, improved management through capacities, innovations in human resource management and monitoring progress against the standards set.

### Details of Sub-Schemes under NRHM

#### 1. Infrastructure maintenance

14.1.13 This allocation is meant for Direction & Administration, Maintenance of Sub-Centres, Urban FW Centres, Urban Revamping Scheme, Training of ANM/LHVs, Maintenance & Strengthening of Health & FW Training Centres (HFWTCs), and Training of MPWs (Male). The funds are released to State Finance Department through Treasury mechanism. The Accounts of the States/UTs are audited by the State Accountant Generals.

14.1.14 Activities under this head are in the nature of salary support to ANMs and LHVs in Sub-Centres, staff at State and District F.W. Bureau/ Urban Family Welfare Centres/ Health Posts/Training Schools and

stipend to trainees. Grants will be provided during 2009-10 to 1,44,986 sub-centres, 1083 urban family welfare centres, 871 health posts and all the State FW Bureaus in 35 States/UTs and 600 district FW Bureaus.

## 2. Mission Flexible Pool

14.1.15 The Mission Flexible Pool budget line was introduced in 2006-07 to strengthen institutional structures and provide an effective link between the community and health care services at the grass root level.

14.1.16 The activities covered under the Mission Flexible Pool include various NRHM initiatives taken up by the States under Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) such as selection/ training of ASHAs, corpus grants for Rogi Kalyan Samiti(RKS) at District and sub-district level, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) , preparation of Integrated District Health Action Plan, undertaking Baseline and Facility Survey in every District, generic drug supply to SC /PHCs/CHCs, untied grants to Village Health and Sanitation Committees, annual maintenance grant to every SC, PHC and CHC, ambulances for all PHCs/ CHCs/ District Hospitals etc.

During 2009-10, it is envisaged:

- To complete the selection and training of ASHAs all across the country.
- 1.95 VHSCs to be set up and given grants during 2009-10.
- 15,000 Sub health centres to be strengthened with first ANM and 1,10,000 SCs to be strengthened with second ANM.
- Joint account to be operationalised in all 1.45 lakh SCs by 2010.
- 14,949 PHCs to be made 24X7.
- 6500 CHCs to be operationalised for services as per IPHS and 900 CHCs to be upgraded to FRUs.
- RKS to be operationalised at 6500 health facilities.
- Untied grants to be provided to each Village Health and Sanitation Committee, SC, PHC and CHC to promote local health action.
- Annual maintenance grant to every SC, PHC and CHC to promote local health action
- Mobile Medical units to be operationalised in 325 districts by March 2010.
- To strengthen all 600 district hospitals for providing quality service.

## 3. RCH Flexible Pool

14.1.17 Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme (Phase-I) was evaluated and the major recommendations were taken into account while formulating RCH Phase-II. The second phase of RCH Programme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 (during 2005-06) for implementation in all the 35 States/UTs and the Scheme RCH Flexible Pool was also started during 2005-06. Programme is evaluated under Joint Review Missions at regular intervals.

14.1.18 The key features of the new design of the programme include decentralized planning, flexible programming by the States, development of the initially State and subsequently district level PIPs, capacity development at various levels for decentralized planning and programme implementation, outcome orientation, pro-poor focus, community based monitoring & evaluation and pooling of donor funding.

14.1.19 To implement the design based upon available resources, a pre-determined (health indicator based) financial envelope was provided to all the States and UTs alongwith detailed guidelines to formulate their respective PIPs.

14.1.20 The Flexible Pool of RCH-II subsumes the schemes of (i) Logistic Improvement, (ii) Contractual Services/Consultancies, (iii) Child Health, (iv) Outreach Services, (v) Urban Slum Projects, (vi) Civil Works, (vii) Maternal Health, (viii) MTP Services, (ix) RTI/STI prevention and management, (x) Referral Transport, (xi) RCH Camps, (xii) Empowered Action Group (EAG), (xiii) Compensation for Sterilization, (xiv) Janani Suraksha Yojana.

14.1.21 The major strategies under RCH –II include promotion of institutional deliveries by upgrading 50 percent of the PHCs to provide 24 hours basic essential obstetric and neo-natal care, enhancing access to emergency obstetric care by activating large number of first referral units at Community Health Centre levels, training ANM/LHV/staff nurses as Skilled Birth Attendants, who could address the management of complicated pregnancy, providing flexibility to States to strengthen referral system, encouraging households to seek institutional deliveries under Janani Suraksha Yojana and operationalising Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses.

14.1.22 RCH Flexi-pool provides flexibility to States/UTs to plan on a need rather than scheme basis without pressing them to rigid normative prescriptions. The States, however, have to adhere to GOI guidelines and their respective financial and administrative rules & procedures while implementing RCH-II.

#### **4. Information Education & Communication (IEC)**

14.1.23 The communication strategy aims to facilitate awareness, disseminate

information regarding availability of and access to quality health care within our Public Health System. The key objective of the strategy has been to encourage a health seeking behaviour that is doable in the context in which people live. The strategy viewed recipients of health services as not merely users of services but key participants in generating demand for services.

14.1.24 The communication strategy has focused on sustaining behaviour change on key health issues through multi media tools. This implies that it is not enough to just give information and raise awareness about a particular health issue. Awareness and information dissemination should be used as tools to provide tools to the community to press for changes to improve access to health service provisions.

14.1.25 Under the Framework for Implementation in the National Rural Health Mission, norms have also been outlined for supporting IEC activities. The framework incorporates a variety of activities involving communities and also the media. Allocations at national, state and district levels need to be earmarked.

14.1.26 The following achievements were made during 2008-09:

- Launch of campaign on cable and satellite TV channels and Private FM through radio, which reinforced brand identity for NRHM and innovations at State level.
- Intra communication strategies for implementation at State level.
- Integrated IEC management through Kalyani Programme, News Magazine format through Prasar Bharati being telecast from EAG States and Assam.
- Special publications on achievements of NRHM

- Meghdoot Post Cards for spreading NRHM messages in rural areas.

## 5. Vector Borne Disease Control

14.1.27 The Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented for prevention and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue and Chikungunya. Most of these diseases are epidemic prone and have seasonal fluctuations. Three pronged strategy is being implemented for prevention and control of above diseases, which includes: (i) Disease Detection and Management, (ii) Integrated Vector Management (for transmission risk reduction) and (iii) Supporting Interventions (Behaviour Change Communication, Public-Private Partnership, and Capacity building through training, monitoring and evaluation). The annual action plan for prevention and control of the vector borne diseases are also made as integral component of state PIP under NRHM.

14.1.28 To pursue the goal of elimination of Kala-azar by 2010, support is provided to meet 100 percent of the operational cost by the State Governments besides Kala-azar medicines, diagnostic kits, drugs and insecticides. Apex referral laboratories and sentinel surveillance hospitals have been strengthened to detect and treat chikungunya fever cases.

The following are envisaged for 2009-10:

### Malaria

- Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) to be scaled up to 10 percent of target population under surveillance.
- Coverage of 10 percent of BPL families under the free distribution scheme of insecticide treated bed

nets (ITBN) for seven Northeastern states.

- 80 percent coverage of the targeted population under Indoor Residual spray (IRS).

### Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis

- Mass Drug Administration (MDA) with DEC tablets on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2009 followed by mop up round on 12-13 November 2009 in 20 endemic States having 500 million population.

### Kala Azar

- At least two rounds of door-to-door search in each of the endemic districts.
- Making available anti Kala-azar drugs in all block level PHCs and district hospitals.
- 80 percent coverage of targeted population with DDT 50 percent.

### Japanese Encephalitis

- Availability of fogging equipment and insecticides in all endemic zones
- Trained teams available at CHCs and district hospitals in endemic areas for timely case management.

### Dengue/Chikungunya

- Regular entomological surveillance in endemic areas for vector species (aedes aegypti).
- Regular fever surveillance in endemic areas to detect unusual trends
- Adequate infrastructure for management of dengue cases in district hospitals in endemic areas.

14.1.29 Emphasis will be on intensive IEC/Behaviour Change Communication activities through print, electronic media, inter-personal communication, outdoor publicity as well as inter-sectoral

collaboration with civil society organizations (NGOs/CBOs/ Self-Help Groups), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), for taking community based measures.

14.1.30 The vision envisages a well informed and self-sustained, healthy India free from vector borne diseases with equitable access to quality health care. Wherever the vector borne diseases are co-endemic in a given paradigm, integrated approach for containment measures will constitute the main thrust with a cost-effective approach. The following areas will be covered for integrated approach for the containment of vector borne diseases:

- Training of Health personnel and Health volunteers
- Augmentation of IEC with the objective of Behaviour Change Communication
- Monitoring and Supervision
- Computerised Management Information System (CMIS)
- Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)
- Disease Specific Interventions.

## 6. Tuberculosis Control

14.1.31 The Revised Tuberculosis Control Programme using Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) is being implemented with the objective of curing at least 85 percent of the new sputum positive patients initiated on treatment, and detecting at least 70 percent of such cases. The entire country has access to free TB diagnostic and treatment services, since March 2006.

14.1.32 In 2008, over 1.51 million patients have been initiated on treatment which is about 30,000 more than 2007. Since its inception, it has initiated more than 10 million TB patients on treatment, thereby saving over 1.8 million additional lives.

Diagnostic facilities in more than 12,500 laboratories are available in the general health care facilities throughout the country, known as Designated Microscopy Centres (DMC). Good quality assured anti-TB drugs are provided in the patient-wise drug boxes, free of cost. Pediatric patient wise drug boxes have been introduced in the programme from January 2007.

14.1.33 The treatment success of new infectious TB cases has consistently exceeded the global benchmark of 85 percent. In 2008, RNTCP has achieved the new sputum positive case detection rate of more than 70 percent (72 percent) and treatment success rate of 87 percent, which is in line with global targets for TB control. It is one of the few DOTS programmes in the world to have official prescribed guidelines for the involvement of NGOs and private practitioners. Today, it has a support of over 25000 NGOs, 19,500 private practitioners, 267 Medical colleges (including private colleges) and 150 corporate houses which are providing DOT services.

14.1.34 Training materials have been developed for all categories of staff, which are modular in content and have been revised in accordance with the new developments in RNTCP. Evaluation studies conducted by the National TB Institutes, Chennai and Bangalore suggest an annual decline in prevalence by around 9-11 percent. Disease prevalence surveys are being undertaken in 7 sentinel sites viz. Chennai, Bangalore, Wardha, New Delhi, Chandigarh, Agra and Jabalpur.

14.1.35 A major challenge for the programme in achieving the goal of TB control is Multi drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). The community based Drug resistance surveillance (DRS) conducted in Gujarat

and Maharashtra recently estimate the prevalence of MDR-TB to be around 3 percent amongst new cases, in terms of absolute numbers the burden is quite significant. The most effective means of preventing further development of drug resistant TB is through maintaining and improving quality of RNTCP DOTS and more importantly, promote the rational use of first and second line anti-TB drugs amongst all health care providers. The national programme has initiated the DOTS plus services for management of MDR-TB in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

During 2009-10, it is envisaged to:

- Ensure global targets for TB control (i.e. detection of at least 70 percent of new smear positive TB cases and successfully treat at least 85 percent of them) are achieved and sustained.
- *External Quality Assurance.* To ensure quality, external quality assurance of sputum microscopy is being introduced throughout the country. The protocol being implemented has taken into consideration the recommendations of the recently published international guidelines and has all components for ensuring quality – on site evaluation, panel testing and blinded crosschecking.
- *TB HIV Collaboration:* ART- DOTS linkages are being established at all the ART centres of the AIDS control programme to ensure optimal access to TB diagnostic and treatment services to the HIV positives at advanced stage of disease.
- *Drug Resistance Surveillance:* To know the prevalence of drug resistance amongst new cases and retreatment cases, state wide community based surveys have been carried out in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Two

more surveys are ongoing in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and a plan is underway to carry out a survey in Orissa. The surveillance will help to monitor the impact of the programme by observing the trends in resistance.

- *DOTS Plus services for MDR-TB:* Scaling up of DOTS-Plus services for multi-drug resistant TB cases in a phased manner across the country.
- Emphasis on the following activities to ensure equitable service delivery:
  - Inter-sectoral collaboration
  - Involvement of medical colleges
  - IEC activities
  - Tribal action plan to improve access to tribal and other marginalized groups.

## 7. Control of Blindness

14.1.36 Of the estimated 37 million blind persons in the world, 7 million (18.5 percent) are in India. The major causes for blindness in India are cataract (62 percent) and refractive error (20 percent). National Programme for Control of Blindness, launched in 1976 is being implemented in a decentralised manner and pattern of funding is in form of grant-in-aid to State/District Health Societies. The objective of the programme include reducing backlog of blindness through identification and treatment of blind; developing eye care facilities in every district, developing human resources for providing eye care services, improving quality of service delivery and secure participation of voluntary organisations in eye care.

14.1.37 The main activities of the programme include cataract surgeries, school eye-screening sessions, promotion of eye-donation, training of ophthalmic surgeons, IEC and support of voluntary

organizations. The programme envisages reduction of prevalence of blindness to 0.3 percent by 2020.

14.1.38 Recent study on Eye Care infrastructure and human resources conducted in India showed that 50 percent of all eye care facilities are in private sector while 42 percent of all eye beds are in voluntary sector. Government sector contributed 30 percent of facilities and 28 percent of eye beds. 37 percent of eye surgeons were employed in Government sector and the rest were evenly distributed in private and voluntary sector. Wide inter-state variation in eye care facilities and human resources was observed in the study.

Action Plan for 2009-10 includes:

- Decentralized implementation of the scheme through District Health Societies;
- Reduction in the backlog of blind persons by active screening of population above 50 years, organizing screening eye camps and transporting operable cases to eye care facilities;
- Involvement of voluntary organizations in various eye care activities;
- Participation of community and Panchayat Raj institutions in organizing services in rural areas;
- Development of eye care services and improvement in quality of eye care by training of personnel, supply of high-tech ophthalmic equipments, strengthening follow up services and regular monitoring of services;
- Screening of school age group children for identification and treatment of refractive errors, with special attention in under-served areas;
- Public awareness about prevention and timely treatment of eye ailments;
- Special focus on illiterate women in rural areas. For this purpose, there should be convergence with various ongoing schemes for development of women and children;
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, provision of assistance for other eye diseases like Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma Management, Laser Techniques, Corneal Transplantation, Vitreoretinal Surgery, Treatment of Childhood Blindness etc.;
- Construction of dedicated Eye Wards and Eye OTs in District Hospitals in NE States and few other States as per need;
- Development of Mobile Ophthalmic Units in NE States and other hilly States linked with Tele-Ophthalmic Network and few fixed models;
- Involvement of Private Practitioners in sub-district, block and village levels.

## 8. Leprosy Eradication

14.1.39 To ensure effective implementation, Leprosy Eradication Programme has been regularly evaluated through Leprosy Elimination Monitoring (carried out 2002, 2003, & 2004) conducted by National Institute of Health & Family Welfare. An independent evaluation of NLEP was carried out by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), Jaipur during February- May' 05 to assess the programme achievement status at the close of World Bank supported Second National Leprosy Elimination Project. The study was carried out in 13 different endemic states. The following are the major findings of the study:

- The prevalence reduced from 3.74 in March 01 to 1.99 in December'04, a 47 percent reduction. Multi-bacillary (MB)



proportion increased in almost all States & percentage of female in new cases increased from 35.5 to 36.2 percent. Child percentage reduced in most of the States indicating success in controlling transmission. The percentage of Grade-II disability in new cases significantly reduced from 2.24 percent in March'01 to 1.5 percent in December'04.

- Median delay in diagnosis decreased from 8 months to 5 months. More than 80 percent of facilities had completed integration, but the integration process was weak in urban areas. The quality of MDT services was found highly satisfactory. The overall MB cure rate was 88 percent and paucibacillary (PB) cure rate was 94 percent. About 80 percent of general health workers received training on leprosy.
- Level of awareness was high but was more or less stationary. IEC was more high risk centric and less community centric. The partnership between GOI & NGOs was extremely useful to weaken the bottlenecks against integration.

14.1.40 The major recommendations were — (a) Internal monitoring system at Primary Health Centre level should be strengthened, (b) Counseling of cases, patients & their family members needs to be emphasized, (c) For spreading community awareness, target groups in high endemic areas should be identified and embark on Inter Personal Communication (IPC), (d) IEC messages should also target community in low endemic areas, (e) District Technical Support Teams (DTSTs) should intensively focus on capacity building of the District Nucleus Team.

14.1.41 Programme Monitoring - So far higher emphasis was given on the prevalence rate of a given area, which was mainly for the purpose of achieving the

elimination status. This indicator is still to continue in areas where elimination is yet to be achieved. For better epidemiological analysis of the situation, gradually emphasis is being shifted to the Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR). The states/districts have been advised to assess this indicator at quarterly basis.

Action Plan for 2009-10 is as under:

- To achieve elimination of leprosy as a public health problems in all states and districts by March 2012.
- Reduce ANCDR to <1 per 100,000 population in all states by 2012.
- Reduce grade –II disability among new cases by 25 percent of 2006-07.

14.1.42 In order to achieve the targets, it is proposed to sustain leprosy diagnosis and treatment services in all Government health facilities i.e. PHCs, dispensaries, district hospitals etc. Intensive programme activities are to be taken up in highly endemic districts, blocks and urban areas. IEC activities need to be intensified along with enhancing disability prevention and medical rehabilitation services.

## 9. Integrated Disease Surveillance

14.1.43 Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) funded by the World Bank is being implemented since November 2004 with the objective of strengthening surveillance system with various communicable diseases and risk factor of non-communicable diseases so that special measures could be taken in the event of an outbreak.

Action Plan for 2009-10 consists of :

- Training of 510 District surveillance Officers.

- Training of 139 District Surveillance teams of Phase-III States shall be taken up.
- Broad Band Network for 800 sites (State HQ, District HQ, Govt. Medical Colleges & Important institutes) shall be established.
- All districts & State Labs to be strengthened with Epidemiologists, Microbiologists & Entomologists.
- Data collection of outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases from all States and analysis will be done.
- ID Hospitals to be involved in disease surveillance.
- Model Planning for reference laboratories networking of all districts will be completed for 35 States/UTs.

### Details of Schemes outside NRHM

#### Communicable Diseases

##### 1. National AIDS Control Programme:

14.1.44 The overall goal of the programme is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next five years by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. This will be achieved through four strategic objectives namely:

- Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population.
- Providing greater care, support and treatment to large number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA).
- Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programme at the district, state and national levels.
- Strengthening a nation-wide strategic information management system.
- The specific objective is to reduce new infections by:

- Sixty percent (60 percent) in high prevalence States so as to obtain the reversal of the epidemic; and
- Forty percent (40 percent) in the vulnerable States so as to stabilize the epidemic.

#### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

- 413 new Targeted Intervention (TI) projects against the targets of 364 TI for commercial sex workers (CSW), Men having sex with Men (MSM) and injecting Drug users (IDUs).
- 19 new blood components separation units were established against the target of setting up of 40 blood components separation units.
- 3 new blood banks were established at district level against the target of setting up of four blood banks at district level.
- 2,17,781 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) provided anti-retro-viral therapy (ART) against the target of 1,81,000 PLHA.
- 88 new community care centres were established against the target of 59 community care centres.
- 460 new Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC) were established against the target of 583 ICTC.
- 46.31 lakh against the target of 56.2 lakh mothers were counseled and tested at ICTC. Of whom, 21.5 lakh mothers were found HIV positive. 10,494 mother baby pairs were given prophylaxis dose of nevirapine.
- 66,7 lakh Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) episodes were managed during 2008-09.
- Free Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) for PLHA has been scaled up to 248 centres.
- 63,138 children living with HIV/AIDS (CLHA) have been registered for HIV

care at ART centres and 18,020 received free ART as on November, 2009.

- Information and Communication: The red ribbon express project completed its journey on 1st December, 2008 covering 180 districts/halt stations.
- Condom Promotion: 221.31 crore condom pieces were distributed which included 83.53 crore by social marketing, 74.65 crore by free distribution and 63.13 crore through commercial sale.

### Targets for A.P. 2009-10

- Four metro blood banks with one lakh units capacity each as Centres of Excellence in Transfusion Medicine are being established at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- A Plasma Fractionation Centre with an annual processing capacity of over 1.5 lakh litres of Plasma is being established.
- Voluntary Blood Donations will be promoted to account for 75 percent of blood units collected.
- Blood storage centres will be established in 512 Community Health Centres with provision of Blood Bank Vans in 500 districts to network with blood storage centres.
- Counseling and Testing services are being expanded to all the CHCs and 24 PHCs in A and B districts and Community Health Centres in C&D districts.
- 1 crore episodes of Sexually Transmitted Infection will be covered.
- Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS is being pursued with RSBY of Ministry of Labour for covering PLHAs.
- Number of TI projects for high risk groups will be increased to 1476.

- 62.5 crore condoms will be distributed by social marketing through 13 lakh outlets.
- Antiretroviral drug prophylaxis will be provided to 25,000 HIV positive pregnant women.
- Free ART will be provided to 2.7 lakh adults and 17,000 pediatric PLHAs through 297 ART centres and 440 Link ART Centres.
- 50,000 Smart cards will be provided in six high prevalence States and Delhi for accessing ART at any centre.

### Non-Communicable Diseases

#### 2. National Cancer Control Programme

14.1.47 Cancer has become one of the ten leading causes of death in India. It is estimated that there are nearly 7 to 9 lakh cases occurring every year. At any point of time, it is estimated that there are nearly 25 lakh cases in the country. Data from population-based registries under National Cancer Registry Programme indicate that the leading sites of cancer have remained unchanged over the years namely oral cavity, lungs, esophagus and stomach amongst men and cervix, breast and oral cavity amongst women. Cancers namely those of oral and lungs in males, and cervix and breast in females account for over 50 percent of all cancer deaths in India. WHO has estimated that 91 per cent of oral cancers in South-East Asia are directly attributable to the use of tobacco and this is the leading cause of oral cavity and lung cancer in India.

14.1.48 The programme was revised with an increase in the quantum and scope of the schemes under the programme. Under the revised strategy, the goals and objective of NCCP are:

- Primary prevention of cancers by health education especially regarding hazards of tobacco consumption and necessity of genital hygiene for prevention of cervical cancer.
- Secondary prevention i.e. early detection and diagnosis of cancers, for example, cancer of cervix, breast and of the oropharyngeal cancer by screening methods and patients' education on self examination methods.
- Strengthening of existing cancer treatment facilities, which are woefully inadequate.
- Palliative care in terminal stage of the cancer.
- Funds have been released for strengthening of RCC Hyderabad and RCC Nagpur.
- Financial assistance has been released to Naga hospital, Kohima; SN Medical College, Jodhpur, and GGS Medical College, Faridkot.
- Financial assistance has been released to 16 districts including four districts of Sikkim.
- Health Minister's Common Patient Funds established with a corpus fund of Rs. 100 crore through Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) to provide financial assistance to BPL cancer patients.

14.1.49 The 5 schemes under the revised programme are:

- Recognition of new Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs): A one-time grant of Rs. 5.00 crore is being provided for new RCCs.
- Strengthening of existing RCCs: A one-time grant of Rs. 3.00 crore is provided to the existing RCCs.
- Development of Oncology Wing: Grant has been enhanced to Rs. 3.00 crore to the Government institutions (Medical Colleges as well as government hospitals).
- District Cancer Control Programme: The grant-in-aid has been increased to Rs. 90.00 lakh spread over a period of 5 years.
- Decentralized NGO Scheme: A grant of Rs. 8000/- per camp will be provided to the NGOs for IEC activities.

#### **Achievement during 2008-09**

- Cancer hospital, Agartala has been recognized as new RCC and recognition of Amritsar, Punjab as RCC is under process.

#### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

14.1.50 RCC, Shimla has been sanctioned funds for development of Oncology Wing during 2009-10.

**3. Tobacco Control Programme:** The objective of the programme is progressive reduction of tobacco.

#### **Achievements during 2008-09**

- State Tobacco Control Cells setup in 12 more States with two districts in each State, with a total of 24 districts. (Pilot programme was launched in 18 districts of 9 States in 2007-08).
- Increased IEC activities through Prasar Bharti, print media and other mass media.
- Funds released to Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) for pilot studies on alternative cropping to tobacco.
- Funds released for conducting first Adult Tobacco Survey

#### **Action Plan 2009-10**

- Further funds release for IEC campaign

- The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is being carried out by IIPS, Mumbai.

#### **4. National Mental Health Programme:**

14.1.51 Several mental disorders that include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, organic psychosis and major depression affect nearly 20 per 1000 population. This is a population that needs continuous treatment and regular follow-up attention. Close to ten million severely mentally ill are in our country without adequate treatment by this estimate. More than half remain never-treated.

14.1.52 There are 37 State run mental hospitals, about 20,000 psychiatric beds (in mental hospitals & general hospital psychiatric units) existing in 16 States all over the country. Out of 18,000 plus mental hospital beds, nearly half are occupied by LSPs (Long Stay Patients). Approx. 3500 trained psychiatrist are available in the country.

#### **Achievement during 2008-09**

- Grants released to 7 old DMHPs and for new districts.
- Funds released for 3 mental hospitals for modernization and upgradation of Psychiatric Wing of 10 medical colleges.

#### **Action Plan 2009-10**

- Upgradation of psychiatric wings of one medical college/general hospital.
- Initiation of work of 10 Centres of Excellence and 23 PG departments in mental health specialties.
- IEC activities includes continuation of media campaign at national and regional level in 12 languages.

- Completion of evaluation of National Mental Health Programme.

#### **Other Schemes/ Sub-schemes**

#### **5. Assistance to States for Capacity Building in Trauma Care**

14.1.53 A programme for upgradation of the trauma care facilities of 140 identified State Government hospitals located along the Golden Quadrangle/North-south corridor and east west corridor involving a total project cost of Rs. 732.75 crores has been approved.

14.1.54 The scheme for establishment of trauma care facilities on national highways would be further consolidated. Funds would be released to 92 institutions for upgradation to pre-determined L III and L II levels. Besides this an additional 160 institutions would be identified and inspected for upgradation to L III and L II standards. Simultaneously, the Ministry would also complete and publish data on injuries to be collected from operational trauma centres. This data would be used for further refining the scheme.

#### **Achievement during Annual Plan 2008-09**

- Rs. 62.29 crore has been released to 56 Trauma Care Centres in various States for construction and deploying the human resources.
- Rs. 48.05 crore has been sanctioned to M/S HLL for supply of equipment to Trauma Care Centres.

#### **Target for Annual Plan 2009-10**

During 2009-10, Rs. 14.91 crore has to be sanctioned to 19 identified hospitals/institutions.

## 6. Central Government Health Scheme

14.1.55 The Central Government Health Scheme is a welfare measure by the Government of India for its employees, pensioners, freedom fighters and other eligible categories. The scheme was originally launched in Delhi in 1954 and has since been extended to 23 cities. Being a welfare measure this scheme proved to be a boon to all the eligible categories of persons and as a result, demands for extension of this scheme are pouring in from different quarters i.e. Central Ministers, State Ministers, Members of Parliament, Employees Associations, Pensioner Associations, Autonomous Bodies, etc. but due to resource constraints, the Govt. is not in a position to fulfill the demands of the prospective beneficiaries. However, every effort is being made to satisfy the eligible categories.

16.1.56 Keeping in view the request of the beneficiaries and the criteria of cardholders in a city as laid-down by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) for extension of CGHS to a new city, Plans have been formulated in a phased manner.

### Action Plan 2009-10

- Computerization of CGHS completed in Chennai, Nagpur and Kolkata and in its final stages at Hyderabad and Pune. The computerization of CGHS in remaining cities will be completed by January, 2010.
- Work is in progress to computerize AYUSH dispensaries in Delhi.

## 7. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

14.1.57 The AIIMS established in 1956 under the Act of Parliament, has earned a unique place in the health sciences arena. It has been recognized as a centre of excellence in the field of medical education, research and patient care. The activities of the Institute have expanded and proliferated enormously over the years. The major objectives and functions of AIIMS are enumerated below:

- Undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in medical and related physical and biological sciences
- Nursing and dental education.
- Innovations in medical education
- Producing medical teachers for the country
- Research in medical and related sciences
- Health care: preventive, promotive and curative, primary, secondary and tertiary.
- Community based teaching and research

14.1.58 Among the areas pioneered by AIIMS are Cardiac catheterization, Heart valve surgery, Brain surgery, Spinal Surgery, Knee replacement, Eye banking, Stereotactic radiotherapy, Endoscopic surgery, Neonatal surgery, cochlear implant, Heart, cadaver, kidney and bone marrow transplant, corneal transplant surgery, laser refractive surgery, laser applications for endoscopic urinary and digestive tract surgery and keyhole Laparoscopic surgery.

14.1.59 Funds are required for continuing activities, strengthening / upgradation and expansion, purchase of machine & equipments including purchase of books, completion of construction activities and computerization of patient care system.

## 8. PGIMER, Chandigarh

14.1.60 The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh was declared as an Institute of “National Importance” and became an autonomous body an Act of Parliament (Act 51 of 1966) on 1st April, 1967. The hospital extends medical facilities to the people of Chandigarh and its neighbouring areas of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir.

14.1.61 The main objectives of the Institution are:

- To develop patterns of teaching of under-graduate and post-medical education.
- To bring together, in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in important branches of health activities.
- To attain self sufficiency in post graduate medical education to meet the country’s need for specialists and medical teachers.

### Action Plan 2009-10:

- Modernization of Nehru Hospital
- Modernization of research Blocks.
- Construction of Advance Trauma Care, Phase II.
- Advance Cardiac Centre.
- Advance Eye Centre.
- Renovation and Construction of residential houses and hostels
- Storm water sewer
- Augmentation of various departments.

## 9. JIPMER, Puducherry

14.1.62 The Institute started in 1956 as Dhanvantri Medical College, immediately after defacto transfer of Pondicherry French colony to Union of India. The main

objectives of the Institute, which is affiliated to Pondicherry University, are to provide model medical education for under graduate and post graduate levels, patient care as a tertiary and referral hospital and conduct research. JIPMER hospital caters to the population from Pondicherry and the neighbouring districts of Tamil Nadu. A majority of the patients are from the lower socio economic status. Although the out-patient load has increased tremendously, the in-patient admissions have not increased to a great extent, as the bed capacity has only been marginally increased over the decade. This Institute presently has bed strength of 912.

14.1.63 CCEA has approved setting up of teaching block, women and children hospital, new hospital complex and augmentation of specialties at JIPMER Puducherry with a total cost of Rs. 384.00 crore for implementing Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. The proposal for equipping the regional cancer centre of JIPMER Puducherry at a total cost of Rs. 32.00 crore has also been approved.

## 10. North Eastern Indra Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong

14.1.64 NEIGRIHMS has been designed as a Post Graduate Medical Institute on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi and PGIMER Chandigarh providing for teaching at Post-graduate level in 35 specialties/ super-specialties with a 500 bedded referral hospital and a Nursing College with intake of 50 students per year. The outlay is for the following activities: Completion of the ongoing construction work at NEIGRIHMS. Purchase of medical equipments to make the hospital fully functional. The above activities include the expected expenditure

on completion of construction work and purchase of equipment and additional activities as given below:

- Expansion of Nursing College
- Setting up of a Regional Cancer Centre
- Starting UG courses

## 11. Development of Nursing Services

14.1.65 In order to improve the quality of Nursing Services, the following activities are being implemented under the scheme of Development of Nursing Services:

- Training of Nurses.
- Strengthening of existing Schools/Colleges of Nursing.
- Upgradation of Schools of Nursing attached to Medical Colleges into Colleges of Nursing by providing one time grant of at Rs. 6.00 crore which includes recurring and non-recurring assistance.
- Providing recurring assistance to Schools of Nursing which were opened during IX Plan
- Establishment of College of Nursing at JIPMER, Pondicherry.
- Strengthening of R.A.K. College of Nursing as "Centre of Excellence".
- Upgradation of Schools of Nursing into Colleges of Nursing attached to Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, S.J. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
- National Florence Nightingale Award for Nurses.

### Action Plan 2009-10

#### *Training of nursing.*

- College of Nurses at Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and LHMC has started functioning.
- Strengthening/upgradation of nursing institutions
- Recurring assistance to school of nursing opened during 9th plan

- National Florence Nightingale Award for nurses.

## 12. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

14.1.66 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:

- Establishment of 6 new AIIMS like institutions under phase I and establishment of 2 new AIIMS like institutions under phase II.
- Upgradation of 13 State Govt. medical college institutions to the level of AIIMS under phase I and upgradation of 6 State Govt. medical college institutions to the level of AIIMS under phase II.

14.1.67 One AIIMS like institution will be set up in the States of :

### Phase I

- 1) Bihar (Patna)
- 2) Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal)
- 3) Orissa (Bhubaneswar)
- 4) Rajasthan (Jodhpur)
- 5) Chattisgarh (Raipur)
- 6) Uttarakhand (Rishikesh)

### Phase II

- 7) Uttar Pradesh ( To be decided)
- 8) West Bengal (Dinajpur North)

14.1.68 Each institution will have a 960 bedded hospital intended to provide healthcare facilities in 39 specialty/super-specialty disciplines. Medical College will have 100 UG intake, besides facilities for imparting PG/doctoral courses in various disciplines. The States have provided 100



acres of land for AIIMS like institutions. Separate time lines have been fixed for completion of activities for hospitals & medical colleges complexes and for residential complexes. The civil work for hospitals & medical colleges complexes is likely to commence by December 2009 and the entire project is to be completed by 2011- 2012. Construction of residential complexes has already started.

14.1.69 The following 19 medical institutes have been identified for upgradation to the level of AIIMS:

### **Phase I**

- 1) Govt. Medical College, Jammu (J&K)
- 2) Govt. Medical College, Srinagar (J&K)
- 3) Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata (W.B.)
- 4) Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (U.P)
- 5) Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (UP),
- 6) Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad(A.P)
- 7) Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati (A.P) (50 percent cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD Trust)
- 8) Govt. Medical College, Salem (T.N.)
- 9) Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi(Jharkhand)
- 10) B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
- 11) Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore(Karnataka)
- 12) Grants Medical College & Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai, (Maharashtra)
- 13) Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, (Kerala)

### **Phase II**

- 14) Govt. Medical College, Amritsar (Punjab)
- 15) Govt. Medical College, Tanda (Himachal Pradesh)
- 16) Govt. Medical College, Madurai (Tamil Nadu).
- 17) Govt. Medical College, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
- 18) Jawaharlal Nehru Govt. Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (UP).
- 19) Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak (Haryana)

16.1.70 For 13 institutions covered under phase I, the upgradation work will be completed in 6 institutions by December, 2009 ( i.e. Thiruvananthapuram, Salem, Jammu, Mumbai, Tirupati, and Ahmedabad) and in 5 institutions by 2010 ( i.e. Lucknow, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Srinagar and Varanasi). RIMS, Ranchi and Kolkata Medical College will be completed in 2011.

### **New Initiatives**

#### **1. E-health including Telemedicine:**

14.1.71 The objective of the programme is to expand the reach and quality of healthcare services on a pilot basis in underserved areas through connectivity of Medical colleges and District and Sub-district hospitals.

### **Achievements 2008-09**

Rs.10.86 crores spent on the following projects:

- Tele-Ophthalmology.
- Rural Telemedicine Network and
- Healthy India Website and preparing e-modules for PG Diploma Program etc.
- National Medical Library.

## 2. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke:

14.1.72 The objective of the Programme is to formulate effective strategy for life style diseases.

### Achievements 2008-09

- District Health Promotion Programme initiated in one district each in 10 States.
- State NCD cells established in 10 pilot States.
- Health awareness material developed and telecasted through Doordarshan and other channels.

## 3. Programme of Healthcare for Elderly:

14.1.73 The number of persons above the age of 60 years is fast growing, especially in the developing world, including India. It is estimated that there are currently more than 600 million people aged sixty and above all over the world. An even more marked increase is expected in the number of the oldest-old (persons aged 80 years and over), whose number is expected to rise from 86 million in 2005 to 394 million in 2050. India, as the second most populous country has 76.6 million people at or over the age of sixty (2001 Census) constituting about 7.7 percent of its total population. Life expectancy is expected to cross 70 years by the year 2020.

14.1.74 The proposal outlines such a service, by developing two National Institutes of Ageing, one in the North, and one in the South, with the goal of providing comprehensive Geriatric health care to the needy elderly, to train providers in delivering quality Geriatric Care and to promote high quality research in Geriatrics

and Gerontology. The main objective of the programme is to:

- Provide comprehensive health care to the elderly by preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.
- Train Health Professionals in Geriatrics, including supportive care and Rehabilitation.
- Develop scientific solutions to specific elderly health problems by research into Geriatrics and Gerontology.

## 4. Human Resources for Health

14.1.75 Strengthening/Upgradation of Nursing Schools: National Rural Health Mission has articulated additional needs of human resources with special focus on nurses for primary health care system and at community health centres. In the Eleventh Plan, development of human resources in the health sector is being given focus. Nursing services are to be strengthened through building up of necessary institutional structures for which an allocation of Rs. 2900.00 crore has already been made.

### Action Plan 2009-10:

- Establishment of 6 Colleges of Nursing at sites for AIIMS like institutions under PMSSY at estimated cost of Rs. 120.00 crore.
- Strengthening of State Nursing Cell/State Nursing Council at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.80 crore.
- Scheme of Faculty Development at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.80 crore.
- Establishment of Centre of Excellence one each in identified States at Rs. 20.00 crore per centre.
- Establishment of Regional Institutes of Nursing one each in four States at Rs.55.00 crore per Institution.

- Opening of ANM Schools at Rs. 5.00 crore per Institution.
- Opening of GNM Schools at Rs. 10.00 crore per Institution.
- Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation Cell.

### 5. Setting up of Para Medical Institutes

14.1.76 In order to generate well qualified para-medical professionals to cater to the increasing requirements, it is proposed to set up two institutes of para-medical sciences one in North India at Najafgarh, New Delhi and one at South India at CLTRI, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu. To each of these institutes, 3 regional institutes in the north and 3 in the south are likely to be attached.

### Pilot Projects

#### 1. Organ Transplant Programme:

14.1.77 In India, a large no. of new patients who reach end-organ failure of kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, and cornea have been reported every year. In most cases, patients die of end-organ failure, and not of the diseases that caused it. The objective of the programme is to create more transplant professionals and provided early treatment at community level.

#### 2. Deafness

#### Achievement during A.P. 2008-09:

- Expanded the Programme to 35 additional districts (in addition to 25 districts already covered).
- Training of manpower and Procurement of equipments for District hospitals, CHC & PHC is under process.
- 6 States have started providing hearing aids to the hearing impaired children in

the selected districts. Other States are in the process of finalizing the system.

- Eight States have appointed contractual employees and others are in the process.

#### Action Plan 2009-10:

The programme has to be extended to 41 new districts.

### 3. Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis:

14.1.78 Fluorosis is a public health problem. It is caused by excess intake of fluoride through drinking water, food products, industrial pollutants, etc. over a long period. A programme has been conceived with a goal to prevent and control fluorosis in the country. The objectives under the programme are to assess the fluoride content in all sources of drinking water, consumption of food rich in fluoride and intake of industrial pollutants at district level and to coordinate the activities in relation to fluorosis being carried out in various Departments/Ministries of Rural Development, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Education and Social Justice and Empowerment, NICD.

14.1.79 The strategies under the programme are survey of fluoride level in drinking water, food products, and industrial emission, training of district medical & paramedical personnel. The proposed activities are to be taken from the village level to PHC, CHC, Block, District, State & Centre, Establishment of fluoride testing laboratories for water, food and blood in each district of the programme area are proposed.

14.1.80 Scheme has been launched in 6 districts viz. Nellore in Andhra Pradesh, Jamnagar in Gujarat, Nagaur in Rajasthan,

Nayagarh in Orissa, Ujjain in MP and Dharampuri in Tamil Nadu.

#### 4. Sports Medicine

14.1.81 A Sports Injury Centre will be established at VMMC & Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi to provide comprehensive surgical and rehabilitative services under one roof for management of Sport Injuries. Construction work is under progress and is expected to be completed by May, 2010.

#### 5. Leptospirosis Control Programme

14.1.82: The objective of the Programme is to:

- Establish the surveillance in the country.
- Reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Leptospirosis in India.

14.1.83 The programme has been introduced on a pilot project basis. MOU have been signed with Gujarat, Kerala & Tamil Nadu. Nodal officer for all 3 states have been identified and core group have also been formed. For training medical and para-medical personnel, training material has been developed. Training of core trainers for Gujarat, Kerala & Tamil Nadu was completed.

14.1.84 The detailed scheme wise outlay for the Department of Health and Family Welfare including Health Research is given at Annexure- 16.1.1. The detailed state-wise allocation of grants under the National Rural Health Mission for 2009-10 is at Annexure-16.1.2.

## 14.2 DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH

### Introduction

14.2.1 The AYUSH systems face multiple challenges. In the context of health services, the first challenge is how to make the community aware of their strengths and limitations and how to improve quality and expand the outreach of health services in the government, non-government and private sectors. In the context of institutional development, the challenge is promote a network of centres of excellence in education and research in the form of model colleges, research centres, institutes and universities and establish an accreditation system for the same. The AYUSH industry is still small as compared to the mainstream pharma sector, which is much larger. Strategies for developing and enforcing pharmacopeial standards and establishing GMP in AYUSH industry in line with international standards is another key challenge. New challenges that have emerged in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan include areas like International Cooperation, AYUSH and Public Health, AYUSH informatics and strengthening community rooted local health traditions.

14.2.2 The AYUSH 11<sup>th</sup> Plan schemes focuses on 14 thrust areas viz;

- i. Strengthening network of AYUSH rural dispensaries and hospitals in the country
- ii. Educational reform and strengthening of educational institutions
- iii. Establishing internationally acceptable pharmacopeial standards
- iv. Creating public awareness about the strengths and limitations of AYUSH systems (via national campaigns).

- v. Strategic interventions for conservation and cultivation of priority medicinal plants in different bio-geographic and agro-climatic zones.
- vi. Strengthening AYUSH Research Councils
- vii. Strengthening GMP in AYUSH industry
- viii. Establishing a network of AYUSH centres of excellence
- ix. Establishing an All India Institute of Ayurveda in New Delhi and one AYUSH and one Folk Medicine Institute in the North East
- x. Promoting fundamental and Trans-disciplinary extra-mural research in AYUSH research institutions
- xi. Promoting International Cooperation on AYUSH research, education, trade and commerce and clinical services
- xii. Supporting All India or regionally coordinated demonstration projects on a) AYUSH and public health b) AYUSH informatics c) cataloguing and digitization of medical manuscripts d) revitalisation of community based local health traditions
- xiii. Supporting specialty IPD hospitals and clinics in non-government sector
- xiv. Supporting public-private partnership in AYUSH sector

### Financial overview

14.2.2 The total approved outlay, for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, 2007-12 is Rs.3988 crore. The actual expenditure in the first year 2007-08, was 78.56 percent of the BE (Rs. 488 cr.) In the second year, 2008-09, the actual expenditure was 88 percent of the BE (Rs. 534 cr).

### Performance overview

14.2.3 Based on utilization of funds i.e, the expenditure patterns, the schemes/ sub-schemes which are functioning efficiently are a) the medicinal plants conservation and cultivation program, b) the work of pharmacopeial committees, c) the programs of the research councils, d) the IEC program, e) development educational institutions, f) rural hospitals and dispensaries, g) support for recognizing centres of excellence, h) support for establishing common facilities for quality control in geographically grouped industry clusters, and i) reorientation training programs for college teachers (ROTP)

14.2.4 The schemes/ sub-schemes which appear to be progressing slowly are a) supporting extra-mural research, b) AYUSH and Public Health, c) AYUSH Informatics, d) Support for community based Local Health Traditions, e) cataloguing and digitization of medical manuscripts, and f) scheme for supporting speciality clinics and hospitals.

14.2.5 Expenditure patterns however are in sufficient indicators of the quality of performance. Outcomes can only be assessed through independent and well designed evaluation studies.

### New strategies of 2009-10

#### International Cooperation Council

14.2.6 This is new initiative of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Given the growing international interest in AYUSH education, collaborative research, clinical practice, trade and industry, it is important via this council to create a single window for interface of AYUSH with the international community.

### **Insurance for AYUSH services**

14.2.7 The Dept. of AYUSH under its *system strengthening* programme has decided to initiate a very small but extremely strategic sub-scheme for ensuring insurance and CGHS cover for certified AYUSH hospitals. This will be an extremely strategic step for increasing the usage of AYUSH clinical services in the country.

### **Medicinal plants programme**

14.2.8 The largest sub-component of both CS & CSS schemes on medicinal plants is for community farmer/collector involvement in primary collection, cultivation and semi-processing of plants. The Department has decided to also support “farmer clusters” under this scheme.

### **Drug Quality Control**

14.2.9 Despite investments in this programme in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and in earlier Plans which have been continued into the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, on the ground, the consumer has not experienced any significant improvement in quality assurance of AYUSH drugs and services. The Dept. has therefore involved the services of the Quality Control Council of India whereby the manufacturing units will be obliged by law to obtain certification from AYUSH accredited laboratories who would also be required to submit reports directly to the regulator. In case of selected products, where in the opinion of the regulator, closer watch is to be exercised on the product quality, a system of product certification is sought to be developed which will be prescribed in the regulations as compulsory for all manufacturing units for specified products. Under this system, each manufacturing unit would be requested to obtain a periodic certification from an

accredited certification body and will thus be under regular surveillance of the regulator.

### **Creating Empowered Committees with hon. Non- Government Drivers to drive new initiatives:**

14.2.10 The Department of AYUSH has begun identifying reputed honorary non-government drivers of high integrity supported by small committees to assist the department to motivate, help formulate projects, identify reputed organizations for implementation and monitor projects. This will ease pressure on the small team of AYUSH officials in the Deptt.

### **Identification of issues related to AYUSH and NRHM**

14.2.11 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is the first major national health program to invite integration of AYUSH into its rural health care services. While this has been a bold and progressive move, the actual implications of integration however do not appear to have been fully worked out. The government’s strategy of co-location and co-posting of AYUSH personnel and infrastructure alongside a western bio-medicine powered, health care delivery system, is certainly the first step. But this move alone, appears on the ground to be merely a strategy to co-opt medical professional from the AYUSH community to fill-in positions and roles that allopathic doctors have to play. The policy of integrating AYUSH into NRHM in fact has at least four implications. The first is training AYUSH personnel in public health and epidemiological perspectives on which their exposure is negligible. The second is developing an informed code of conduct for cross referrals based on an understanding of the strengths and limitations of biomedicine

and AYUSH respectively. Thirdly, it is necessary to draw up the scope and limitations for rational cross medical practice and train medical personnel accordingly. The fourth implication is for introducing *integrative medicine modules* both as part of CME (Continuing Medical Education) for doctors working in NRHM and also in the professional medical education curriculum of all systems of medicine. All these four implications need to be operationalised for the integration to become fruitful.

### **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)**

14.2.12 With a view to overcome the constraints in management and improving both quality and outreach of its services, the department has accepted the strategy of Public Private Partnerships. PPP schemes will cover production of drug, quality control, capacity building, research as well as healthcare delivery on approved terms and conditions.

### **Information, Education and Coordination (IEC)**

#### **Publicity through media:**

14.2.13 A number of 20-30 second spots are being currently aired over several TV channels. AYUSH hoardings are displayed over the metro network, on railway tickets and steps are afoot to have publicity posters in outdoor bus shelters and hoardings. Short documentaries on AYUSH systems have been produced to be showcased during AROGYA Fairs, National Campaign Workshops.

14.2.14 National Campaigns on a scale and size not attempted before have to be started in 2009-10 on the following themes:-

- i. Kshar-sutra for ano-rectal disorders.
- ii. Homoeopathy for Mother and Child care.
- iii. Geriatric care through Ayurveda and Siddha.
- iv. Quality Assurance of ASU&H drugs.
- v. Control of Anemia through AYUSH system.
- vi. Campaign on Amla.
- vii. Yoga for Health.

## Annexure 16.1.1

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**  
**HEALTH SECTOR (INCLUDING AIDS CONTROL) AND NRHM**  
**Scheme-wise Approved Outlay and Revised Outlay for 2008-09 and Outlay for 2009-10**  
**(Rs.in crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Institutions	Annual Plan 2008-09(BE)	Annual Plan 2008-09(RE)	Annual Plan 2009-10(BE)
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &amp; FAMILY WELFARE INCLUDING AIDS CONTROL</b>			
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES</b>	<b>1942.00</b>	<b>2150.21</b>	<b>3064.01</b>
<b>1</b>	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	350.00	199.23	350.00
<b>2</b>	Oversight Committee	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>3</b>	Strengthening of the Institutes for Control of Communicable Diseases	50.00	52.34	53.03
<b>4</b>	Strengthening of Hospitals & Dispensaries	150.00	184.57	173.80
<b>5</b>	Strengthening of Institutions for Medical Education, Training & Research	190.00	226.04	200.24
<b>6</b>	System Strengthening including Emergency Medical Relief/Disaster Management	55.00	67.48	81.02
<b>7</b>	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	490.00	568.00	1447.92
	<b>New Initiatives under CS</b>	<b>557.00</b>	<b>752.55</b>	<b>658.00</b>
<b>8</b>	Forward Linkages to NRHM (New Initiatives in NE)**	60.00		60.00
<b>9</b>	National Centre for Disease Control	3.00	3.00	3.00
<b>10</b>	Advisory Board for Standards	2.00	2.00	2.00
<b>11</b>	Programme for Blood and Blood Products	2.00	1.35	1.00
<b>12</b>	Redevelopment of Hospitals / Institutions	550.00	746.20	652.00
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>	<b>13638.00</b>	<b>13429.79</b>	<b>15315.99</b>
<b>1</b>	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	11580.00	11730.77	13580.00
<b>2</b>	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	1100.00	1123.36	1100.00
<b>3</b>	Cancer Control	150.00	159.00	150.00
	National Cancer Control Programme	120.00	120.00	120.00
	Tobacco Control	30.00	39.00	30.00
<b>4</b>	National Mental Health Programme	70.00	70.00	70.00
<b>5</b>	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	120.00	120.00	121.00
<b>6</b>	Assistance to State for Drug and PFA Control	45.00	21.64	Project completed
	<b>New initiatives under CSS</b>	<b>573.00</b>	<b>205.02</b>	<b>294.99</b>
<b>7</b>	E-health including Telemedicine	15.00	14.53	15.00



Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Institutions	Annual Plan 2008-09(BE)	Annual Plan 2008-09(RE)	Annual Plan 2009-10(BE)
8	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	30.00	9.50	30.00
9	Health Care for the Elderly	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	District Hospitals	75.00	75.00	40.00
11	Human Resources for Health	373.00	74.64	67.00
12	National Urban Health Mission	50.00	8.00	50.00
13	Pilot Projects	25.00	18.35	87.99
	Sports Medicine	2.00	2.00	55.00
	Deafness	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Leptospirosis Control	1.00	0.99	0.95
	Control of Human Rabies	2.00	2.00	1.09
	Medical Rehabilitation	1.00	1.00	11.95
	Organ Transplant	4.00		1.00
	Oral Health	3.00	0.36	3.00
	Fluorosis	2.00	2.00	5.00
<b>C</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>420.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>	<b>16000.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>	<b>18800.00</b>

\*\* Through earmarked 10 percent allocation for NE -to come from different schemes

## Annexure 16.1.2

## Statewise allocation of Grants during 2009-10 under NRHM

(Rs in crore)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central allocation under NRHM
1	Andhra Pradesh	716.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53.83
3	Assam	883.03
4	Bihar	867.36
5	Chhattisgarh	301.56
6	Goa	13.31
7	Gujarat	470.21
8	Haryana	180.57
9	Himachal Pradesh	97.70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135.60
11	Jharkhand	359.51
12	Karnataka	507.44
13	Kerala	282.19
14	Madhya Pradesh	713.51
15	Maharashtra	859.90
16	Manipur	91.95
17	Meghalaya	87.47
18	Mizoram	52.75
19	Nagaland	77.61
20	Orissa	434.97
21	Punjab	211.89
22	Rajasthan	637.17
23	Sikkim	26.75
24	Tamil Nadu	565.41
25	Tripura	122.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	1855.52
27	Uttarakhand	116.62
28	West Bengal	688.22
29	A &N Islands	17.00
30	Chandigarh	9.82
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.56
32	Daman & Diu	4.14
33	Lakshadweep	2.65
34	Puducherry	11.91
35	Delhi	124.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11586.34</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI.

## Appendix- 16.2.1

<b>Department of AYUSH</b>				
<b>Statement giving Schemes-wise Approved Outlay and Revised Outlay 2008-09 and Approved Outlay for 2009-10</b>				
<b>(Rs. crore)</b>				

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Institutions	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	BE 2009-10
<b>A</b>	<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Systems Strengthening</b>	<b>47.59</b>	<b>33.20</b>	<b>64.64</b>
<b>a)</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING OF DEPTT. OF AYUSH</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>13.82</b>
1	Secretariat Social Services	5.50	8.22	10.06
2	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Committee on ASU	1.65	1.88	3.76
<b>b)</b>	<b>STATUTORY INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.93</b>
1	Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	0.39	0.31	0.34
2	Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.05	0.07	0.09
3	Central Pharmacy Council for AYUSH	0.50	0.00	0.50
<b>c)</b>	<b>HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES</b>	<b>27.50</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>11.30</b>
1	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	25.00	9.24	10.00
2	Expansion of CGHS dispensaries	1.30	1.30	1.30
3	Ayurveda Hospital, Lodhi Road	1.20	1.20	0.00
<b>d)</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING OF PHARMACOPOEIAL LABORATORIES</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>5.54</b>
1	Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	3.50	2.49	4.47
2	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	0.50	1.16	1.07
3	Strengthening of PLIM/HPL	0.00		0.00
4	Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, U.P.)	0.00		0.00
<b>e)</b>	<b>INFORMATION, EDUCATION &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>30.00</b>
<b>f)</b>	<b>AYUSH &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>3.05</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Educational Institutions</b>	<b>76.19</b>	<b>77.36</b>	<b>109.15</b>
1	Instt. Post Grad. Teaching & Research, Jamnagar	5.66	3.50	10.00
2	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	8.20	8.06	12.00
3	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	0.96	0.95	1.05
4	National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	7.50	10.74	13.00
5	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	17.00	18.74	20.00
6	National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	8.00	8.76	11.00
7	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	3.43	3.43	3.80
8	Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	4.25	4.37	5.30
10	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong	10.50	2.10	10.00
11	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat	6.69	6.69	3.00
12	Assistance to AYUSH Centres of Excellence.	4.00	10.02	20.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Institutions	BE 2008-09	RE 2008-09	BE 2009-10
<b>3</b>	<b>Research &amp; Development including Medicinal Plants</b>	<b>117.07</b>	<b>142.40</b>	<b>193.76</b>
	<b>RESEARCH COUNCILS</b>	<b>74.07</b>	<b>99.40</b>	<b>143.76</b>
1	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, New Delhi	27.00	37.38	59.00
2	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	18.00	28.00	31.00
3	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, New Delhi	5.00	5.66	12.50
4	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	13.43	20.75	30.87
5	Central Councils' Combined Building Complex	2.14	2.11	2.39
6	Extra Mural Research Projects.	7.00	4.00	5.50
7	Patent Cell for AYUSH intellectual property rights (in TKDL)	1.00	1.00	2.00
8	Survey on Usage & acceptability of AYUSH Systems.	0.50	0.50	0.50
	<b>MEDICINAL PLANTS</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>HRD (Training Programme/Fellowship/ Exposure visit/Upgradation of skills etc.</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>12.20</b>
1	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	8.00	9.00	9.80
2	Programme for training / fellowship / exposure visit / up-gradation of skills etc. for AYUSH personnel	1.00	10.60	2.40
<b>5</b>	<b>Cataloguing, Digitization of Manuscripts &amp; AYUSH IT Network</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.55</b>
1	Cataloguing, Digitization and AYUSH IT Network	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books & Manuscripts	1.85	1.73	2.55
<b>6</b>	<b>International Co-operation</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>20.80</b>
1	International Exchange Programmes / Seminars /Workshop on AYUSH and Scholarship scheme for foreign students in AYUSH	4.00	2.40	19.00
2	Assistance for International Co-operation activities for promotion of AYUSH including market development.	1.00	2.46	1.80
<b>7</b>	<b>Development of AYUSH industry</b>	<b>22.30</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>25.35</b>
1	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters.	22.00	6.00	25.00
2	Incentives to AYUSH industry for participation in fairs/conducting market study for creating a developing market opportunity	0.30	0.30	0.35
<b>8</b>	<b>Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.55</b>
	<b>TOTAL : A (Central Sector)</b>	<b>284.00</b>	<b>276.66</b>	<b>430.00</b>

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme / Institutions</b>	<b>BE 2008-09</b>	<b>RE 2008-09</b>	<b>BE 2009-10</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Promotion of AYUSH</b>	<b>215.00</b>	<b>186.71</b>	<b>247.00</b>
a)	Development of Institutions	65.00	36.71	45.00
b)	Hospitals and Dispensaries(under NRHM)	120.00	140.00	197.00
c)	Drugs Quality Control	30.00	10.00	5.00
	<b>New Initiatives</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>57.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Public-private partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.</b>	5.00	0.05	7.00
<b>3</b>	<b>Medicinal Plants Processing Zones.</b>	30.00	11.58	50.00
	<b>TOTAL : B</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>198.34</b>	<b>304.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY (A+B)</b>	<b>534.00</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>734.00</b>

## CHAPTER 15

### NUTRITION & SOCIAL SAFETY NET

#### 15.1 FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

15.1.1 During the past few decades, India has made rapid progress in agricultural production and economic development but under-nutrition continues to be a major public health problem among the vulnerable sections of the population that comprise of adolescent girls, women and young children. The problem is further aggravated by the fact that a declining trend is observed in the per capita availability as well as consumption of food grains since 1996. As per recent UNDP survey (2008) conducted in 16 districts of seven poorest States of the country, 7.5 percent of respondents had highly inadequate access to food and for 29percent, it was somewhat inadequate. The NSSO's calorie data depicts that whereas the top 30percent in rural India consumed 2564 kcalories per day in 2004-05, the bottom 30 per cent consumed only 1607 kcalories per day, who rather require more calories for their harder manual work.

15.1.2. Further, per capita quantity of cereal consumption per month in 15 major States as estimated from the 50th (1993-94), 55th (1999-2000), and 61st (2004-05) rounds of NSS, (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI) has been declining in both rural and urban areas over the past two decades. The share of food in total expenditure has shown a fall from 73 percent to 55 percent in rural areas and from 64.5 percent to 42 percent in urban areas. The decline in consumption and expenditure on food items can be attributed to lack of purchasing power and tightened effective demand by the poor who are forced to spend

more on non-food items like transport, health, electricity and fuel etc. The low calorie intake, reduced consumption and expenditure on food point towards the fact that endemic hidden hunger resulting in abysmal malnutrition is affecting a large proportion of the Indian population.

15.1.3 There is a need to look at sustainable food security issues not only confined to improve food production but also access to it. An intrinsic factor involved in food security is enhancing the food absorption capacity by provision of nutritious food, primary health care, safe drinking water, education, sanitation, and hygiene.

#### Current Nutritional Scenario

15.1.4 The most crucial nutritional challenges that India is facing today includes low birth weight due to undernutrition of the mother and foetus, under nutrition and stunting among children and undernutrition in adults, micronutrient malnutrition especially iron, vitamin A and iodine and on the other hand chronic energy excess and overnutrition and associated health problems. India is one among the developing world, beginning to face the phenomenon of "nutrition transition," i.e. national health systems need to cope with both the high cost of treating diet-related NCDs and fight under-nutrition.

#### Malnutrition

##### *Infants and Children*

15.1.5 Under nutrition remains a major threat to the survival, growth and development of Indian children. It is a known fact that poor nutrition starts in-

utero, it extends throughout the life cycle, particularly in girls and women. This not only amplifies the risks the individual's health but also increases the likelihood of damage to future generation, through further foetal retardation. Therefore high priority needs to be accorded to nutrition aspects of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in the age group of 0-3 years to tackle the vicious intergenerational malnutrition cycle.

15.1.6 The manifestation of malnourishment results in a staggering percentage of babies born with Low Birth weight (LBW). A mean deficit of 1.4 to 1.6 kg in weight at one year worsens to a deficit of about 9 kg at 10 years and 13–18 kg when adults. A similar trend is seen in the case of heights (where a deficit of 1 cm at 1 year reaches 12–13 cm when adult). It is therefore, not surprising that about half of children are under weight (moderate to severe under nutrition) or are stunted. The trend in childhood malnutrition (0-3 years of age) is very much evident from the table 15.1.

**Table 15.1: Trend in childhood malnutrition (0-3 years of age)**

<b>Nutritional Parameters</b>	<b>1998-99 NFHS-2</b>	<b>2005-06 NFHS-3</b>
Stunted (Height for age) (percent)	51.0	44.9
Wasted (Weight for height) (percent)	19.7	22.9
Underweight (Weight for age) (percent)	42.7	40.4

*Note: The index is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. The percentage includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.*

*Source: Report of NFHS-III (2005-06), IIPS, MoHFW, GoI.*

15.1.7 It is notable that the proportion of children who are stunted or underweight increases rapidly with child's age through age 20-23 months when they are being weaned from breast milk. Rates of child malnutrition in India are among the highest in the world. The prevalence of child wasting in India (20 per cent) is twice as high as the average prevalence of child wasting in sub-Saharan Africa (9 per cent). Further, 40.4 percent of children under age 3 were underweight in 2005-06 as against 43 percent in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) implying subtle change over a period in which the economy has been growing at over 6 percent per annum on average. Naturally, given the increase in population, the number of malnourished is likely to have increased.

15.1.8 More worrisome, the nutrition situation of Indian children under age five years has not improved significantly compared to the children under age 3. Almost half of children under five years of age (48 percent) are stunted and 43 percent are underweight in the country (NFHS-3, 2005-06). Very few children under five years are overweight.

15.1.9 Overall girls and boys are about equally undernourished. Undernutrition is generally lower for first births than for subsequent births and consistently increases with increasing birth order and short birth intervals for all measures of nutritional status. Further, undernutrition is more severe in rural areas than the urban areas. Looking at the statewise breakup (Annexure-1), Bihar, Jharkhand, MP, Chhattisgarh, and UP have malnutrition rates well above the national average. Some of these States have actually seen an increase in the share of malnourished children in the 0-3 year-old child population between 1998-99 (NFHS-2) and 2005-06 (NFHS-3).

15.1.10 Due to lack of awareness on breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, only 40 percent of Indian babies were breastfed within the first hour of birth (DLHS 2007-08). If Indian mothers enhance early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour, it would reduce the overwhelming share of neonatal mortality in IMR. Exclusive breast feeding for six months and implementation of the other guidelines on infant and young child feeding need to be promoted. Only 46.3 percent of Indian babies are exclusively breastfed (Annexure 1); the remaining is exposed to unhygienic methods of feeding. The baby must begin to receive solid, mushy food at 6 months (i.e. together with breastfeeds) for the baby to continue to grow in the way nature intended her to grow. As per DLHS 2007-08, only 24 percent of the infants in the age group 6-9 months were introduced to appropriate solid or semi-solid food.

15.1.11 On scrutiny of the diet surveys, it is observed that over 70 to 80 percent of the calories consumed by the children (even though inadequate) are derived from cereals and pulses. Therefore, in the absence of food other than cereals and pulses in the diet of children and the inability of children to derive and satisfy their calorie-protein and other nutrient needs from cereals; the malnutrition scenario can only get worse.

### ***Adult Malnutrition***

15.1.12 It is quite appalling to observe that the absolute weights and heights of Indians on average have not shown significant improvement over the last few years. Further, mothers with BMI less than 18.5 tend to have more undernourished children than their counterparts.

15.1.13 Outcomes in terms of protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) speak for

themselves. In 1998–99, according to National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS-2), 36 percent of the adult population of India had a body mass index (BMI) below 18.5 (the cut-off for adult malnutrition). Eight years later (2005–06) the share had barely fallen to 33 percent of the population, despite a decade of robust economic growth. Nearly 41 percent of the women and 38 percent of the men in rural areas have a BMI below 18.5 (NFHS-3, 2005-06).

15.1.14 The other side of the nutrition scenario of India exhibits higher prevalence of overweight and obesity in the urban areas. This is mainly due to increasing affluence, changing life styles, consumption of junk foods and lack of adequate exercise. 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. Thus, the epidemic of obesity and diet-related non communicable diseases (NCDs) is spreading in India slowly but steadily.

### **Micronutrient Deficiencies**

15.1.15 The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) Report of December 2006 reveals that the consumption of protective foods such as pulses, green leafy vegetables (GLV), milk, and fruits was 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. The status of various micronutrient deficiencies and their control is summarized as under:

### ***Anaemia***

15.1.16 Data from National Family Health Survey indicates that anaemia among



children and women is on the rise. Realising the gravity of the situation, Eleventh Plan has set a time bound goal for reducing anaemia by 50percent among women and children. Anaemia in pregnant women leads to adverse pregnancy outcomes such as high maternal and neonatal mortality, low birth weight, obstetrical risks, increased morbidities, serious impairment of the physical and mental development of the child etc. In children, anaemia causes low scholastic skills and triggers increased morbidity from infectious diseases. The percentage of the children of 6–35 months who were anaemic has increased from 74.2 percent (NFHS-2) to 79.2percent (NFHS-3). Similarly, the percentage of married women in the age group 15–49 who were anaemic has increased from 51.8percent to 56.2percent during the period 1998–99 to 2005–06 and that of pregnant women of 15–49 years has increased from 49.7percent in 1998–99 to 57.9 percent in 2005–06.

15.1.17 In spite of the fact that India became the first developing country to take up a National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme (NNAP) to prevent anaemia among pregnant women and children, no improvements were witnessed. All these results call for a far more vigorous and concrete efforts to combat anaemia in the country.

### ***Iodine Deficiency Disorders***

15.1.18 Iodine deficiency during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight, increased likelihood of stillbirth, spontaneous abortion and congenital abnormalities such as cretinism and irreversible forms of mental impairment. During the childhood period, it impairs physical growth, causes goitre and decreases the probability of child survival. Although the prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) in India is lower than in most South

Asian countries, the problem still affects millions of people. Universal use of iodised salt is a simple, inexpensive method of preventing iodine deficiency disorders. Data from NFHS-3 (2005-06) shows that 51percent of the households were using salt that was adequately iodised and virtually is at par with the figures of NFHS-2 (1998-99). Use of iodised salt is much higher in urban areas (72 percent) as compared to that in rural areas (41 percent). Hence, it is essential that all efforts are made to ensure that only iodized salt is made available for human consumption in order to achieve the goal of elimination of Iodine deficiency disorder within the specified time frame.

### ***Vitamin A Deficiency***

15.1.19 Vitamin A deficiency (VAD), affecting the lower income strata population in India, has been recognized as a major controllable public health and nutritional problem. Estimated 5.7 percent children in India suffer from eye problems with signs of vitamin A deficiency. Among vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and children, multiple nutritional problems coexist including inadequate intake of energy as well as of micronutrients other than Vitamin A. This deficiency is seen greater in pre-school children and pregnant and lactating women due to higher need for this micronutrient. In severe cases, it can even lead to total blindness. The National Programme for Control of Blindness in India focuses on promoting consumption of Vitamin A rich foods by pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years of age and appropriate breastfeeding along with administering massive prophylaxis doses of Vitamin A. As per NFHS-III, Vitamin A supplementation coverage is about 25 percent among children in age group of 12-35 months. The figure further drops to only 18 percent among children in

the age group of 6-59 months. Hence, there is an urgent need to strengthen the programme of supplementation of massive dose of vitamin A to young children.

### *Other Issues*

15.1.20 Recently, Government of India examined the issue of use of zinc in the management of diarrhoea for the children and recommended to administer zinc as part of ORS in the management of diarrhoea for children older than three months. It is expected that introduction of zinc for diarrhoea will go a long way in reducing IMR in the country. Apart from major macro and micronutrients, there exist more than 300 nutrients, which are vital for the body. In recent years, it has been found that phyto nutrients in the foods have biological property for diseases prevention and health promotion.

15.1.21 It may be noted that as there is no reliable periodic data both at state and national levels to throw insights into the nutritional status of elderly in the country, more evidence based information/ research regarding the nutritional status of elderly needs to be taken up.

### **Review of Annual Plan 2008-09 and Plan for 2009-10**

#### *Assessment of Nutritional Interventions*

15.1.22 To answer these deficiencies, over the last six decades, India has initiated many health, nutrition and social safety net programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services, Public Distribution System, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Nutrient Deficiency Control Programmes, Janani Suraksha Yojana and others.

15.1.23 The Nutrition component of **Integrated Child Development Services**

**(ICDS)** includes **supplementary nutrition.**

This comprises of supplementary feeding and growth monitoring; and prophylaxis against vitamin A deficiency and control of nutritional anaemia. All families in the community are surveyed, to identify children below the age of six and pregnant & nursing mothers. They avail the supplementary feeding support for 300 days in a year. By providing supplementary feeding, the Anganwadi attempts to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended and average intake of children and women in low income and disadvantaged communities.

15.1.24 Growth Monitoring and nutrition surveillance are two important activities that are undertaken. Children below the age of three years of age are weighed once a month and children 3-6 years of age are weighed quarterly. Weight-for-age growth cards are maintained for children below six years. This helps to detect growth faltering and helps in assessing nutritional status. Besides, severely malnourished children are given special supplementary feeding and referred to medical services.

#### **Type of Supplementary Nutrition**

15.1.25 For children in the age group of 0 – 6 months, States/ UTs may ensure continuation of current guidelines of early initiation (within one hour of birth) and exclusive breast-feeding for children for the first 6 months of life. For children in the age group 6 months to 3 years, the existing pattern of Take Home Ration (THR) under the ICDS Scheme will continue. However, in addition to the current mixed practice of giving either dry or raw ration (wheat and rice) which is often consumed by the entire family and not the child alone, THR should be given in the form that is palatable to the child instead of the entire family. For the children in the age group of 3 to 6 years, State/ UTs have been requested to make

arrangements to serve Hot Cooked Meal in AWCs and mini-AWCs under the ICDS Scheme. Since the child of this age group is not capable of consuming a meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the States/ UTs are advised to consider serving more than one meal to the children who come to AWCs. Since the process of cooking and serving hot cooked meal takes time, and in most of the cases, the food is served around noon, States/ UTs may provide 500 calories over more than one meal. States/ UTs may arrange to provide a morning snack in the form of milk/ banana/ seasonal fruits etc.

### Supplementary Nutrition Norms

15.1.26 The Government of India has recently, revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries, the details of which are as under:-

**Table 15.1.2: Cost of Supplementary Nutrition**

Sl. No.	Category	Pre-revised rates	Revised rates (per beneficiary per day)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs.2.00	Rs.4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs.2.70	Rs.6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs.2.30	Rs.5.00

15.1.27 Nutritional Norms have also been revised as detailed under:

Sl. No.	Category	[Pr-revised]		[Revised] (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	600	20	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	600	18-20

### 15.1.28 Nutrition and Health Education:

Nutrition and Health Education (NHED) is another service provided through ICDS programme. This forms part of BCC (Behaviour Change Communication) strategy. This has the long term goal of capacity-building of women – especially in the age group of 15-45 years – so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as that of their children and families. Nutrition and Health Education has to be given due recognition as it helps in improving the nutritional and health status of children and mothers, adopting optimal infant and young child feeding practices, promoting consumption of micronutrient rich foods and increasing compliance under Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation programmes and use of iodized salt. Provisions for maternity entitlements and crèche facilities in order to facilitate the optimal infant and young child feeding practices need a serious look at.

15.1.29 Malnutrition among adolescent girls is contributed to early marriage, pregnancy, maternal mortality along with lack of proper nutrition and health education. NFHS-3 data to certain extent gives a picture of prevailing

under-nutrition and anaemia among the adolescent girls in the country. The **Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)**, launched in 51 districts on a pilot project basis in the 2002-03 envisaged that adolescent girls weighing less than 35 Kg and pregnant and lactating women with weight less than 40 Kg are to be given 6 Kg of food grains/ month for three months. Their weights were taken four times during the year. From the year 2007-08, two cut-off weights – 30 kgs for those under 15 years of age and 35 kgs for those above 15 years of age are being used for identifying beneficiaries. Besides free food-grains at BPL rates at 6kg per beneficiary per month, services namely (a) Nutrition and health education of the beneficiaries and their families; (ii) Regular check-up and referral services, if required; are also provided to the identified girls. During 2008-09, the programme was continued as pilot project in 51 districts. It has been envisaged by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for this programme to become a part of 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls' under finalization.

**15.1.30 Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)** seeks to provide for each school child upto upper primary school level roughly one third of the daily nutrient requirement in the form of a hot fresh cooked meal. Main objective of the programme is to improve nutritional status of children. The task ahead, is to perceive MDMS as a major programme of the Government to address to the food security of school age children with due emphasis on appropriate nutritional intervention.

### Way ahead

15.1.31 Micronutrient malnutrition continues unabated in the country. Priority to micronutrient malnutrition control needs to be accorded at Centre and State levels

through innovations and amalgamation of various ongoing interventions. These include control of iodine deficiency disorders, supplementation of Vitamin A to children between 9 months to 5 years, 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 and iron/folic acid under the **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)**.

15.1.32 **Dietary Diversification** in practice, 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.

15.1.33 **Horticulture Intervention** will include increasing the nutrient rich crops to meet the nutritional 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.

15.1.34 **Public Health Measures** 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.

15.1.35 **Food Fortification** activities would involve issues regarding the proposed forms of food fortification such as providing fortified atta instead of grain under the PDS. 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.

15.1.36 Quality Research in the Nutrition sector needs to be encouraged regarding causes of nutritional deficiencies, understanding the complex web of causality, preventive strategies, and health behaviour regarding diet for a holistic view. It may be stated that the research in the Nutrition sector is badly affected for want of quality database. Hence, a Management information System for the Nutrition needs to be developed through Inter-Ministerial coordination of various nutritional interventions to strengthen the sector.

## Annexure 15.1

## State-wise Malnutrition Rate of Children in Various Age Groups

State	Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (percent)	Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast milk (percent)	Children under 3 years who are underweight (percent)
<b>India</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>
Andhra Pradesh	62.7	63.7	36.5
Arunachal Pradesh	60.0	77.6	36.9
Assam	63.1	59.6	40.4
Bihar	27.9	57.3	58.4
Chhattisgarh	82.0	54.5	52.1
Delhi	34.5	59.8	33.1
Goa	17.7	69.8	29.3
Gujarat	47.8	57.1	47.4
Haryana	16.9	44.8	41.9
Himachal Pradesh	27.1	66.0	36.2
Jammu & Kashmir	42.3	58.3	29.4
Jharkhand	57.8	65.3	59.2
Karnataka	58.0	72.5	41.1
Kerala	56.2	93.6	28.8
Maharashtra	53.0	47.8	39.7
Madhya Pradesh	21.6	51.9	60.3
Manipur	61.7	78.1	23.8
Meghalaya	26.3	76.3	46.3
Mizoram	46.1	84.6	21.6
Nagaland	29.2	71.0	29.7
Orissa	50.2	67.5	44.0
Punjab	36.0	50.0	27.0
Rajasthan	33.2	38.7	44.0
Sikkim	37.2	89.6	22.6
Tamil Nadu	33.3	77.9	33.2
Tripura	36.1	59.8	39.0
Uttar Pradesh	51.3	45.5	47.3
Uttarakhand	31.2	51.6	38.0
West Bengal	58.6	55.9	43.5

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06), IIPS, MoHFW, GoI (Provisional)

## 15.2 LABOUR WELFARE & SOCIAL SECURITY

15.2.1 In 2008, the global financial downturn emanated engulfing international money, credit, equity, financial exchange markets etc. The combined impact of all these factors resulted in loss of employment and reduction in income leading to social distress. With a view to assess the impact of global financial downturn on employment in the industries/sectors affected by the slowdown, Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE) has been conducting quick employment surveys to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment and the resulting job losses in India. So far, four quick quarterly employment surveys have been conducted. The first survey was conducted in January 2009 to assess the impact during the quarter October-December, 2008. The second survey was conducted in April, 2009 to assess the impact during January-March, 2009. The third and the fourth surveys were conducted in July, 2009 and October, 2009 to assess the impact of economic slowdown for the periods.

15.2.2. Based on these small sample surveys, it is observed that during the first year since the emergence of the global economic slowdown i.e. September 2008 to September 2009, consecutive quarters witnessed job losses and gains alternately and for the year as a whole, there was a net gain of 1.51 lakh jobs. There were net job losses during the year in Mining, Leather, Metals, Automobiles, Gems and Jewellery and Transport which in the aggregate, were more than compensated by net job gains in Textiles, IT/BPO and Handloom/Power loom sector

15.2.3. Various initiatives have since been taken by the Government of India to mitigate the adverse impact of the global

financial downturn. These measures, while promoting economic growth, also protect workers interests, by increasing job opportunities.

15.2.4. To tackle the problem of unemployment at global level due to slowdown, ILO has also proposed an anti-cyclical measures and social protection strategy called “global Jobs Pact” which can be discussed at our national forum like Indian Labour Conference (ILC) with all stakeholder. Some of the steps suggested to deal with the crisis of unemployment are:

- boosting effective demand and dealing with adverse effect of unemployment via macroeconomic stimulus packages;
- emphasising more coverage and effective delivery system of properly targeted active labour market policies;
- implementing vocational and entrepreneurial development programmes for paid and self-employment;
- investing in workers’ skills development, skills upgrading and re-skilling to improve employability
- supporting job creation across sectors of the economy, recognizing the multiplier effect of targeted efforts;
- effective implementation of Labour Laws in both organised and unorganised sector .
- increasing investment in infrastructure, research and development, public services as important tools for creating jobs and stimulating sustained economic activity.

### Plan Outlay and Its Utilization.

15.2.5. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), an allocation of Rs.2210.02 crore (at 2006-07 prices) was made for the Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Labour & Employment. Against this, during first year of Eleventh Plan i.e, 2007-08, the Ministry

was allocated Rs.325.48 crore (excluding Civil Works of Rs.19.52 crore which was transferred to Ministry of Urban Development). This was later increased to Rs.1,250.00 crore at Revised Estimate stage. The actual expenditure, however, was Rs.1,280.22 crore which was met through supplementary provisions. Similarly, an allocation of Rs.771.50 crore (excluding Civil Works of Rs.28.50 crore which was transferred to Ministry of Urban Development), was made during Second year of Eleventh Plan i.e, 2008-09. This was increased to Rs. 1,426.00 crore at Revised Estimate stage. Against this, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 1,388.39 crore (provisional) which was again met through supplementary provisions. A plan provision of Rs.1,630.76 crore has again been made during 2009-10 for the plan schemes of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The detailed outlays are at annexure 15.2.1.

### **Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes/ Tribes ( SC's & ST's)**

15.2.7. In line with the general policy of the Government, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has formulated several special schemes, which provide various benefits to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)**

15.2.8 The scheme was launched in 1969-70 in four Centres at Delhi, Kanpur, Jabalpur and Chennai on a pilot basis. Keeping in view the success of the scheme, it was extended to eighteen more States. At present, twenty two Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres are functioning in twenty two states / Union Territories (through one of them at Jowai, Meghalaya is in the process of being made fully functional).

15.2.9 The physical achievement of various Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres during September 2007 to March, 2009 is given below :-

**Table 15.2.1: Physical achievement of various Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>No. of candidates covered</b>
Registration Guidance	53954
Pre-Submission Guidance	4333
Confidence Building Programme	37077
Training in Typing and Shorthand	21636
Pre-Recruitment Training(PRT)	6745

**Special Coaching Schemes**-This scheme was launched in 1973 on a pilot basis at Delhi and Ghaziabad and so far 25 phases of this scheme have been completed upto 31.5.2008, 26<sup>th</sup> phase is in progress with effect from 16.8.2008.

### **Computer Training**

15.2.10 This Scheme was started with effect from February, 2004, with a view to provide Computer Training to SC / ST educated Job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges through outsourced training facility.

### **Labour Welfare Funds / Schemes**

15.2.11. Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Iron Ore Mines Fund, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Cine Workers Welfare Fund, and Beedi Workers Welfare Fund are set up by the Acts of Parliament.

### **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour**



15.2.12. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, Ministry of Labour & Employment launched a “Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour” in May, 1978. Under the scheme grants are provided towards rehabilitation assistance to the State Governments on 50:50 basis. The scheme has undergone qualitative changes from time to time and has been progressively liberalized. The rehabilitation assistance has since been enhanced to Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labourer w.e.f. May, 2000 and in case of North Eastern States, 100 percent rehabilitation assistance is provided. An amount of Rs. 119.98 Lakh was incurred as financial assistance to the states under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2008-09. As many as 543 bonded labourers were identified and rehabilitated in the same period. Financial assistance is also provided to states for awareness generation, survey and identification of bonded labour. So far 2,68,136 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated under this scheme.

### **Survey & Research Studies**

15.2.13. Labour Bureau has so far conducted nine surveys in Scheduled Castes centres and eight surveys in Scheduled Tribes concentrated centres and all reports have been released.

### **Elimination of Child Labour**

15.2.14 For rehabilitation of child labour, Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in thirteen child labour endemic districts of the country. Its coverage has been increased progressively to cover 250 districts in the country presently.

15.2.15 Under the NCLP Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into special schools, where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, healthcare facilities etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. At present, there are around 9000 NCLP schools being run in the country with an enrolment of 0.45 million children. Till date 0.48 million working children have already been mainstreamed to regular education under the NCLP Scheme.

15.2.15. A Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, was set up for the overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the National Child Labour Projects. State Governments have also been advised to set up State Level Monitoring Committees similar to the Central Monitoring Committee. Action is also being taken at the district and the State level to monitor the pace and progress of operationalisation of NCLPs. The last meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee was held at New Delhi on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2008. During the deliberation, following four Sub-Committees were formed to examine:

1. tracking and monitoring of child labour - strategy;
2. the protocol on rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of migrated and trafficked children for labour;
3. awareness generation programmes; and
4. convergence of welfare schemes at state level.

### **Industrial Relation**

15.2.16 Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and has been entrusted with the task of maintaining Industrial Relations,

enforcement of Labour Laws and verification of Trade Union Membership in central sphere. CIRM has a complement of 18 officers at the Head Quarters and 250 Officers in the field. The offices of CIRM are spread over different parts of the country with zonal, regional and unit level formations. During the year 2007-08 the CIRM intervened in 436 threatened strikes and its conciliatory efforts succeeded in averting 420 strikes, which represent a success rate of 97percent.

### **Workers Education**

15.2.16 The Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE) established in 1958, is a tripartite society which implements the Workers Education Programmes at national, regional and unit/village level. The Board undertakes training programmes, which cover workers from organized, unorganized, rural and informal sectors.

15.2.17 The main objective of the Board's training programmes is to create awareness among all sections of the working population. Supervisory and managerial cadres are also covered through Joint Education Programmes.

15.2.18. Since 1970 till March, 2009, the Board has conducted 914 programmes of varied durations at national level for 22,158 participants. Since inception till March, 2009 the Board has conducted 3,91,630 programmes of varied durations for 1,12,14,218 workers in the organized, unorganized and rural sector.

### **Labour Statistics**

15.2.19 The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)2001=100 which are compiled and disseminated by Labour Bureau are widely used to determine the dearness allowance of industrial workers and employees of Central, State and UT

governments as also to fix/ revise the minimum wages of organised and unorganised sector workers.

15.2.20 Labour Bureau also constructs, maintains and publishes CPI Nos. for (i) Rural and Agricultural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100), (ii) Retail Price Indices of 31 essential commodities for both rural and urban centres, and (iii) Wage Rate Indices for 21 industries.

15.2.22 The Labour Bureau conducted a sample survey to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment for the period October-December, 2008 in India covering 2,581 units pertaining to Mines, Textiles, Metals,, Gems and Jewellery, Automobile Transport and IT/BPO spread over 20 centers in 11 States / Union Territories . The analysis of the employment trends as submitted in the report by Labour Bureau indicated job loss of about half a million persons in the sectors covered by the survey.

### **Occupational Safety and Health**

15.2.23 The provisions on Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) of workers as provided for in the Constitution of India are being implemented through the offices of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI). The DGMS enforces the safety and health provisions for the workers in the mining industry through its Inspectors appointed under the Mines Act, 1952. The DGFASLI, through its Inspectorate of Dock Safety, enforces safety provisions in the Docks and also acts as the coordinating Agency at the national level for the Inspectorate of Factories functioning under different State Governments.

15.2.24. During April 2008 to March 2009, 2,290 inspections of Ships, Gears Docks,

and Hazardous Installations etc. were carried out by the Inspectorates of Dock Safety at the major ports. There were 141 reportable accidents in all the ports out of which 33 were fatal.

### **Social Security**

15.2.25. The Government has enacted number of legislations in the area of Social Security for the workers. The important Acts in this regard are the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Several initiatives have been recently taken to accord larger benefits to workers under these Acts.

15.2.26. To provide medical care and cash benefits in the case of sickness, maternity and employment injuries, the Employees' State Insurance Act was enacted in 1948. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is implementing the ESI Scheme introduced since 1952.

15.2.27. The number of insured persons covered under the ESI Scheme touched a new high of 1.21 crore in 2007-08 for the first time. The number of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme has gone up to 4.68 crore. The Scheme was extended to 55 new areas covering 93,049 employees during the year 2008-09.

15.2.28 A system of self-certification by employers has been introduced w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 under which employers employing upto 40 persons will be required to give only a self-certificate regarding compliance while those employing 40 or more persons would submit self-certificate duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. This has been introduced to minimize routine inspections of complying employers.

### **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation**

15.2.29 The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides for compulsory provident fund, pension and deposit-linked insurance in factories/ establishments employing twenty or more employees in industries mentioned in Schedule to the Act. The Government of India through the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) administers the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the following three Schemes were framed:

1. Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952;
2. Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and
3. Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.

15.2.30. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were 5,32,702 establishments covered under the Act out of which 2,695 were exempted establishments. The total membership in the Employees' Provident Fund was 449.19 lakh with membership in the Pension Fund being 405.86 lakh.

15.2.31 During 2007-08, claims of 56.09 lakh members' were settled with an amount of Rs.13,331.57 crore being disbursed against these claims.

15.2.32. The rate of interest declared on the deposits of members to the Employees' Provident Fund was 8.5 percent (on monthly running balance) for 2007-08. During the year, 393.83 lakh annual statements of accounts were issued to members of un-exempted establishments.

### **Research and Training**

15.2.33 V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI), an autonomous body of the

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, set up in July 1974, is a premier Institute of Research, Training and Education in the area of Labour. The main functions of the Institute are:

- consultancy; and
- publication and other such activities, as may be necessary
- to undertake and assist in organising training and educational programmes, seminars and workshops; and
- to undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research on its own and in collaboration with other agencies, both national and international.

120 Training programmes were organized by the Institute during April –March, 2009 in which 3,328 participants participated. Another 30 programmes are scheduled during December, 2008 - March, 2009.

### **Institute of Applied Manpower Research**

15.2.34. 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. 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.

15.2.35. During the year 2007-08 the Institute had completed four research studies and was carrying out seven ongoing research programmes on Manpower Profile and National Technical Manpower Information System.

## Annexure 15.2.1

## Plan Provision and Expenditure

(Rs.in crore)

		11 <sup>TH</sup> Five Year Plan (2007- 12)	Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual plan (2009-10)		Annual plan (2010-11)
		Outlay	Outlay (RE)	Actual Expenditure	Outlay (BE)	Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	DGE&T	828.18	941	1083.83	1134.17	1240.15	1982.86
2	Occupational Health & Safety(DGMS & DGFASLI)	56.45	16.47	12.47	15.09	17.68	89.58
3	Industrial Relations	41.38	8.43	7.14	6.5	13.3	14.41
4	Child Labour	579.16	146.63	157.81	100	100	325.0
5	Women Labour	2.39	-	-	-	-	-
6	Labour Bureau	38.02	8.32	8.00	9.00	21.01	32.49
7	National Labour Institute(NLI)	22.10	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.5
8	Grants-in-aid Scheme for Research Studies	1.33	.75	.29	0.50	0.50	.75
9	Workers' Education	44.21	8.00	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.5
10	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	13.26	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.0
11	Information Technology	8.84	1.5	1.5	.50	.53	.75
12	Social Security for unorganized Sector Workers and Health Insurance for unorganized Sector Workers	574.70	203.98	101.65	350	350	500
13	Provision for NE		85.10		90.00		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2210.02</b>	<b>1426.00*</b>	<b>1388.39</b>	<b>1630.76**</b>	<b>1758.17</b>	<b>2900.84</b>

\* Excludes civil work component of Rs.19.52 Crore transferred to Ministry of Urban Development.

\*\* Excludes civil work component of Rs.28.50 Crore transferred to Ministry of Urban Development.

## CHAPTER 16

### DRINKING WATER, SANITATION & CLEAN LIVING CONDITIONS

16.1. Providing safe drinking water to all habitations is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Increased coverage of rural sanitation is also indirectly linked to other targets like reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR).

#### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

16.2. The Annual Plan 2008-2009 outlay for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs. 23,455.31 crore (including Urban Water Supply & Sanitation) - Rs.14,805.31 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.8,650 crore in the Central Plan. The revised outlay under Central Plan during the year for water supply and sanitation sector was Rs.8,540.04 crore (see Annexure 16.1). The revised outlay for the State and UT Plans was Rs.14,242.17 crore. (See Annexure 16.2).

16.3. The outlay for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector for 2008-09 was Rs.8,500 crore. The revised outlay during the year was Rs.8500 crore. Details are given in Annexure 16.1.

16.3. On the basis of reports, furnished by the State Governments to the Department of Drinking Water Supply, 3,37,379 villages/habitations have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities during 2008-2009, against a total target of 2,17,898 villages/habitations. The state-wise targets and coverages are indicated in Annexure – 16.3.

16.4 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 the topmost priority. To put an end to the acute drinking water shortage in cities, especially in the southern - states, to install desalination plants to be installed all along the Coromandel Coast starting with Chennai.

#### Annual Plan 2009-2010: Rural Water Supply

16.5. In keeping pace with the Eleventh Plan objective, the Annual Plan 2009-2010 includes higher Plan outlay under water supply and sanitation sector including Rs. 9,300 crore for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation under Central Plan. The scheme-wise break-up of the approved outlays under Central Plan are indicated in Annexure-16.1 and the State-wise details of the State/UT Plans are shown in Annexure-16.2.

16.6. The Annual Plan 2009-2010 includes an outlay of Rs. 8100 crore for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the funding pattern is 50:50 between the Centre and the States and 90:10 (Centre: State) for North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir. The allocation for NRDWP has been enhanced by Rs.800 crore in 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09 for addressing the concerns in Rural Water Supply sector.

16.7. Rural Drinking Water Supply is one of the six components of the programme to build rural infrastructure called “Bharat Nirman” launched by Government of India in 2005. Under the programme, safe drinking water is to be provided to all uncovered habitations by 2012. Under

Bharat Nirman Phase-I from 2005-06 to 2008-09, the targets were to cover 55,067 uncovered habitations, 3.31 lakh slipped back habitations and 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations with emphasis on fluoride, arsenic and salinity affected habitations. Phase-II of the programme is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. The details of physical progress in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in Annexure 16.3.

1. JALMANI: The aim of JALMANI, a part of NRDWP, is to provide potable water for children and teachers and focus on bacteriological contamination, turbidity and iron removal. Under the scheme, in 2008-09, Rs. 100 crore was released for 50,000 schools, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 6.89 crore was incurred and 9354 schools were covered.
2. Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is not adequate 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 (PRIs), which are working better. 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 rural water supply and sanitation and utilize the grants for repairs/rejuvenation as also the O&M costs.

### **Rural Sanitation**

3. Rural Sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in several States and 593 districts are covered under the Total

Sanitation Campaign (TSC). This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) wherein Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL), Sanitary Complexes, School Toilets, Toilets for Anganwadis, Rural Sanitary Marts and Production Centers are the components. The funding pattern for different components is different. The funding pattern for the major component, i.e., Construction of Individual House Hold Latrines is 60:28:12 (Centre: State: 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. Each TSC project is to be implemented over a period of 4-5 years. The target set by the Department of Drinking Water Supply (DoDWS) is to cover 100 percent sanitation by the end of Eleventh Plan. 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. Rs. 1,200 crore have been provided in the Annual Plan 2009-10 of the DoDWS for the TSC to improve the sanitation coverage in rural areas. The state wise details of financial performance and physical progress under the programme are at Annexure 16.4 and Annexure 16.5 respectively.

### **Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2008-09**

#### **ARWSP**

4. Against the outlay of Rs.8,500 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2008-09 was to cover total number of 217898 habitations. During the year, the releases under the programme was Rs. 7,056.02 crore and the physical coverage was 3,37,379 habitations.

### **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**

5. The outlay for 2008-09 was Rs 1,200 crore. Being a demand driven scheme, no targets were fixed in advance. During the year the releases made under the programme was Rs. 977.56 crore to cover the sanitation in 593 districts.

### **Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2009-10**

#### **ARWSP**

6. Against the outlay of Rs. 8,100 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2009-10 is to cover 1,55,589 habitations, out of which 30,085 habitations have been covered by December, 2009.

### **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**

7. The outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs 1,200 crore including Rs. 200 crore for "Nirmal Gram Puraskar". Being a demand driven scheme, no targets are fixed. At present, the projects in 593 districts of different States in the country have been sanctioned for coverage under TSC. All these projects are targeted to be completed by 2012. The achievements, so far under the Campaign are 6,19,35,920 Individual House Hold Latrines, 17,395 Sanitary Complexes, 9,58,601 School Toilets, 3,04,776 Toilets for Anganwadis, 5,204 Rural Sanitary Marts and 3,030 Production Centers.

### **Clean Living Conditions**

8. Achievement of health objectives involves much more than curative or preventive medical care. Many of the communicable diseases in India can be prevented through a combination of health and non-health interventions. We need a comprehensive approach which encompasses individual health care, public

health, sanitation, clean drinking water, access to food and knowledge about hygiene and feeding practice etc. A direct relationship exists between water, sanitation and health. Safe drinking water and sanitation are critical determinants, which directly contribute nearly 70-80 per cent in reducing the burden of communicable diseases. Inadequate provision of safe drinking water, improper disposal of human waste and lack of adequate systems for disposal of sewage and solid wastes leads to unhealthy and unhygienic conditions. This coupled with overall ignorance of personal and environmental hygiene are the main causes of a large number of water borne diseases in the country.

9. The water supply and sanitation sector will face enormous challenges over the coming decades. In India, the groundwater is consumed directly, without any sort of treatment and disinfection. Its quality is therefore a cause of concern. The national objectives of reducing morbidity and mortality largely depend on the reduction of diarrhea and jaundice etc. In fact, no water supply and sanitation programme can be successful if water-related illnesses are not reduced. It is a matter of concern that despite the progress made with water supply, the level of water-related illnesses continues to be high. Approximately 10 million cases of diarrhoea, more than 7.2 lakh typhoid cases and 1.5 lakh viral hepatitis cases occur every year, a majority of them are contributed by unclean water supply and poor sanitation. Micro level studies revealed that availability of clean water, sanitation and hygiene interventions reduce diarrhoeal disease on average by between one-quarter and one-third.

10. Causes of contamination of water are indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and chemicals, poor hygienic environment



of the water sources, improper disposal of sewage and solid waste, pollution from untreated industrial effluents and over-exploitation leading to quality degradation. Thus, the supply of additional quantity of water by itself does not ensure good health; proper handling of water and prevention of contamination are also equally important.

11. Sanitation covers the whole range of activities including human waste disposal, liquid and solid wastes from household and industrial waste. Lack of drains and the presence of ditches create unsanitary conditions, which contaminate water, breed mosquitoes and cause water-borne diseases. Malaria, typhoid, jaundice, cholera, dengue and diarrhoea are all connected to unsanitary conditions. Chikungunya fever has emerged as an epidemic outbreak after more than three decades. These diseases can be prevented by appropriate sanitation system. Unfortunately, access to sanitation facilities continues to be grossly inadequate.

## Annexure 16.1

**Water Supply & Sanitation (Rural & Urban) – Central Plan Scheme-wise  
Outlay/Expenditure**

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-2008 Actual Expdr. (Revised Outlay)	2008-2009		2009-10 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b> Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).	4928.77	7300.00	7300.00	8100.00
2.	Centrally Sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	791.15	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00
<b>Sub-Total (MoRD)</b>		<b>5719.92</b>	<b>8500.00</b>	<b>8500.00</b>	<b>9300.00</b>
1	<b>Ministry of Urban Development</b> Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management and Drainage in few selected IAF Air Field Towns in the country	20.00	0.00	0.01	12.56
2	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 Census)	32.50	0.00	0.00	-
3	Centrally Sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers (ILCS)	40.00	150.00	40.03	60.00
<b>Sub Total (MoUD)</b>		<b>92.50</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>40.04</b>	<b>72.56</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5812.42</b>	<b>8650.00</b>	<b>8540.04</b>	<b>9372.56</b>

**Annexure 16.2****Outlay/ Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural & Urban) – States and UTs .**

Sl.No	State / UT	2007-08 Actual Expenditure	2008-09		Approved Outlay 2009-10
			Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73186.00	143497.71	50876.00	78069.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5126.62	4708.00	4708.00	4900.00
3.	Assam	6819.00	15265.00	14865.00	20725.00
4.	Bihar	27657.85	34827.85	26653.18	33214.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	32134.89	36253.04	64048.00	23125.93
6.	Goa	16542.00	20101.86	20101.86	18463.34
7.	Gujarat	133120.00	183925.00	183925.00	186525.00
8.	Haryana	56600.00	65300.00	65300.00	70000.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18927.00	19989.70	19989.70	18260.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	13298.98	16000.00	16000.00	18506.70
11.	Jharkhand	20500.00	27000.00	27000.00	27000.00
12.	Karnataka	76359.00	139307.00	139307	153317.00
13.	Kerala	91295.00	96960.00	96960.00	102300.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30739.00	32275.95	32275.95	31655.00
15.	Maharashtra	91695.02	53087.97	53087.97	
16.	Manipur	11249.00	10425.00	12225.00	10425.00
17.	Meghalaya	5334.00	5875.00	6585.00	4500.00
18.	Mizoram	9780.00	6032.00	6499.00	6380.00
19.	Nagaland	1155.00	1363.18	1888.00	960.00
20.	Orissa	24281.00	31717.00	30207.00	22283.55
21.	Punjab	27903.30	26173.10	26173.10	49506.60
22.	Rajasthan	83315.94	100174.06	112546.74	111139.64
23.	Sikkim	3626.00	3940.00	4201.00	3632.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	57389.42	77618.49	64090.17	91525.06
25.	Tripura	3914.77	11139.34	6106.76	8937.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82939.00	82513.00	98992.00	110578.00
27.	Uttarakhand	33800.04	36291.58	36291.58	
28.	West Bengal	68140.00	36570.00	36570.00	39970.00
29.	A & N Islands	2954.80	3240.00	3240.00	4922.00
30.	D & N Haveli	516.00	975.00	975.00	807.00
31.	Daman & Diu	345.00	983.00	983.00	492.00
32.	Delhi	126800.00	150700.00	150700.00	136565.00
33.	Lakshadweep	385.00	2848.00	2848.00	3673.00
34.	Puducherry	3665.70	2978.15	7522.22	13134.55
35.	Chandigarh	855.48	476.00	476.00	300.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1242349.81</b>	<b>1480530.98</b>	<b>1424217.23</b>	

## Annexure 16.3

## Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Sl. No	State/UT	AP 2007-08		AP 2008-09		AP 2009-10	
		Target	Achiev't	Target	Achiev't	Target	Achiev't (till 32/12/09)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10094	8716	15889	19697	8500	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1584	1049	2390	1306	2400	228
3	Assam	12792	18174	23099	23940	23000	4018
4	Bihar	15863	15306	39956	35233	44015	320
5	Chhattisgarh	4342	4465	4408	12586	3500	1875
6	Goa	4	1	3	4	0	0
7	Gujarat	3771	6748	4232	8207	1396	671
8	Haryana	1140	1074	635	1164	950	402
9	Himachal Pradesh	4510	4510	5184	5529	5000	1992
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2241	747	4704	2283	4700	34
11	Jharkhand	5479	7370	7170	7007	1552	2095
12	Karnataka	9176	12487	12950	13820	13000	2812
13	Kerala	3258	1194	4596	9627	395	18
14	Madhya Pradesh	10107	13915	3718	6803	4500	1341
15	Maharashtra	14975	11824	19877	26128	8605	4013
16	Manipur	153	218	0	115	730	55
17	Meghalaya	1558	1286	1881	1209	500	93
18	Mizoram	145	237	306	46	300	8
19	Nagaland	379	219	170	178	200	12
20	Orissa	10361	18943	16492	38403	0	2434
21	Punjab	2845	1791	4933	2453	1651	939
22	Rajasthan	19123	20969	25654	32650	10929	1236
23	Sikkim	307	375	300	27	300	22
24	Tamil Nadu	9625	11145	4602	13235	7000	2998
25	Tripura	784	2670	138	4751	3132	381
26	Uttar Pradesh	3479	4431	1639	4302	2000	311
27	Uttarakhand	1451	2117	1450	1332	1199	522
28	West Bengal	5896	8734	11460	65215	9093	1236
29	A & N Islands	14	0	34	26	42	0
30	D & N Haveli	15	21	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	7	0	10	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	21	52	18	103	0	19
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155499</b>	<b>180788</b>	<b>217898</b>	<b>337379</b>	<b>155589</b>	<b>30085</b>

## Annexure 16.4

## Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) : Financial Performance

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	States/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.79	13.92	110.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.30	1.55
3.	Assam	42.56	83.11	7.26
4.	Bihar	95.55	71.51	90.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.58	11.44	50.18
6.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.38	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	85.28	9.79	30.37
9.	Haryana	27.55	10.69	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.25	6.80	4.08
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.91	11.16	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	19.10	31.88	0.00
13.	Karnataka	13.84	31.76	55.71
14.	Kerala	22.29	3.89	9.75
15.	Madhya Pradesh	67.94	97.68	79.87
16.	Maharashtra	67.86	35.26	0.00
17.	Manipur	7.48	1.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	5.78	0.00
19.	Mizoram	1.83	6.79	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1.70	1.00	10.59
21.	Orissa	58.58	72.04	50.32
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	2.23	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	29.15	25.17	43.53
25.	Sikkim	0.00	2.55	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	22.43	4.73	61.66
27.	Tripura	8.82	1.59	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	150.85	381.40	115.05
29.	Uttarakhand	6.64	8.62	7.74
30.	West Bengal	90.57	30.47	26.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>908.93</b>	<b>977.56</b>	<b>755.58</b>

Note : TSC is demand driven scheme and therefore, no State-wise allocation done

## CHAPTER 17

### TOWARDS WOMEN AGENCY AND CHILD RIGHTS

17.1. The Eleventh Five Year Plan began with the premise that Women are significant contributors to the growing economy and children are assets of the future. Almost 50 percent of our population today comprises women while 42 percent are children under the age of 18. For growth process to be truly inclusive, it is essential to ensure their protection, wellbeing, development, empowerment and participation.

17.2. India is a signatory to many international conventions, including Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The main thrust of the Eleventh Plan is to tackle gender as a cross-cutting theme. This entails recognition of women's agency and the need for women's empowerment. At the same time it will ensure the survival, protection and all-round development of children of all ages, communities and economic groups.

17.3. The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to end the multifaceted exclusions and discriminations faced by women and children; to ensure that every woman and child in the country is able to develop to their full potential and share the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. The roadmap for this has already been laid in the National Policy on Women 2001 and the National Plan of Action for Children 2005.

17.4. The Eleventh Plan recognizes that women and children are not homogenous categories; they belong to diverse castes, classes, communities, economic groups, and are located within a range of geographic and development zones. Consequently, some groups are more vulnerable than others.

Mapping and addressing the specific deprivations that arise from these multiple locations is essential for the success of planned interventions. Thus apart from the general programme, special targeted interventions catering to the differential needs of these groups is being undertaken during the Eleventh Plan.

#### Essence of the Approach

- 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 intersectoral convergence as well as focused women and child specific measures through MoWCD
- Partnership with civil society to create permanent institutional mechanisms that incorporate the experiences, capacities and knowledge of VOs and women's groups in the process of development planning.

#### MONITORABLE TARGETS FOR THE ELEVENTH PLAN

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0–6 from 927 in 2001 to 935 by 2011–12 and to 950 by 2016–17.
- Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.
- Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood without any Compulsion to work.

17.5. To effectively contribute to the overall achievement of the Eleventh Plan

monitorable targets, an outlay of Rs. 7,350 crores was approved for the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) for Annual Plan 2009-10. This included an amount of Rs.6,790.00 crores for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the flagship programme of the Ministry.

17.6. Of the total outlay allocated to MWCD, 99 percent constituted plan outlay and 1 percent was non plan outlay. Of the total plan outlay, approximately 93 percent was for child development schemes, 6 percent was for women oriented schemes and 1 percent for other smaller schemes such as Grant-in-Aid for Research, Innovative Schemes, Media, IT, and Nutrition Education. Central sector schemes comprised of 7 percent of the total plan outlay and 93 percent was allotted to centrally sponsored schemes.

17.7. The Ministry of Women and Child development has five Bureaus looking after (i) Child Development; (ii) Child Welfare and Protection; (iii) Women Welfare and Development; (iv) Prevention of Trafficking, Girl Child & Gender Budgeting; and (v) Plan, Research, Monitoring and Statistics.

17.8. There are two statutory bodies National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and five attached organizations – National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Family Nutrition Board (FNB).

### **Recent Women Empowerment Measures**

17.8. To prevent female foeticide, PC and PNDT Act, 1994 is in force and MWCD has taken several steps for its effective

implementation including strengthening of the monitoring mechanism and awareness generation programmes. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 are two important milestones in the women empowerment drive.

17.9. National Mission for Socio Economic Empowerment for Women is a new scheme which proposes to ensure implementation of all women centric schemes in Mission mode.

### **Overall assessment of MWCD Programmes**

17.20. The child of age 6 months to 6 years gets supplementary nutrition via Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The child is provided pre-school education in the Anganwadi centres. With the universalisation of ICDS, the total number of Anganwadi centres sanctioned is likely to be 14 lakh which includes a provision for creating 20,000 Anganwadi Centres on demand.

17.21. For girl child of age 11-18 years, a new scheme 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for adolescent girls' is under formulation by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme (Dhanalakshmi), a pilot scheme has been implemented in March, 2008 in eleven blocks across the seven states (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Orissa). This is a staggered incentive scheme for girl child with insurance cover.

17.22. Children in need of care and protection such as a child without home, abused, mentally and physically challenged or ill child with no supportive person(s), orphaned child, victim of armed conflict, child whose parents are unfit or

incapacitated to take care of the child are covered under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This scheme introduced in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, is an umbrella scheme aimed at protecting children from abuse. This umbrella scheme encompasses the earlier schemes of “A programme for Juvenile Justice”, “An Integrated Programme for street children”, and “Shishu Greh” (grant-in-aid scheme for adoption homes) and also new features.

17.23. Motivating women to form Self Help Groups and increase their income earning capacity is the requirement of the day. RMK provides micro finance without collateral security through intermediate micro credit organisation to Self Help Groups for income generation activities. It has been decided to expand the reach of RMK for serving the countless number of women who desire and are in want of financial assistance for starting their income generating ventures.

17.24. The Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development is one of the skill development and income generation schemes of Government of India. The scheme of Working Women Hostels has been revamped with the objective of easy implementation; the assistance for crèche scheme needs to be enhanced to facilitate continuance of existing creches and opening of new creches.

17.25. For women in distress, Swadhar and Short Stay Homes and Ujjawala (launched in December, 2007 for prevention of trafficking) are being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Scheme for relief to and rehabilitation of Rape Victims is under formulation as also is the scheme for Conditional Maternity Benefit.

17.26. To ensure health of new born babies, extensive campaign is made by Food and Nutrition Board and its field units to improve infant and young child feeding practices across the country. State level workshops, orientation training on infant and young child feeding, awareness generation camps and community meetings are organized by FNB field infrastructure on a continuous basis to promote breast feeding.

## **VI. Ongoing Schemes : *Central Sector Schemes (CSS)***

### **Child Development**

#### **A. Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers**

17.27. Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers was launched from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006 by merging the National Crèche Fund with the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for crèches for Working/Ailing Women’s Children. The scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board and two national level voluntary organizations, namely Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh. In the revised scheme the financial norms have been enhanced from Rs. 18,480/- to Rs. 42,384/- per crèche per annum. The honorarium to crèche workers has been enhanced from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 2000/- per month for two crèche workers. The component of supplementary nutrition has been raised from Rs. 1.05 to Rs. 2.08 per child per day for 25 children for 26 days in a month. User charges of Rs. 20/- from BPL families and Rs. 60/- from other families per month have also been introduced. The



income eligibility limit of family has been enhanced from Rs. 1800/- per month to Rs. 12,000/- per month. According to the schematic pattern the implementing organization receives 90 percent of the total expenditure as grant except the honorarium of two crèche workers. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000/- per crèche is sanctioned to the implementing organization at the time of setting up of a crèche.

### **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)**

17.28. NIPCCD, an autonomous organization under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development, is devoted to promotion of voluntary action and research, training and documentation in the overall domain of women and child development.

### **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)**

17.29. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Bill 2005 as a statutory body to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country.

### **Integrated Scheme for Street Children**

17.30. An Integrated Scheme for Street Children aims at providing full and wholesome development of children without homes and family ties. The children without homes and family ties and children especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers are the target group of this programme. Financial assistance is provided to the NGOs who are eligible and working for the welfare of the

street children, for Formal & Non-formal Education, Shelter Home, Vocational Training to Children, Nutrition, health care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education and recreation facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation. **Integrated Programme for Street Children stand merged under ICPS from the current financial year (2009 – 2010).**

### **Shishu Greh Scheme**

17.31. The Shishu Greh Scheme is implemented by the Central Adoption Resource(CARA) with the objective of providing Grant-in-aid to adoption homes. **Shishu Greh Scheme stand merged under ICPS from the current financial year (2009 – 2010).**

### **Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection**

17.31. This scheme has been under implementation from the financial year 2004-05. The objective of the scheme is to provide non formal education, vocational training, to working children to facilitate their entry / re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some seasons their education has been discontinued with a view to preventing their continued for future exploitation.

17.32. The programme is intended to lend support to in urban areas not covered under the project of the Ministry of Labour, which provide support for the wholesome development of child workers and potential child workers specially those who have none or ineffective family support such as children of slum/pavement dwellers/ drug addicts, children living on railway platforms/ along railway lines, children working in shops, dhabas, mechanic shops,

etc. children engaged as domestic workers, children whose parents are in jail, children of migrant labourers/ sex workers, leprosy patients, etc. The programme components include [a] facilitating introduction to/return to the mainstream education system as children at study are not children at work; [b] counseling to parents, heads of families, relatives of the targeted children so as to prevent their exploitation, and [c] give vocational training wherever necessary.

### **Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)**

17.33. Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) was set up on 20<sup>th</sup> June 1990. It was registered as an autonomous body under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 on 18.3.1999. It is functioning with the goal to promote domestic adoption and regulate inter-country adoption as provided under the Guidelines of Government of India. CARA also works as a programme division for implementing the Shishu Greh Scheme for providing institutional care to children upto the age of 6 years and their rehabilitation through in-country adoption.

### **Dhanalakshmi - Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child with Insurance Cover (CCT)**

17.34. The Scheme was launched in March, 2008. It was introduced on pilot basis in 11 blocks in the seven States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The scheme provides for cash transfers for girl children on fulfilling conditionalities (birth and registration, immunization, enrolment and retention in schools and delay in marriage of girl child on reaching the age of 18 years. In addition an insurance cover (maturity) of Rs 1 lakh is also proposed to

be provided to all girl children in these blocks born on or after 19 November, 2008.

### **Women Development**

#### **Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with Day Care Center for Children (WWH)**

17.35. The Ministry is implementing a scheme of assistance since 1972 for the construction / expansion of hostel building for working women in order to provide a safe accommodation in a healthy environment at a reasonable cost and suitably located. Against the target of 125 new hostels covering 12500 beneficiaries under the scheme, 49 new hostels were sanctioned benefitting 5264 beneficiaries during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Obviously the gap between the needy working women and the facility of a safe residence remains to be bridged. One of the factors responsible for this is the lack of suitable proposals under the scheme. It has, therefore, been decided to revamp the Scheme in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012) in order to achieve a higher satisfaction rate for the demand for such hostel accommodation. So far 876 hostels have been sanctioned throughout the country. During the year 2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009), 11 new hostels have been sanctioned to benefit 933 working women.

#### **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

17.36. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. The scheme aims to make a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and providing employment on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable cooperative

groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit. The scheme covers traditional sectors of employment such as: agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland Development. The objectives of the scheme are to a) provide training for skill upgradation, b) enable groups of women to enhance their earning capacity by employment-cum-income generation programmes, c) train them in managerial entrepreneurship and marketing skill so that both backward and forward linkages can be established, d) help in asset formation in income generation and to provide support services like legal awareness, gender sensitization, health, education etc. Assistance is provided to the extent of 90 percent by the Central Government and the remaining 10 percent is borne by the implementing agency.

17.37. The scheme has recently been revamped. Based on the recommendations of the recent evaluation, the scheme has been revised to include training in locally viable sectors, in keeping with the market demand, enhancement of beneficiary norms, designating RMK as the Nodal Agency and including other financial institutions as funding agencies.

#### **National Commission for Women (NCW)**

17.38. The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body set up under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The main task of the Commission is to study and monitor all matters relating to the Constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, to review the existing legislations and suggest amendments, whenever necessary. It also looks into complaints and takes suo moto notice of the

cases involving deprivation of the rights of women in order to provide support, legal or otherwise to helpless women. The Commission incurs expenditure for carrying out its mandated activities like holding workshops/conferences/seminars, holding Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats, Public Hearing of Women, commissioning research studies and surveys on issues concerning women, launching multi-media campaigns on issues such as dowry, child marriage, female foeticide and infanticide etc., organising legal awareness camps, conducting on-the-spot investigation regarding complaints of grievous nature, etc.

#### **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**

17.39. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was created in 1993 with a corpus fund of Rs.31.00 crore. Subsequently fresh allocation of Rs. 10 crores in 2006-07, Rs. 12 crores in 2007-08 and Rs. 31 crores in 2008-09 have been made. The allocation made during 2009-10 is Rs. 20 crores. Since its creation, RMK has established itself as the premier micro-credit agency of the country, with its focus on women and their empowerment through the provision of credit for livelihood related activities. RMK provides micro-credit in a quasi-informal manner, whereby it lends to Intermediate Micro-credit Organisations (IMOs) (e.g. NGOs/VOs, Women Development Corporations, Women's Cooperative Societies, suitable Government / Local bodies, etc.). IMOs in turn lend to Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which, in turn, lend to individual members at a rate not above the ceiling prescribed by SBI for unsecured loans. RMK has following main objectives:

- a). To provide credit as an instrument of socio-economic change through provision of financial services for women;
- b). To provide credit to women for -

- Sustenance of their existing employment,
- Generation of further employment,
- Asset creation,
- Asset redemption, and
- Tiding over consumption, social and contingent needs;

a). To replicate participatory approaches in organization of women's groups for effective utilization of credit resources; and

b). To support experiments in the voluntary and formal sector using innovative methodologies to reach poor women.

### **SWADHAR - Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances**

17.40. The Swadhar Scheme was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-2002 as a central sector scheme for the providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances, such as destitute widows deserted by their families in religious places like Vrindaban and Kashi; women prisoners released from jail and without family support; women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support, trafficked women / girl rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to their respective family for various reasons; women victims of terrorist violence who are without any family support mentally challenged women who are without any support of family or relatives etc. The package of services made available under the Scheme include provision for food, clothing, shelter, health care counseling and legal support, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill upgradation and behavioral training. The scheme also supports a Help-

line for women in distress. During 2008-09, 100 new Swadhar Shelter Homes / Women Helplines have been sanctioned apart from 146 ongoing cases supported. At present about 287 Swadhar Shelter Homes / Women Help lines are functional across the country.

17.41. As per the results of an evaluation study conducted, a merger of Swadhar homes and Short Stay Homes has been recommended. Involvement of the State Government for purposes of monitoring Pr, along with provision of adequate funds and tracking its utilisation, has also been recommended.

### **'Ujjawala' - A Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking**

17.41. Ujjawala' Scheme was launched on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2007. It has five components—Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation. In 2008-09, 79 projects were approved with expected 3950 beneficiaries. It is difficult to quantify the number of people who benefitted by the prevention strategy.

### **Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims**

17.42. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the National Commission for women to evolve a scheme so as to wipe out the tears of unfortunate victims of rape. The Supreme Court observed that having regard to the Directive Principles contained in the Article 38 (1) of the Constitution, it was necessary to set up criminal Injuries Compensation Board, as rape victims besides the mental anguish, frequently incur substantial financial loss and in some cases are too traumatized to continue in employment. The court further directed that compensation for victims shall be awarded by the Court on conviction of the offender and by the Criminal Injuries compensation

board whether or not a conviction has taken place. The Board shall take into account pain, suffering and shock as well as loss of earnings due to pregnancy and the expenses of child birth if this occurs as a result of rape. The scheme is under preparation.

### **Gender Budgeting**

17.43. Budgeting for Gender Equity' is the Mission statement of Government of India. So far 56 Ministries / Departments have set up Gender Budgeting Cells. A scheme of Gender Budgeting was launched in December, 2007. This is a continuous process and constantly needs reinforcement. Optimum use of the gender budgeting tool needs to be made by all ministries and departments, at the centre, the states and at lower levels of governance.

### **General Grants in Aid Programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)**

17.44. Under grant-in-aid programme, a wide range of programmes such as Family Counselling Centres / Short Stay Homes, Condensed Course of Education for adult women and Awareness Generation Programmes, are implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

### **Family Counseling Centre Programme**

17.45. The Family Counseling Centre programme is a crucial programme being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board through its network of voluntary organisations. The objectives of the programme is to provide counseling, referral and rehabilitative services to women in distress and those who are the victims of violence. It also mobilizes public opinion on the issues relating to the problems of women and services available.

### **Short Stay Homes (SSH)**

17.46. The scheme of SSH, launched in 1969 is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services through voluntary organisations, to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord or other reasons. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1999 to make it more effective and financially feasible. The scheme of SSHs was earlier being implemented by the Ministry and was handed over to CSWB for monitoring and running the programme with effect from April, 1999.

### **Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women**

17.47. The Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education was initiated by CSWB to cater to the needs of adult girls/women who could not join mainstream education system or who were dropouts from formal schools. The scheme aims to provide educational opportunities to girls/women above the age of 15 years, along with additional inputs of skill-development/vocational training. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure that contents of the course are need-based and modified according to local requirements and simultaneously targeting various educational levels of primary/middle/high school and matric/secondary level courses.

### **Awareness Generation Project for Rural & Poor Women**

17.48. The scheme of Awareness Generation Camps aim at generating awareness amongst women & community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns. Under the scheme camps are organized, providing a platform to women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also evolve ways to tackle their

problems and fulfill their needs. Training of organizers is an integral part of the scheme. Under the scheme, organizations are provided a grant of Rs.10,000/- for 8 days camp and two days follow up. A number of self-help groups (SHGs) have emerged as a result of AGP Camps.

### **Other Schemes**

#### **Grant-In-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring**

17.49. The Ministry promotes Research Studies for the development of innovative programmes on emerging issues in the field of women and child development. It also supports workshops and seminars, which help in formulating research proposals and disseminating research findings or in social situational analysis, likely to be helpful in planning, programming and review of implementation.

17.50. These activities are being carried out through Research Institutions, Universities / Colleges / Schools of Social Works and Social Organizations with a minimum experience of three years in the field of women and child development.

#### **Gia for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development**

17.51. The Ministry encourages active participation of voluntary organizations for the implementation of various schemes for the welfare and development of women and children. However, there are a number of un-chartered issues which are not currently covered by any of the existing schemes but on which the voluntary organizations have evinced interest. Therefore a scheme was formulated to support such activities, which are not covered under any of the approved schemes.

#### **Information, Mass Media and Publication**

17.52. The schemes provides funds for creation of awareness about issues concerning developing of women and children through multi media publicity campaigns, outdoor publicity to inform, educate and motivate people for bringing about attitudinal changes to achieve social goals. Specific activities for mobilization of public opinion on issues pertaining to the girl child, holistic development of children, women's empowerment, nutrition, equal status for women, child marriage, dowry, sexual abuse of girl child, trafficking and exploitation of women and children are undertaken. Wide publicity through print media advertisement in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional language newspapers, social messages on Doordarshan and Radio channels and to strengthen the weekly sponsored radio programme "Akash Hamara Hai" are organised.

#### **Information Technology (IT)**

17.53. In view of the emphasis of the Government of India on Information Technology, the Planning Commission has directed all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India to ear-mark 2-3percent of their budget each year on Information Technology. The major activities for implementation of the next phase of the IT plan are:

- Procurement of Hardware and Software for each officer including PS/PA
- Setting up of Local Area Network (LAN) for extended hardware
- Networking of Jeevandeep Building and its associated organizations
- Development of Scheme Specific Software
- Implementing work flow applications for implementation of Governance programme

- Development of Software for identified areas
- Training of employees

### Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)

17.54. 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) in 29 States/UTs and 4 regional offices of Food and Nutrition Board (at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai) extend nutrition education to the community as well as to the grass-root level functionaries of different Departments, enlisting cooperation from the State Governments. The activities carried out by the FNB include:

- Training in Nutrition Education for ICDS functionaries
- Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Orientation Training Courses (OTCs):
- Regional Consultation/Review Meets with States on Nutrition
- Training courses in Home Scale Preservation of Fruit & Vegetable and Nutrition
- Processing of Fruits and Vegetables at CFNEUs
- Nutrition Education & Awareness Programmes in rural, tribal, slum areas etc.
- Interface with ICDS Centres
- Development and Production of Nutrition Education and Awareness Material
- Celebration of National Events.

17.55. Since, the agency oversees the quality and nutritional content of the food provided to children through ICDS and MDMs, it is expected to perform a significant role.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS): Child Development

### Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

17.56. The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 blocks (Projects) in 1975. A progressive target of 5652 Sanctioned / operational ICDS Projects was set for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).

17.57. It is significant to note that during Xth Plan, the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakhs (as on 31.3.2002) to 705.43 lakhs (as on 31.3.2007). Similarly, the number of children (3 – 6 years) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-School Education has increased from 166.56 lakhs (as on 31.3.2002) to 300.81 lakhs (as on 31.3.2007).

S. No.		As on 31.3.2009
1.	Number of ICDS Projects sanctioned	7073
2.	Number of ICDS Projects operational	6120
3.	Number of Anganwadis / Mini AWCs sanctioned	1356027
4.	Number of Anganwadis / Mini AWCs operational	1044037
5	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries	868.70 lakhs (currently) Children (6 months – 6 years) - 718.18 lakhs Pregnant & lactating Mothers – 150.51 lakhs
6.	No. Of Pre-School Education beneficiaries	330.34 lakhs ( 3 years – 6 years)

17.58. Based on the requirement sent by the States, Government of India has approved

the additional proposals for 789 projects, 1.89 lakh anganwadi centres and 77,102 Mini-Anganwadi Centres during 2008-09. The present status of ICDS scheme is as under:

17.59. The plan allocation for Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs. 6705.00 crores. This allocation includes both SNP and operative cost of ICDS (General). The allocation for 2008-09 was Rs. 6300.00 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 6379.36 crores. Fund requirements have increased in view of increased cost on account of operative cost of additional 2.13 Anganwadi centres / mini AWCs, increase in honorarium of AWWs/AWHs, increase in cost norms of components and of SNP also among others. It is also pertinent to note that many States have implemented the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission, thus increasing the requirement of funds.

#### **Scheme For Prevention And Control Of Juvenile Social Mal-Adjustment**

17.60. The Ministry is implementing a Scheme called "A Programme for Juvenile Justice". The objectives of Programme for Juvenile Justice are:

- To extend help to State Governments to bear the cost of infrastructure and services development under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- To ensure minimum quality standards in the juvenile justice services.
- To provide adequate services for prevention of social maladjustment and rehabilitation of socially maladjusted juveniles.

17.62. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides 50 percent assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for establishment and maintenance of various levels of institutions for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and

protection. The scheme stands merged under ICPS from the current financial year 2009-2010.

#### **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

17.63. In the light of its expanded mandate, the Ministry of Women and Child Development views 'Child Protection' as an essential component of the country's strategy to place 'Development of the child at the centre of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan', as envisaged in the Approach Paper to the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is to be implemented through the State Governments / UT Administrations from the current financial year 2009 – 2010 to address the issue of child protection and build a protective environment for children through Government-Civil Society Partnership.

17.64. ICPS brings together multiple vertical schemes under one comprehensive child protection programme, combining existing child protection schemes of the Ministry and integrating new interventions for protecting children. The existing three schemes viz., (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice, (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children, (iii) Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greha) to Promote In-country Adoption stand merged under ICPS from the current financial year (2009 – 2010). The Scheme stands approved and MOU are being signed with States / UTs.

#### **National Nutrition Mission (NNM)**

The National Nutrition Mission has been setup on 31.7.2003.

#### **Women Development**

##### **Swayamsiddha**

17.65. Swayamsidha (Phase-I) was an integrated scheme for women empowerment through the formation of self-help groups.



The scheme was launched in 2001 covering 650 blocks. The scheme ended on 31.3.2008. Under the scheme, 69803 Self Help Groups have been formed covering 10.02 lakh women. A decision had been taken in the Planning Commission, for merging Swayamsiddha with SGSY and SGSRY programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. It was felt that instead of having too many overlapping schemes, with focus on formation of Self Help Groups and economic empowerment of the poor, it would be more effective and implementation be more efficient, if Swayamsiddha was merged with the above mentioned schemes which have a much larger reach and funding.

### **Priyadarshini**

17.66. Priyadarshini, the Women's Empowerment and livelihood programme is to be implemented in Mid Gangetic Plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The main objective is empowering in holistic and sustainable manner, vulnerable groups of women and adolescent youth in the Project Area through promotion of improved livelihood opportunities including formation of women Self Help Groups. The Project will cover the districts of Madubani and Sitamarhi in Bihar and Shravasti, Barraich, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh. The Project would be of 8 years duration. The Priyadarshini scheme stands approved and implementation formalities have since been taken up in 2009. The implementation will be through NABARD.

### **Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women**

17.64. The scheme has since been transferred to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)**

17.67. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - a comprehensive scheme has been formulated to address the multidimensional problems of adolescent girls (11-18 years). This scheme is a merger of existing Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), along with some add ons. The RGSEAG aims at empowering adolescent girls along with improvement in the nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. It also aims at equipping the girls on family welfare, health hygiene etc. and information and guidance on public services.

### **Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme**

17.68. The Eleventh Plan had committed to Conditional Maternity Benefits. This idea is to provide cash to the pregnant woman immediately before and after delivery to ensure that she receives adequate rest, nutrition and is able to breastfeed her child. It is meant to compensate for any loss of income that might occur when the woman had to go for regular check-ups, take rest or nurse her child. The scheme called "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)" is under preparation. It will be implemented through the ICDS infrastructure.

### **National Mission for Empowerment of Women**

17.69. To achieve holistic empowerment of women, a scheme titled 'National Mission for Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women' is being envisaged to achieve inter-sectoral convergence and to oversee implementation of schemes / programmes for socio-economic upliftment of women in a mission mode.

## CHAPTER 18

### AGRICULTURE

18.1 Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy, as it constitutes the backbone of the rural livelihood security system. In 2008-09 agriculture and allied activities contributed around 17 percent of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the factor cost at 1999-2000 prices. Agriculture and allied sectors account for bulk of employment in the country providing employment to 58.4 per cent of country's work force (31.7 per cent cultivators and 26.7 percent agriculture labourers-2001 census). Agriculture sector accounts for about 11 percent of the country's total export earnings; besides being a source of raw material to large number of industries.

18.2 The livestock and fisheries sectors together account for about 30 percent of the value of the output of agriculture & allied activities and provide full-time and part-time employment to 5.5 percent of the total working population. India continues to be the largest producer of the milk in the world with a total production of 104.8 million tones in 2007-08. The value of output of milk is higher than that of either paddy or wheat.

18.3 The Tenth Five Year Plan had targeted a growth rate of 4 percent of GDP for agriculture and allied sectors. The average annual growth rate achieved during the Tenth plan (i. e. 2002-03 to 2006-07) was 2.5 percent. For Eleventh Five- Year Plan, the target for growth rate of agriculture and allied sector is 4 percent. The growth rate was 4.9 percent in 2007-08 and has declined to 1.6 percent in 2008-09 (RE). Before 2008-09 the growth rate of agriculture sector was high in the

consecutive three years averaging 4.8 percent between 2005-06 to 2007-08. The growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors' GDP at 1999-00 prices are given in Table-18.1.

**Table-18.1: Growth of Total and Agriculture & Allied sectors' GDP at factors cost (at 1999-00 prices)**

(Figures in percentages)

	<b>Total GDP</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied sector's GDP</b>
Tenth Plan	7.8	2.5
2002-03	3.8	-7.2
2003-04	8.5	10
2004-05	7.5	0
2005-06	9.4	5.9
2006-07	9.6	3.8
Eleventh Plan(percent per annum)	9.0*	4.0
2007-08	9.0	4.9
2008-09	6.7	1.6

*Source: CSO 2008*  
*Note: \* GDP at market prices (2006-2007)*

18.4 The Plan Outlay in Agriculture & Allied Sector as a proportion of Total Plan Outlay during Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan is shown in Table 18.2

18.5 It is evident from the above Table that the proportion of Agriculture & Allied Sector in the total Plan Outlay stagnated at the level of 2.8 percent during Tenth and Eleventh plan with exception of first two years of Eleventh Plan when it stood at 2.9 percent and 2.6 percent during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

**Table 18.2 : The Total Plan Outlay vis-à-vis Agriculture & Allied Sector Outlay**  
(Rs. in crore)

Years	Total Plan Outlay	Agriculture & Allied Sector Outlay
X Plan (2002-07) @	9,45,328.00	26,108.00 (2.8%)
XI Plan (2007-2012)@	2156571.00	50924.00 (2.4%)
Annual Plan 2007-08 (RE)#	292337.01	8544.33 (2.9%)
Annual Plan 2008-09(RE)*	388077.90	9969.33 (2.6%)
Annual Plan 2009-10 (BE)**	447921.31	10628.81 (2.4%)

Source: @ Eleventh Plan Document, Volume I  
# Expenditure Budget 2007-08 Volume 1  
\*Expenditure Budget 2008-09 Volume 1  
\*\*Expenditure Budget 2009-10 Volume 1

**Table 18.3: The Outlay and Expenditure during X plan and XI plan**  
(Rs. in crore)

S. No		DAC (excluding RKVY & WDPSA)	TOTAL (DAC+ RKVY+ WDPSA)	DAHDF	DARE	TOTAL
A.	Tenth Plan Outlay (2002- 07)**	13200.00 (62.65)		2500.00 (11.87)	5368.00 (25.48)	21068.00
I	2002-03 to 2006-07 (BE)	15963.48 (67.61)	16053.00 (67.74)	2546.08 (10.74)	5100.00 (21.52)	23699.08
II	2002-03 to 2006-07 (RE)	11695.15 (63.15)		1924.00 (10.39)	4900.00 (26.46)	18519.15
III	2002-03 to 2006-07 (Expenditure)	14820.72 (67.67)	14910.00 (68.07)	2334.53 (10.66)	4658.24 (21.27)	21902.77
B.	Eleventh Plan (Current Prices)	41337.00 (47.33)	66577.00 (76.23)	8174.00* (9.36)	12589.00 (14.41)	87340.00
IV	2007-08(BE)	5520.00 (68.23)	5560.00 (68.73)	910.00 (11.25)	1620.00 (20.02)	8090.00
	2007-08(RE)	5887.94 (64.20)	6927.94 (75.53)	810.00 (8.83)	1434 (15.63)	9171.94
	2007-08(Expenditure)	5771.62 (63.24)	7058.50 (77.34)	784.09 (8.59)	1284.26 (14.07)	9126.85
V	2008-09(BE)	6900.00 (53.63)	10105.67 (78.55)	1000.00 (7.77)	1760.00 (13.68)	12865.67
	2008-09(RE)	6933.98 (55.18)	9865.68 (78.51)	940.00 (7.48)	1760.00 (14.01)	12565.68
	2008-09(Expenditure)	6585.54 (54.84)	9502.34 (79.12)	853.12 (7.10)	1653.81 (13.77)	12008.93
VI	2009-10(BE)	7200.00 (50.70)	11340.00 (79.86)	1100.00 (7.75)	1760.00 (12.39)	14200.00

Sources: \*\* Tenth Plan Five-Year Plan (2002-07), Planning Commission, Government of India.  
# Various issues of Union Expenditure Budgets Vol. I, Ministry of Finance, Government of India  
\*includes Rs. 120 crore for EAP

18.6 The expenditure as proportion of the outlay during Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Animal

Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries (DAHDF) and Department of Agriculture Research and Training (DARET) is shown in Table 18.3

18.7 The above Table reveals that the Total Plan Outlay during Eleventh Plan has increased threefold over Tenth Plan. The share of DAC in the Total Plan Outlay during Eleventh Plan over Tenth Plan has increased by 4 per cent. Further the Plan allocation (BE) of DAC has increased continuously during the successive Annual Plans i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 whereas the share of DAHDF and DARE has continuously declined during the same period. The same trend has been witnessed for plan allocation (RE) and expenditure during the Annual Plan 2007-08 and 2008-09.

18.8 The share of investment in agriculture (in terms of gross capital formation in agriculture sector) is presented for the period of 1999-2000 to 2007-08 in the table 18.4 below. In the recent years i.e. since 2000-01, public investment in agriculture sector has increased which is reflected in higher share of public sector gross capital formation. It has increased from 17 percent to 30 percent as may be seen from the figures given in table 18.4.

### Performance in 2008-09

18.10 During last year i.e. 2008, for the country as a whole the seasonal rainfall during the South-West Monsoon (June-September, 2008) were 98 percent of the Long Period Average (LPA). In the current year (i.e. 2009), the cumulative seasonal rainfall (1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2009) for the country as whole was 77 percent of its long period average. Seasonal rainfall was 64 percent of its LPA over Northwest India, 80 percent of its LPA over Central India, 96 percent of its LPA over South Peninsula and 73 percent of its LPA over Northeast India. Monthly rainfall was 53 percent of LPA in June, 96 percent of LPA in July, 73 percent of LPA in August and 79 percent of LPA in September. Out of 526 meteorological districts for which data are available, 215 districts (41 percent) received excess/normal rainfall and the remaining 311 districts (59 percent) received deficient/scanty rainfall during the season.

18.11 As per the fourth advance estimates released by the Department of Agriculture (DAC) in July, 2008, food grains output is anticipated to increase to 233.88 million

**Table 18.4: Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture Sector (At 1999-00 prices)**  
(Rs. in crore )

Year	Gross Capital Formation by industry of use	GCF in Agriculture proper			
		Public Sector	Total	Share of Public Sector in Total GCF Agriculture	% of GCF agriculture in Total GCF in the Economy
1999-2000	493999	7716	43473	17.75	8.80
2000-01	470793	7156	39027	18.34	8.29
2001-02	488627	8746	48215	18.14	9.87
2002-03	541805	7962	46823	17.00	8.64
2003-04	611564	9376	44833	20.91	7.33
2004-05	747749	12273	49198	24.95	6.58
2005-06	897598	15007	56459	26.58	6.29
2006-07	1022017	17633	62663	28.14	6.13
2007-08	1181294	21027	67864	30.98	5.74

Source: National Account Statistics 2009

tones in 2008-09 which is a new peak production level and represents an increase of 1.4 percent over the production of 230.67 million tones in 2007-08. A major contribution to the growth is food grains output has come from Rabi cereals. Wheat production also increased from 78.57 million tones in 2007-08 to 80.58 million tones in 2008-09. Performance in domestic foodgrains production has been fairly steady in the recent years registering increase from 198.36 million tones in 2004-05 to 233.88 million tones in 2008-09. During current year i. e. 2009-10 the projections indicates 5 percent decline in area under Kharif crops. Area is reported to have declined mainly under paddy and ground nut.

18.12 In the case of commercial crops, production of oilseeds has decreased to 28.15 million tones in 2008-09 from peak production level of 29.75 million tones in the previous year. Cotton production also decreased slightly to 23.16 million bales in 2008-09 from previous year's record level of 25.88 million bales. Sugarcane production was lower at 271.25 million tones in 2008-09 as compared to 348.19 million tones in 2007-08. Some of the major recent initiatives of the Central Government to develop agriculture and allied sectors are given below.

18.13 Consequent upon 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting of National Development Council (NDC) on 29th May, 2007 two new schemes have been launched- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM). RKVY has an allocation of Rs. 25,000 crore for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. After announcement of these in NDC meeting in May 2007, preparation of guidelines, necessary approval, constitution of implementing mechanisms and release of funds to States etc were all completed within a short span of time. An amount of Rs. 1,248

crore has been released during 2007-08 and the outlay for 2008-09 is Rs. 3,165.67 crore for RKVY. Outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 4,100 crore.

18.14 Preparation of Comprehensive District Agriculture Plans (C-DAP's) and the State Agriculture Plan (SAP) is the cornerstone of the strategy for implementation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Most of the States have now prepared C-DAPs. Agriculture Economic Research Centers (AERCs) coordinated by Agriculture Economic Research Units (AERUs) viz IEG, New Delhi, ADRTC, Bangalore and IDS, Jaipur have been involved in peer review of C-DAPs of selected districts from each state to further improve these plans. Peer review of 18 out of 54 selected districts has been completed, for other districts the review is in progress.

18.15 National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched in mission-mode aimed at increasing food grains production by at least 20 million tonnes by the end of Eleventh Plan. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is under implementation in 312 districts of 17 States. The NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 136 districts of 14 States, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 141 districts of 9 States namely Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 171 identified districts in 14 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and

West Bengal. This programme concentrates particularly on increasing seed replacement and replacement of older varieties by newer ones. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has initiated NFSM with an outlay of around Rs. 4,882 crore covering three crops, namely Wheat, Rice and Pulses. NFSM aims at producing an additional 8 million tones of wheat, 10 million tones of rice and 2 million tones of pulses over the next 4 years. For the annual plan 2008-09 outlay for the NFSM is Rs. 1,100 crore. For the year 2009-10 outlay for NFSM is Rs.1,350 crore. This is in addition to the outlay of Rs.320 crore for the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) and the scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture which also has some components for rice, wheat and pulses production.

18.13 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)**

18.16 The basic objective of the Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) was to increase production of oilseeds, pulses, maize and oil palm by bringing additional area under these crops and increasing the productivity of these crops through various input incentives and technological support. ISOPOM is being implemented since 2004 by merging the following schemes: (i) Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), (ii) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP), (iii) Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP), and (iv) Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP). An allocation of Rs. 1500 crores has been made under ISOPOM during Eleventh Five Plan,

the Budget Estimate (BE) and RE for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 320 crore and Rs. 400 crores respectively. BE for 2009-10 is Rs. 320 crores.

#### **Technology Mission on Cotton**

18.17 In view of low productivity and poor quality of cotton, the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched in February, 2000, integrating research, production, marketing and processing infrastructure. Technology Mission on Cotton is being implemented in 13 cotton growing States. An allocation of Rs. 450 crores has been made under TMC during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 90 crores. However the actual expenditure stood at Rs. 58.57 crore. For 2009-10 (BE), the allocation is 60.00 crore.

#### **Agricultural Inputs and Services**

##### **Seeds**

18.18 Seed is the basic input for sustained increase in agricultural production and productivity. In order to develop and strengthen the seed infrastructure facilities in the public as well as private sector, to improve the quality of farmers saved seed, to make provision for additional availability of seed during natural calamities and to ensure availability of quality seeds in the North-Eastern States and other remote areas of hill regions at a reasonable price, a central sector scheme, namely, "Development and Strengthening of Seed infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Seeds" is being implemented with an outlay Rs. 450 crores during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 150 crores which was revised to Rs. 549.12 crore at RE stage. 2009-10 (BE) is Rs. 425.00 crore.

18.19 The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Act, 2003 has been enacted to stimulate investment for research and development of new plant varieties by ensuring appropriate returns on such investments and to facilitate growth of seed industry in the country. An allocation of Rs. 120 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) as well as Revised Estimates (RE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 7 crores. The 2009-10 allocation (BE) is also Rs. 7 crore.

18.20 In order to promote organic farming, a new Central sector scheme, National Project on Organic Farming, has been approved in October. An allocation of Rs.115 crores has been made during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 30 crores against the expenditure of Rs. 34.05 crore. The 2009-10 allocation (BE) is 30 crore.

### **Plant Protection and Quarantine**

18.21 Under the Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India" an allocation of Rs. 80 crores has been made under during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs. 17.00 crores and expenditure is 14.69 crore. The BE for the year 2009-10 is 17.00 crore.

18.22 A Central Sector scheme on "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management in India" has been introduced by convergence of existing schemes i.e. Insecticides Act, Promotion of Integrated Pest Management, Locust Centres and Research and Training in plant protection. This is a partly regulatory and partly promotional scheme for implementing

Insecticides Act, 1968 which envisages registration of pesticides, testing of pesticides, training of concerned officers, maintaining locust centres, research and surveillance, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training through Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and also release of funds to States for setting up bio-control labs and pesticide testing laboratories. An allocation of Rs.90 crores has been made under during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 20 crores against expenditure of 20.87 crore. BE for the year 2009-10 is 20 crore.

18.23 The scheme of Monitoring of Pesticides Residues at National Level has been introduced during 2005. The schemes envisaged collection and compilation of data on pesticide residues, being undertaken by various laboratories and departments with a view to check pesticides residues in agricultural commodities meant for domestic consumption as also for exports. An allocation of Rs. 55 crores has been made for the scheme during Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) as well as expenditure for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 10 crores for the year 2009-10 BE is 10 crore.

### **Agricultural Extension**

18.24 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA) is operational since 2005 to revitalize agriculture extension system in a decentralized farmer driven, farmer accountable and demand-driven mode. The scheme also promotes Research-Extension- Farmer Linkages, multi agency extension services and convergence of activities and support at district level. A total of 566 ATMAs have been established in 28 states and 2 UTs till Sep, 2008. An allocation of Rs. 2000 crores has been made

under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan. The scheme has a budget provision of Rs.298 crores during 2008-09 which was reduce to Rs. 198 crore at RE stage. For the year 2009-10 (BE) allocation is Rs. 298 crore.

18.25 In order to increases self-employment opportunities for eligible agricultural graduates and also to support agricultural extension, a central sector scheme of Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers by agricultural graduates is under operation. An allocation of Rs. 150 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan, the Budget Estimate (BE) and Revised Estimate (RE) for the Annual Plan 2008-09 stood at Rs 10 crores. The RE for 2009-10 is also Rs. 10 crore.

18.26 In order to make use of media and information technology including cyber kiosks for disseminating the knowledge of new agricultural practices and information on output and input prices, a Central sector scheme of Agricultural Extension through Mass Media is under operation. An allocation of Rs. 450 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Plan. The anticipated expenditure during 2008-09 is Rs. 105.65 crore against budget provision of Rs. 87 crores. The outlay earmarked for 2009-10 (BE) is Rs. 87.00 crore.

18.27 Extension Support to Central Institutes is being implemented for extending support to (i) MANAGE (ii) Training programme at 4 Extension Education Institutes (EEIs); (iii) Support to 52 other institutions for conducting Model Training Courses; (iv) National Gender Resource Center in Agriculture and (v) Organization/ participation in agricultural fairs. An allocation of Rs.70 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh

Five Year Plan. The budget outlay for the year 2008-09 was 12 crore whereas actual expenditure was 14.95 crore. For year 2009-10 allocation (BE) is 12 crore.

### **Macro Management of Agriculture**

18.28 The Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Macro Management' is in operation since 2000-01 with merger of 27 erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes. Under the scheme the States have been given flexibility to develop and pursue activities on the basis of their regional priorities. The Scheme aims at all-round development of agriculture through Work Plans prepared by the States themselves with the launching of the National Horticulture Mission, 10 schemes pertaining to horticulture has earlier have been taken out of the purview of 'Macro Management'. The scheme has been revised in 2008-09 with more transparent allocation of funds to the States. An allocation of Rs.5,500 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The scheme has a budget provision of Rs.950 crores during 2008-09 with actual expenditure is 981 crore. For the year 2009-10 allocation (BE) is 950 crore.

### **Agricultural Credit**

#### **Rural credit delivery system**

18.29 With a view to strengthen the rural credit delivery system for facilitating smooth credit flow to the rural sector in general and to agriculture in particular, a number of steps were taken by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India.

18.30 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 table 18.5:



**Table 18.5**  
**Flow of Institutional Credit to**  
**Agriculture**

Year	Rs. Crore
2002-03	70,810
2003-04	86,981
2004-05	1,25,309
2004-05	125309
2005-06	180486
2006-07	229400
2007-08	254657
2008-09	264455*

\*Provisional

Source: Economic survey 2008-09

### Interest Subvention relief to farmers

18.31 The Government had announced at the time of presentation of the Union Budget for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 that the 2 percent subvention scheme for short term crop loans would continue for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09. The interim Budget 2009-10 announce that Government of India would continue to provide the interest subvention into 2009-10 to ensure the farmers about the availability of short term crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakhs at 7 percent per annum.

### Agricultural debt waiver and debt relief scheme 2008

18.32 A scheme of agriculture debt waiver and debt relief for farmers with the total value of overdue loans being waived estimated at Rs. 50,000 crore and a one time settlement (OTS) relief on the over due loan at Rs. 10,000/- crore was announced in the Union Budget, 2008-09, for implementation by all scheduled, commercial banks, besides RRBs and cooperative credit institutions. The scheme covered direct agricultural loans extended to “marginal & small farmers” and “other farmers” by SCBs, and Regional

Rural Banks (RRBs), cooperative credit institutions (including urban cooperative banks) and local area banks.

18.33 This entailed the entire “eligible amount” being webbed in the case of small and marginal farmer; in case of “other farmers”, it would be a one time settlement scheme (OTS) under which the farmer would be given rebate of 25 percent of the “eligible amount”. In case of 237 revenue districts covering Drought Prone area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and PM’s Special Relief Package districts, “Other Farmers” would be given OTS rebate of 25 percent of the “eligible amount” or Rs. 20,000/- whichever is higher, subject to the condition that the farmers pays the balance of the “eligible amount”.

### Self - Help Group (SHG) - Bank Linkages Programme

18.34 Under the SHG bank linkage programme, as on March 31, 2008, 50, 09,794 SHGs held saving bank accounts with total saving of Rs. 3,785.39 crores as against 41, 60,584 SHGs with saving of Rs. 3,512.71 crores as on March 31, 2007 indicating growth of 20.4 percent and 7.8 percent respectively.

18.35 Since its inception, the total allocation under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), including separate windows under RIDF for rural roads component under Bharat Nirman was of the order of Rs. 98, 000 crore (Rs. 86,000 crore to states and Rs. 12,000 crore under Bharat Nirman). Cumulative sections to the State Government and National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) under various tranches of RIDF stood at Rs. 88,385.56 crores and Rs. 12,000 crores respectively as on February, 28<sup>th</sup>, 2009. The

cumulative disbursement to various State Governments under various tranches of RIDF (RIDF I to XIV) stood at Rs. 53,775.18 crore, as on the same date. In addition, a loan of Rs. 12,000 crores has so far been disbursed to NRRDA for funding rural road component of Bharat Nirman. During 2008-09 (up to February 20, 2009) various State Governments were sanctioned loan aggregating Rs. 14,699.29 crore, which included Rs. 1,542.86 crores sanctioned to the distressed districts of four States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka & Maharashtra. The disbursement under various tranches of RIDF during the year 2008-09 (up to February 20, 2009) amounted to Rs. 8,180.38 crore).

#### **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)**

18.36 National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced during Rabi 1999-2000 by improving the scope and content of erstwhile CCIS. Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses to standing crops due to non-preventable risks. The Scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC). The scheme is available to all the farmers – loanee and non-loanee – irrespective of their size of holding. It envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. The scheme is operating on the basis of ‘Area Approach’. Flat premium rates ranging between 1.5 percent to 3.5 percent (of sum insured) for food and oilseed crops are charged. In the case of commercial/horticultural crops, actuarial rates are being charged. At present, 10 percent subsidy in premium is available to small & marginal farmers. The scheme is

voluntary for the States/UTs. States/UTs are free to opt in favour of the scheme. The scheme, at present is being implemented in 25 States and 2 Union Territories. During the last 19 crop seasons (i.e. from Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2008-09), 1,336 lakhs farmers have been covered over an area of about 209.5 million hectares insuring a sum amounting to about Rs. 1,46,087 crore under the scheme. Claims to the tune of about Rs. 14,221 crore have become payable against the premium income of about Rs. 4,385 crore benefiting about 343 lakh farmers. Outlay for the year 2008-09 is 694 crore which actual expenditure is 794 crore. The budget allocation for the year 2009-10 is 694 crore.

#### **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)**

18.37 WBCIS intended to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit/excess rainfall, low/high temperature, frost etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. It has the advantages to minimize moral hazards; lowering of administrative costs; speedy settlement of claims etc. Keeping in view the relative advantages of weather based insurance; Union Budget announced implementation of Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) in 2007-08. Accordingly, Pilot WBCIS was implemented in Kharif 2007 and Rabi 2007-08 and it is also proposed to be continued in Rabi 2008-09. The scheme has been implemented as an alternative to NAIS and based on actuarial regime. But to make the scheme competitive, premium actually charged from farmers have been restricted to at par with NAIS. The difference between actuarial rates and premium actually paid by farmers are borne by the Government (both Centre and State concerned). Besides this a

cap on premium payable by farmers for annual commercial/horticultural crops has been provided. Further, to provide competitive service to the farmers, private insurance companies i.e. ICICI-Lombard and IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Companies have also been involved for implementation besides Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC).

18.38 In Kharif-2007, Pilot WBCIS was implemented only in 70 selected areas (i.e. hoblies) in Karnataka State on account of limited time available to implementing agency. But in Rabi-2007-08, the scheme has been implemented on a larger scale and farmers in selected areas of four States i.e. Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been covered. In Rabi 2008-09, 10 states have been covered. About 2.09 lakh farmers with 3.19 lakh hectores of crop area were generating a premium of Rs. 53.52 crore. This pilot is being continued in 2009-10. An allocation of Rs 3,500 crores during Eleventh Plan has been made under NAIS including WBCIS. The scheme has a budget provision of Rs.694 crores during 2008-09. The Revised Estimate for 2008-09 is Rs. 794 crore. The allocation (BE) is again 694 crore for 2009-10.

## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING**

### **Reforms in Agricultural Marketing - Amendments in State APMC Acts**

18.39 The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation had formulated and circulated a Model APMC Act in 2003 on marketing of agricultural produce for guidance and adoption by the State Governments. The model legislation provides for establishment of Private Markets/Yards, Direct Purchase Centres, Consumer/Farmers Markets for direct sale and promotion of Public Private Partnership

in the management and development of agricultural markets in the country. Provision has also been made in the Act for constitution of State Agricultural Produce Marketing Standards Bureau for promotion of Grading, Standardization and Quality Certification of agricultural produce. This would facilitate pledge financing, direct purchasing, forward/future trading and exports. Twenty fives States/UTs have already amended their APMC Acts/made varying provision for the purpose while other states are in the process of amending their respective APMC Acts.

18.40 Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization is a credit linked back-ended subsidy Central Sector scheme for strengthening and development of marketing infrastructure. An allocation of Rs.380 crores has been made under this scheme during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The scheme has a budget provision of Rs.70 crores during 2008-09 against expenditure is 69.74 crore. For the year 2009-10 (BE) is 70 crore.

### **Cooperation**

18.41 The Cooperative Sector has been playing a significant role in the area of disbursing agriculture credit, providing market support to farmers, distribution of agricultural inputs and imparting cooperative education/training. An allocation of Rs 150 crores during Eleventh Plan has been made under this scheme with allocation of Rs. 35 crore. (both BE and RE) during 2008-09. The BE for year 2009-10 is also Rs. 35 crore.

### **Horticulture**

18.42 National Horticulture Mission, National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board and the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture

and Cooperation (DAC) are the Nodal implementation agencies for the major developmental programmes in the Horticulture Sector.

### **National Horticulture Mission (NHM):**

18.43 Operationalised since Tenth Five Year Plan (2005-06), the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of NHM envisages an end to end approach covering production , Post harvest Management, processing and marketing for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring horizontal and vertical linkages. It further visualizes to double the horticulture production by 2011-12 with a production of 300 million tones through a targeted achievement of 6 percent growth in Horticulture. At present 363 districts in all the states and 02 UTs of A&N Islands and Lakshadweep are implementing NHM except 08 NE states, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand. Against an outlay of Rs.1,630 crores during Tenth Plan (2005-06 and 2006-07), the reported expenditure was Rs.865.95 crores . The outlay for Eleventh plan is Rs.8,809.00 crores. The annual Plan outlay for 2007-08 was Rs.1,150.00 crores with the reported expenditure at Rs.959.02 crores. During 2008-09, the reported expenditure was Rs.1,131.25 crores against an outlay of Rs.1,100.00 crores. The outlay for 2009-10 is Rs.1100.00 crores.

18.44 Till 2008-09, 1986 nurseries (model+small) were established, an additional area of 12.6 lakh hectares brought under horticulture crops, rejuvenation of 2.5 lakh hectares of senile plantations, 1.1 lakh hectare area brought under organic farming besides establishment of 66036 units of vermi compost units, establishment of 321 IPM/INM infrastructure facilities (bio-control labs, plant health clinics, leaf tissue analysis labs, disease forecasting units),

creation of 13,120 community water tanks and training/exposure visits of 5.51 lakh farmers. Under the Post Harvest Management and Marketing, assistance for establishment of 1,108 pack houses, 109 cold storages, 23 refrigerated vans, creation of 08 wholesale markets and 51 rural markets besides capacity building/HRD for 5.51 lakh farmers.

### **National Horticulture Board**

18.45 The National Horticulture Board, an autonomous body, created in the year 1984 also has 35 field offices. To promote commercial horticulture through development of production hubs and ensuring availability of quality planting material, Post-Harvest Management and Cold Chain Infrastructure , Product promotion, market development and export promotion through synergy with producer farmers, extension workers, research organizations, private stake holders and credit institutions, introduction of new horticulture crops / varieties, promotion of new technologies and capacity building of the farmers.

18.46 The National Horticulture Board (NHB) has incurred plan fund expenditure to the tune of Rs. 292.67 crore during 9<sup>th</sup> five-year plan period, Rs. 391.73 crore during Tenth Plan period and more than Rs. 300 crore during about two and half years of Eleventh Plan. The final Outlay during 2008-09 was Rs.122.47 crore with 100 percent expenditure. The outlay for 2009-10 is Rs.125.00 crore. The back-ended subsidy provided by NHB for area expansion and PHM infrastructure is expected to have attracted a private investment of approximately Rs.3,000 crore and for cold storage sector, a private investment of about Rs.2, 750.00 crores.

18.47 So far, NHB has assisted approximately 30,000 projects of Hi-tech horticulture under its commercial horticulture scheme, resulting into area expansion to the tune of about 1,45,000 acres and creation of additional capacity of over 35 lakh MT of Cold Storages through 1,100 units.

### **Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut**

18.48 The Coconut Development Board is implementing the Schemes “Integrated Development of Coconut cultivation and Industry in India since 1982-83 including Technology Mission on Coconut” since 2001. Creating permanent production potential and improving productivity of coconut in the country, promoting the production and distribution of quality coconut seedlings, developing a processing and marketing base of coconut industry in our country, integrated control of major pests and diseases, product promotion etc. Technology Mission on Coconut aims at improving the productivity of coconut gardens through management of insects, pests and diseases and promoting product diversification through development and adoption of technologies in processing and product diversification as well as on intensive market promotion activities. The Board is continuing its programmes on DSP Farms, setting up of Seed Gardens and Nurseries, Technology Mission on Coconut in the Eleventh Plan.

18.49 During the past five years, integrated farming on cluster approach and post harvest development (processing, value addition and marketing), have received adequate emphasis in the programmes aimed at boosting productivity and value addition. The area under coconut has decreased from

19.35 lakh hectare in 2004-05 to 19.03 lakh hectare in 2007-08, production has increased from 12.83 billion nuts to 14.74 billion nuts and productivity increased from 6,632 nuts per hectare to 7,747 nuts per hectare during the same period.

18.50 The Technology Mission has supported around 158 Projects under four sub-components and has completed 74 projects so far. The support extended by the Board include, assistance for establishment of Tender Coconut Preserving and Packing Units; support for setting up of shell powder units; support for activated carbon units; support for setting up of virgin coconut production units and establishment of Quality Control Lab and popularization of copra dryers etc have been provided by the Board.

18.51 The scheme on integrated development of Coconut Industry including Technology Mission on Coconut is under implementation by the Coconut Development Board under the Ministry of Agriculture since 1982-83.

18.52 The thrust areas are production and distribution of quality planting material, demonstration of production and protection technologies, technology development for product diversification, creation of awareness of health benefits of coconut etc. During the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 an outlay of Rs.52 crore and Rs.75.00 crore were provided with a reported expenditure of Rs.52.00 crores and Rs.65.37 crore respectively. For the current fiscal year an amount of Rs.75 crore is earmarked.

### **Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-East including Sikkim, J&K, H.P and Uttaranchal (TMNE):**

18.53 The Centrally Sponsored TMNE scheme is operational since 2001-02 in the 8 north eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. During Tenth Plan (2003-04), the scheme has been extended to other three Himalayan states of J&K, H.P and Uttarakhand, in addition to NE states making the TMNE operational in 11 states. The TMNE comprises of 4 Mini missions viz. MM-I (Research), MM-II (Production and Productivity), MM-III (PHM and Marketing) and MM-IV(Processing). The scheme has a central 100 percent financial assistance. The TMNE envisages to harness the potential of Horticulture, maximize economic, ecological and social benefits through desirable diversification, develop infrastructure for production of planting material, storage and processing and to generate skill- full employment. The outlay during IXth & X<sup>th</sup> Plan was Rs.229.38 crore and Rs.845.00 crore (NE states – Rs. 585.00 crore + Himalayan States - Rs. 260.00 crore), respectively. The XI<sup>th</sup> Plan has an outlay of Rs.1500.00 crore. Against an outlay of Rs.323.40 crore during 2007-08, the reported expenditure was Rs.321.76 crore. The outlay (RE) for 2008-09 was Rs.384.00 crore with the reported expenditure of Rs.291.39 crore. During the year 2009-10 the allocation for the scheme is Rs. 349.00 crore.

18.54 Till 2008-09, the scheme achieved an additional area of 4.94 lakh hectares (fruits-3 lakh hectares, vegetables-0.78 lakh hectares, spices-0.62 lakh hectares) including plantation crops , medicinal /Aromatic plants and flowers etc. 47 wholesale markets , 262 rural primary markets, 64 Apni mandies, 18 State Grading Laboratories, 31 Rope ways and 49 processing units have been established in addition to 935 model nurseries, 10,032

Community tanks, 11,106 tube wells, 26 tissue culture units, 25 model Floriculture centers, 25 mushroom units and about 25 lakh sq. meter. of Green Houses have been created till the same time period.

#### **National Bamboo Mission:**

18.55 The National Bamboo Mission (NBM), centrally sponsored scheme approved since 2006-07 is operationalized in 27 states across the country. The scheme provides fund to 19 R&D Institutions. The principal objectives of the scheme are development of Bamboo for poverty alleviation and employment generation in the rural sector, diversification/modernization/expansion of Bamboo based industries through technological/financial support and use of Bamboo as a means to achieve ecological security. During 2006-07 & 2007-08 an amount of Rs.75.71 crore and Rs.110.80 crore respectively were released to different state governments, Bamboo Technology Support Groups, NHB, (Kerala, Dehradun) and Cane and Bamboo Technology Center (Guhwati) with the reported expenditure as rs.64.75 crore and Rs.57.18 crore respectively the outlay for 2008-09 was Rs.89.00 crore with the reported expenditure at Rs. 44.55 crore. The Budgetary outlay for 2009-10 is kept at Rs.70.00 crore.

#### **Micro Irrigation**

18.56 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) launched during Tenth Plan Period in January, 2006 is continuing during Eleventh Plan period. The scheme provides financial assistance at 50 percent of total cost for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system and at 75 percent for HRD component. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the coverage area under improved method of irrigation for

better water use efficiency along with other benefits like saving in fertilizer consumption (upto 40 percent), increase in yield (30-100 percent) and provide stimulus to the growth in agriculture sector.

18.57 The Eleventh Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs.3,400.00 crore. An allocation of Rs. 430.00 crore was made during 2008-09 with the reported expenditure as Rs.470.00 crore. The Budget outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 430.00 crore. The total reported expenditure since 2005-06 to 2008-09 is Rs.1,590.39 crore. So far an area of 14.74 lakh hectares has been covered under improved method of drip and sprinkler irrigation system.

#### **Central Institute of Horticulture-Nagaland:**

18.58 To provide institutional support for development of horticulture in North Eastern Region, specially to exploit the potential of passion fruit, Khasi mandarin, large cardamom etc., under Central Sector Scheme (2006) a Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland is being developed with an allocation of Rs. 18.00 crore over a period of five years. The outlay for X Plan was Rs. 8.35 crore and for the remaining three years of XI<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 11.65 crore.

18.59 Approved as a Central Sector Scheme during 2006-07, the scheme envisages to impart HRD activities/capacity building of extension workers, farmers, entrepreneurs etc, demonstration of improved technology and promotion of organic cultivation. Set up at MEDZIPHEMA (Deemapur), the institute shall co-ordinate with other organizations on refinement/demonstration of technologies specific tourism, production and supply of quality seed and planting material, HRD, PHM processing and value addition. An

amount of Rs.4.00 crore and Rs.5.25 crore were provisioned during 2007-08, 2008-09, The current fiscal has a budget provision of Rs.7.00 crore.

18.60 So far, Production of 1,000 rooted cuttings of passion fruit (Purple variety from Manipur), 50,000 seedlings of improved varieties of cashew, 2 lakh citrus seedlings have been developed.

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING**

#### **Approaches for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

18.61 The approach for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for the livestock sector aims at achieving an overall growth between 6 to 7 percent per annum for the sector as a whole, with milk group achieving a growth of 5 percent per annum and meat and poultry achieving a growth of 10 percent per annum. The Eleventh Plan projections at current price for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is Rs.8,174 crore.

#### **Annual Plan 2008-09**

18.62 For the year 2008-09, the Department had been provided with an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crore.

#### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

18.63 During the year 2009-10, the Department proposes to implement 29 schemes, which also includes the Special Package for 31 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka & Kerala. For the "National Dairy Plan" which is to be implemented by NDDDB "In-Principle" approval of the Planning Commission has been accorded. The annual plan (BE) for 2009-10 is of Rs. 1100 crore which includes an Externally Aided Component of Rs 56.56 crore for

Prevention, Control & Containment of Avian Influenza.

### **Schemes/Programmes**

18.64 It is proposed to implement 31 schemes during 2009-10. Brief summary of the major animal husbandry schemes to be implemented during 2009-10 are as follows:

18.65 Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- i) National Project for Livestock Development
- ii) Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding

Genetic improvement in bovines is a long-term activity and Government of India has initiated a major programme 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB) in October, 2000 for implementation over a period of 10 years, in two phases of five years each, with an allocation of Rs 402 crore for Phase-I and Rs. 775.87 crore for Phase-II. The NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation on priority basis with a focus on development and conservation of important indigenous breeds. The project envisages 100 percent grant-in-aid to implementing agencies. The budget outlay for National Project for Cattle Development is proposed at Rs. 100 crore.

#### **1. Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds**

This centrally Sponsored Scheme, initiated during the Tenth Plan, aims at conserving and protecting threatened breeds of livestock, whose population is less than 10,000. The proposals are invited through the State Governments, which also provide opportunities for participation of semi-government organizations, universities, NGOs, breeders/farmers organizations etc.

The budget outlay for 2009-10 has been proposed at Rs.4 crore.

#### **2. Livestock Insurance**

In the Livestock Insurance scheme, it was targeted to insure 15 lakh animals during 2005-06 and 2006-07 in the entire country. However, the scheme was approved in February 2006 for implementation on a pilot basis in 100 districts during these two years. During 2008-09, animal insured were 3.28 lakh. There is a provision of 30 crore for year 2009-10.

#### **3. National Livestock Disease Control Programme (NLDCP)**

This scheme has four on-going components which has the BE of Rs. 182.82 crore. The four components are:

- a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (75:25),
- b) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (100%),
- c) Professional Efficiency Development (50:50 to States and 100 percent to VCI) and
- d) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (100%).

#### **Livestock Extension and Delivery Services**

18.66 There is a provision of Rs.15.00 crore as tentative allocation for the 11th Plan for two components under the Livestock Extension and Delivery Services: a) Support for Private Veterinary Clinics and AI Centers and b) Strengthening Livestock Extension System. The scheme is being reformulated based on brain storming session organized by the Planning Commission.



## Central Sector Schemes

### Livestock Census

18.67 The scheme, aiming at enumeration of the livestock population in the country, was earlier implemented by Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it was transferred to this Department in the year 2002-03. The 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock census has been conducted throughout the country with reference date 15th October 2007. The budget outlay for 2009-2010 was Rs. 23.11 crore. The provisional report is expected to be released by December 2009.

### Central Cattle Development Organisation

18.68 It includes, Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI), Hessarghata, Bangalore, Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) – The Department shall continue with four units located at Rohtak (Haryana), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and Ongole (Andhra Pradesh). These four units together cover the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The cattle breeds of Haryana, Gir, Kankrej and Ongole; and buffalo breeds of Murrah, Surti, Mehsana and Jaffrabadi are registered under the Scheme depending on the confirmation to breed characteristics and prescribed milk production norm. Owners of registered animals are provided certificate and prizes/incentives to encourage conservation of indigenous breeds and production of high quality cows and buffaloes. There is a provision of Rs. 19.72 crore during 2009-10.

## Directorate of Animal Health

18.69 The scheme has three on-going components namely:

- i. Animal Quarantine & Certification Services(on-going)
- ii. Central / Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (on-going)
- iii. National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre(on-going)
- iv. Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza (New)

18.70 This is a new component of the Centrally Administered scheme of Directorate of Animal Health and being implemented from the first year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2007-2008 with the Assistance of World Bank for control of bird flu. The budget outlay for 2009-2010 has been proposed at Rs.61.11 crore out of which Rs.56.46 crore is external aid. The BE for Directorate of Animal Health for 2009-10 is Rs. 27.50 crore.

18.71 Piggery Development (including Resource Mapping in 100 potential districts and promotion on entrepreneurial programmes in small ruminants)

18.72 Piggery holds great potential for commercial production in the country. However, these species have not received due attention either for promotion of their rearing by the farmers or their commercial exploitation through entrepreneurial programmes. Instead of instituting a scheme for the country as a whole, it is proposed to first take up resource mapping of 100 potential districts in the country, to identify opportunities for rearing of pigs and their commercial production. The budget outlay for 2009-10 has been proposed at Rs.8 crore.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

18.73 Dairy Development Projects: There are 3 schemes of dairy developments viz. 'Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas', Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production and dairy venture Capital fund. The BE for dairy development programmes is Rs.101.10 crore.

### National Dairy Plan

18.74 The scheme is yet to be approved. The NDDB has submitted a preliminary report for getting "In-Principle" approval of the Planning Commission. It has already been accorded and project has been forwarded to the Department of Economic Affairs for World Bank assistance. The World Bank team had visited NDDB Anand for consideration of NDP.

## CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

### Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)

18.75 Cabinet in its meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2007 as granted in principle approval for the corporatisation of DMS. As per Cabinet approval the modalities like feasibility report, memorandum of understanding and articles of associations should be completed within 12 months because Cabinet is to be approached again for formal approval for corporatisation of DMS. The budget outlay for 2009-10 has accordingly been proposed at Rs.1 crore.

### Special Livestock Sector and Fisheries Package for suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala

18.76 The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2006, considered and approved a Special Package for Livestock Sector and Fisheries for 31 suicide-prone districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. The package involves an investment of Rs. 698 crores comprising of a budgetary support of Rs. 510.79 crore and credit component of Rs. 187.21 crore, to be implemented over a period of three years from 2006-07. The period has been extended due to slow implementation of this project. The BE for 2009-10 is Rs. 75 crore.

18.77 The components of this special package includes induction of high yielding milch animals, Calf rearing programme, providing cattle/ buffalo breeding services, provision of health care to dairy animals and establishment of milk chilling units and feed mixing plants and feed and fodder supply programme.

18.78 The Planning Commission has constituted an Advisory Committee on matters related to development of Animal Husbandry & Dairy sectors, in February 2009. The committee has since completed its interface with the states and intensive field visits. The final report would be submitted shortly.

### Fisheries & Aquaculture

18.79 Fisheries sector contributes significantly to about 1.08 percent to the total national GDP and 5.34 percent of the agricultural GDP with 4.7 percent of the global fish production and also provide livelihood to approximately 14.49 million people in the country. The main objectives of the fisheries development programmes are to achieve higher growth rates mainly through increased production and

productivity from fresh water and coastal aquaculture, marine and inland capture fisheries including reservoir fisheries, mariculture and diversification towards exploitation of deep sea fishery resources, better infrastructure facilities of fishing harbours and fish landing centers, post harvest processing ,value addition and marketing network and socio-economic development of fish farmers and fishers.

18.80 A landmark achievement for development of fisheries sector during Eleventh Five year Plan is having a National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) with its headquarters at Hyderabad with the total budget of Rs.1,550 crore during 2007-2012 with an objective of achieving overall growth of fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of Research & development including Biotechnology for optimizing production and productivity from fisheries.

#### **REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09**

18.81 A sum of Rs.180.39 (RE) crore was allocated for implementation of six Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes in Fisheries sector during 2008-09. A sum of Rs.178.60 crore was actually spent for implementation of all schemes including NFDB during 2008-09. Salient achievements during 2008-09 are (i) Fish production has considerably gone up and has touched 7.02 million tones during 2008-09 and the fish export has also gone up to 6.13 lakh tones valued at Rs.8363crores (ii) Construction of Multiplication Centre for Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) shrimp seed and (iii) cage culture and demonstration of sea bass in open seas (iv) establishment of quarantine facility for shrimp culture and (v) strengthening of post harvest and tuna processing units.

#### **Schemes / Programmes proposed during 2009-10**

18.82 All the Centrally sponsored schemes viz; Development of Marine fisheries & Post harvest operations, Inland fisheries and Aquaculture and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Fisheries Training and Extension are proposed to be continued during 2009-10 with an addition of one or two new sub components. Central Sector Schemes proposed to be continued during 2009-10 are: strengthening of data base & Information networking for fisheries and Animal Husbandry with additional components for registration of fishing vessels, assistance to Fisheries Institutes and NFDB.

18.83 An allocation of Rs.298.50(BE) crore has been made available for all six Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes under Fisheries including a provision of Rs.135 crore for the newly set up NFDB during 2009-10. 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 fisher folk.

#### **AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EDUCATION**

18.84 The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) is responsible for development and governance of agricultural research and education in the country. All international matters relating to agricultural research and education are also governed by DARE. This responsibility is discharged through the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), an apex and autonomous organization for promotion,

execution and coordination of agricultural research and education in the country. Currently, ICAR is organized into eight Subject-Matter Divisions, which are supported with a network of research Schemes/ Institutes in their respective area of specialization. The goal of ICAR is to promote sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth and development in the country by interfacing education, research and extension initiatives complemented with efficient and effective institutional, infrastructure and policy support, for ensuring livelihood and environmental security.

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

18.85 The crop research and development activities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the year are — preparation of soil-erosion maps for resource conservation planning; enrichment of the National Gene Bank with about 13,850 accessions of orthodox seed species; production of 7,162.40 tonnes of breeders seeds of centrally released field crop varieties and 2,788.10 tonnes of state-released crop varieties; release of 117 superior varieties of field and horticultural crops for commercial cultivation; identification of seven varieties of wheat resistant to stem rust race Ug99 and a high sugar-yielding cane variety, Birendra, a singular innovation in Bt-cotton by indigenously transforming an open-pollinated variety Bikaneri Narma, enabling the farmers to use their own farm-saved seed year after year; development of field kits for ascertaining soil sodicity and quality of bio-fertilizers; and preparation of liquid bio-fertilizers with enhanced shelf-life.

18.86 Research and development activities for livestock resulted in better genetic resistance of SDL-IC broilers than Aseel and

Kadaknath against H5N1 infection; enhanced fiber digestibility of poor-quality crops residues; reduced methane production from enteric fermentation due to use of tree leaves; and increased milk production and fat and SNF (solids-not-fat) percentage by ragi supplementation to dairy cows, with a net increase in income of about Rs 19/cow/day under field condition. The mega Seed Project on Pig was launched with 4 co-operating centres. A status of freedom from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia infection in cattle and buffalo was obtained from OIE (Office International des Epizooties). Improved diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease in suspected clinical samples by multiple PCR (m-PCR); in fisheries major achievements are: molecular protocol to assess the impact of pollution on freshwater fishes; culture of tiger shrimp in inland ground saline waters as a new avenue in inland aquaculture.

18.87 These technologies are being propagated through a network of 562 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK).

18.88 Some of the major structural reforms in research management include establishment of DNA bank cutting across plant and animal kingdom; and provision for the foreign fellowship for higher agricultural education. The Government has accorded approval of 78 new KVKs including 50 additional KVKs in large districts; and establishment of integrated farming system research modules at 31 centres with stepped up investments to diversify the functioning of KVK.

18.89 The Council took specific steps to improve the national agricultural education, and seven new Agricultural Universities were accredited. One hundred eleven awardees under twelve different categories were conferred awards, among these were

13 women scientists. The National Agricultural Innovation Project has made good progress in approving 112 subprojects at a total outlay of Rs 658 crore.

18.90 Policy issues were decided for Guidelines for management of ICAR services and contracts, IPR clearance of collaborative research projects, and Business Planning and Development.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

10.91 The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 1760 crore. Sub sector wise budgetary allocation is

**Table 18.6**

<b>Budgetary allocation for Department of Agricultural Research and Education for year 2009-10</b>	
DARE Sub-Sector	Budgetary allocation (in Rs. Crore)
Crop Science Research	304.00 (17.27)
Horticulture	90.00 (5.11)
National Resource Management	102.00 (5.80)
Agriculture Engineering	43.00 (2.44)
Animal Science	92.00 (5.23)
Fisheries	45.00 (2.56)
Agriculture Education	370.00 (21.02)
Central Agriculture University+DARE	91.00 (5.17)
Agriculture Extension	307.00 (17.44)
National Fund for Basic & Strategic Research	20.00 (1.14)
Indo-US Knowledge Initiative	05.00 (0.28)
MIS & IPR Management	30.00 (1.70)

National Agriculture Innovation Project	257.00 (14.60)
Agri. Eco. & Statistics	4.00 (0.23)

**Note: percentage value is given in ()**

## DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

### A. Integrated Watershed Management Programme

18.92 During the Eleventh Plan, the three area development programmes, namely, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme have been integrated and consolidated into a single programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The Scheme was approved by the Government on 26.02.2009. This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning. The IWMP aims to check land degradation by treatment of wastelands on watershed basis, conserve natural resources through community participation, provide drought proofing and combat desertification, provide livelihood opportunities to landless people and focus on poverty alleviation, and development of economic resources. The objective is thus to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rainwater harvesting and the recharging of the ground water table, which enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people.

18.93 The modified IWMP would adopt a three tier approach in which the upper reaches which are mainly forested and hilly,

would be treated with the support of Forest Department. For land situated at intermediate slopes above the agriculture lands, the IWMP would address all the necessary issues of land treatment by adopting best possible options including cropping pattern, horticulture and agro-forestry etc. In the lower tire, which are plains and mainly agricultural lands, the IWMP would be dovetailed with the employment generating programme such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and would fill the critical gaps of NREGS and vice versa.

### **Progress of Watershed Schemes**

18.94 The Drought Prone Area Programme was being implemented in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Since 1995-96, 27,439 projects covering an area of 137.195 lakh hectares were sanctioned, Rs. 3,286 crore released as central share and 7,463 projects have been completed. The Desert Development Programme was implemented in 7 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan covering 235 blocks in 40 districts. Beginning from the year 1995-96, 15,746 projects covering an area of 78.73 lakh hectares have been sanctioned and Rs.2,499 crore as central share has been released of these 4,872 projects have been completed. The sanctioned projects includes 3,352 special projects sanctioned in 10 districts in Rajasthan. Under Integrated Wasteland Development Programme since 1995-96, 1,877 projects covering an area of 107.20 lakh hectares have been sanctioned with

total project cost of Rs.6,068 crore, Rs. 3,468 crore has been released as central share and of these 274 projects have been completed. Thus in all, 45,062 projects covering an area of 323 lakh hectares were sanctioned under the different watershed programmes implemented by Department of Land Resources and 12609 projects have been completed so far.

### **Outlay**

18.95 During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the agreed Gross Budgetary Support for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is Rs. 15,359.46 crore which represents a significant step-up in the outlay of the watershed projects. The year-wise total outlay for IWMP during Eleventh Plan is Rs. 1,164.54 (2007-08), Rs. 1,595.00 (2008-09) and Rs. 1,911.00 (2009-10). Under the scheme, there is no state wise allocation as this is a demand driven programme. No new projects could be sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09 as the programme was approved by the Government on 26.02.2009. Under the new Integrated Watershed Management Programme, the steering committee as on 30.09.2009 has considered proposals and approved 881 projects covering an area of 43,50,439 hectares in 16 states with total project cost of Rs.5,649.121 crore.

### **B. National Land Records Modernization Programme**

18.96 For modernization of land records system in the country, a modified programme, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of

Land Records (SRA&ULR). The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.08.2008.

### Scope of the Programme

18.97 The NLRMP is to be implemented in a time-bound manner and all the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the Conclusive Titling System with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country. To achieve the stage of conferring Conclusive Titles, the fundamental principles need to be fulfilled are: (i) there is a single agency to handle property records, (ii) the land records at any given moment should mirror ground level “real-time records”, (iii) the record of a title should depict the conclusive ownership status and probing into past transactions of the property and the past titles becomes unnecessary, and (iv) there should be title insurance and guarantee for its correctness as well as indemnification against any loss arising due to inaccuracies.

18.98 Keeping in view the nature of the activities under the scheme, no specific physical and financial targets are fixed. The programme is demand-driven. As the Programme was approved on 21.8.2009 funds were released for the first time during 2008-09. During 2008-09 proposals from 20 States/UTs were considered and Rs.255.73 crore was sanctioned as Central share of which the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment (75%) amounting to Rs. 188.76 crore were released to these states for covering 69 districts.

18.99 During the year (2009-10) the budget provision under the NLRMP is Rs.402 Crore. As on 30.09.2009 funds amounting to Rs.176.04 crore were sanctioned for release for 33 districts in seven States and 3 UTs namely Bihar, Chattishgarh, Rajasthan,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry and first instalment amounting to Rs. 135.32 crore was released towards central share (75%) of total sanctioned amount.

### Progress of Implementation

18.100 Many of the states have recorded remarkable progress under the erstwhile CLR, SRA & ULR schemes which are the pre-cursor of NLRMP scheme. The details are given as under:

- Manual distribution of Record of Rights (RoRs) stopped by 8 states.
- Legal sanctity accorded to the computerized copies of RoRs by 18 states.
- RoR placed in the internet Websites by 11 states.
- Digitization of Maps taken up by 20 states.
- Effecting mutations using computers begun in 15 states.
- Computer centers set up in 4434 Tehsils/taluks, 1045 sub divisions, 392 districts and Monitoring Cells in 17 state head quarters. Construction of about 1200 land record rooms completed in 16 states.
- Construction of about 2000 office cum residence of Patwaris/Talathis completed in 9 states.
- Strengthening of revenue/ survey training institutions by construction, renovation, up-gradation, providing modern equipments etc. done by 19 states.

### C Land Reforms

18.101 Land reforms related issues essentially fall in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government has

mainly advisory role to play. The “National Council for Land Reforms” has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. A “Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms” was set up under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 to look into various issues concerning land administration and land reforms for comprehensive recommendations. The Committee submitted its report on March, 2009. The Report of the Committee is under consideration.

#### **D National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007**

18.123. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2007. The Policy has been notified in the Official Gazette and has come into force with effect from the 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2007. This policy has been formulated to replace the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2003.



## CHAPTER-21

### WATER MANAGEMENT & IRRIGATION

21.1.1 Water management and irrigation have assumed importance in wake of fulfillment of Agriculture growth target for Eleventh Plan at 4 percent per annum. The Eleventh Plan focuses inter alia, on (i) doubling the rate of growth of irrigated area and (ii) improving water management, rain water harvesting and watershed initiatives. Specific targets for the irrigation potential creation for the Eleventh Plan have been fixed. Achievement of the same depends on efforts required from all the states for proper planning, implementation and completion of ongoing and new irrigation projects. Eleventh Plan places its reliance on implementation of irrigation projects with proper prioritization, funding and close monitoring. Water management, *per-se*, is one of the best tools to tackle drought and drinking water requirements. Eleventh Five-Year Plan identified requirements like 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. Expanding irrigation calls for concomitant expansion of participatory irrigation management to ensure equity in irrigation water supply, *pari passu* completion of Command Area Development works and sustained maintenance of the systems. Utilization of the ground water potential in Gangetic Plains and Assam is required for bringing more land under irrigation. Convergence of programmes is essential for tapping resources of huge magnitude for irrigation and water management. Gist of the review of the 2007-08 and 2008-09 of the Plan suggests that while funding for doubling the growth of irrigation capacity has increased through State's allocation and Central

assistance, aspects on water management and reforms for sustaining them have progressed very slowly.

21.1.2 The Eleventh Five Year Plan has fixed a target of bringing 16 million hectare (9.00 mn ha major and medium irrigation and 7.00 mn ha minor irrigation) under irrigation during 2007-2012.

#### Review of Annual Plan 2008-10

21.2.1 The review of the irrigation sector performance during 2008-09 and the strategy for 2009-10 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### Major and Medium Irrigation

21.2.2. The ultimate irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects is 58.46 m.ha. The likely potential achievement till end of Tenth Plan is 42.35 m.ha. An approved outlay of Rs. 36,933.34 crore was made for 2008-09 for creating an additional irrigation potential of 1.773 m.ha. The likely physical achievement is 1.238 mn.ha and actual is likely to be available by 2009-10. State-wise Actual expenditure 2007-08, approved outlays 2008-09, revised approved outlays 2008-09 and approved outlays 2009-10 are at annexure 21.1 to 21.4 respectively. The physical achievements reported by the states by the end of Tenth Plan and targets and likely achievements during the first two years of Eleventh plan and targets for 2009-10 are at annexure 21.5 which also indicate the outcome of the investments i.e potential created and utilized. During 2009-10 States have projected irrigation potential creation of about 1.067 m.ha.(for some states the

**Table 21.1 Outlay & Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation (Tenth Plan and 2007-08 to 2009-10)**

(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>295.19</b>	<b>70861.78</b>	<b>81899.94</b>
2007-08	132.50	84.82	29397.69	29298.84(Act)
2008-09	242.90	196.00(RE)	36933.34	33219.75(RE)
2009-10	233.20		28793.81	

figures are yet to be available) for an approved outlay of Rs 28,793.81 crore.

21.2.3 Table 21.1 gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on major & medium irrigation sector in the Tenth Plan and Approved Outlay and Actual expenditure/Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plans 2007-08 and 2008-09 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2009-10.

### Incomplete irrigation projects

21.2.4 At the beginning of the Tenth Plan there were 490 ongoing major and medium irrigation projects (including extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) projects) in the country. Out of this, 477 projects have spilled over to the Eleventh Plan. The required additional cost of these spillover projects is about Rs 1.25 lakh crore. During the Eleventh Plan the States have given proposals for commencement of 309 new projects. The commencement of new projects without completing the ongoing projects is leading to very thin spread of resources and subsequent delays and cost escalation.

21.2.5 Projects should be taken up on a turnkey fixed price with no cost escalation contracts, so that projects are completed quickly and bring the intended benefits early.

### Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and National Projects

21.2.6 In order to give a thrust to the core rural infrastructure sector of irrigation, the Union Cabinet has approved an outlay of Rs 43,700 crore for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and other Water Resources programmes for implementation during Eleventh Plan 2007-12. It has also declared 14 irrigation and multipurpose projects as National Projects with liberal assistance of 90 percent of the estimated cost as grant component under AIBP. A provision of Rs 7,000 crore is proposed for National projects in the Eleventh Plan. Guidelines for National Projects have been circulated to the States and Central Ministries.

21.2.7 Against an Outlay of Rs 6,600 crore for 2008-09 the grant amount released was Rs 7,598.20 crore creating an irrigation potential of 6.55 lakh ha. A provision of Rs 8,000 crore has been made under this programme for 2009-10 and the total potential creation targeted is 1.05 lakh ha with 90,000 ha under major and medium irrigation projects. Under AIBP, against 272 projects being funded, 110 projects were reportedly completed by the States till March 2009. Two of the ongoing National Projects viz Gosikhurd irrigation project in Maharashtra and Teesta barrage Project in

West Bengal received assistance of Rs 592.30 crore and 21.93 crore during 2008-09 respectively. The irrigation potential created during 2008-09 is 4,280 ha and 4,800 ha respectively.

21.2.8 Planning Commission constituted a Task Force on Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme under the chairmanship of the Secretary Planning Commission. Major recommendations of the Task Force are relaxing the guidelines for inclusion of ERM projects and other approved projects, increasing the per ha. cost of the minor irrigation development from Rs 1.5 lakh/ha. to Rs 2 lakh per ha. and monitoring of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme projects. The recommendations of the Task Force have been sent to Ministry of Water Resources for follow up action.

#### **Task Force on Irrigation**

21.2.9 The Task Force on irrigation was constituted in the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Member (Water and Energy) on the directions of the Prime Minister in the 54<sup>th</sup> National Development Council meeting held on 19.12.07. The Task

Force submitted its report to the Prime Minister in May 2009.

#### **Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation (IWRFC)**

21.2.10 Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2008-09 has announced creation of IWRFC for funding irrigation projects and National projects. Since irrigation projects require large outlay of funds, the idea of Corporation is to raise funds for this sector and to assist states. The Corporation was incorporated as a Company in March 2008. Rs 100 cr was made available to the corporation as Central Government equity. States have been requested for participating in the equity base of the corporation. The Business Plan of the Corporation has been prepared. Planning Commission and concerned Ministries have been asked to furnish comments on the Plan.

#### **Externally Aided Projects**

21.2.11. There are 16 ongoing irrigation projects receiving external assistance in various States. The name of project, assistance amount and disbursement till December 2009 are given in Table 21.2.

**Table 21.2. World Bank Assisted On-Going Irrigation Projects**

(Rs. in crore)					
S No	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance Donor Currency (in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.12.2009 Million Donor Currency
1	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN 4750-IN	30.11.2004/ 31.3.2011	US\$ 394.020  (Rs.1943.012)	US\$ 109.02  (Rs.495.89)
2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector	15.3.2002/ 31.3.2010	SDR 93.452	US\$ 105.35

S No	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance Donor Currency ( in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.12.2009 Million Donor Currency
		Restructuring Project Cr.3603-IN		(Rs. 643.116) (Loan)	(Rs.471.49)
3	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr.3602-IN	08.3.2002/ 31.10.2010	SDR 90.471 (Rs.652.523) (Loan)	US\$ 85.93  (Rs.390.87)
4	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project Cr.4291-IN & 4857-IN	8.6.2007/ 31.12.2012	US\$ 189  (Rs. 944.350)	US\$ 21.50  (Rs. 94.92)
5	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project CR.3635-IN	08.07.2002/ 31.1.2012	SDR 80 Revised SDR 63.420 (Rs. 451.003)	US\$ 48.41  (Rs.216.46)
6	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project C.4872-IN & 3635-I-IN	17.1.2008/ 31.1.2012	US\$64  (Rs. 321.553)	US\$ 1.18  (Rs. 5.52)
7	Orissa	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project (7576-IN)	27.01.09/ 31.08.2014	US\$ 112.000  (Rs. 545.544)	US\$ 4.42  (Rs. 22.20)
8	Mahara-shtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project-LN4796-IN	19.8.2005/ 31.03.2012	US\$325  (Rs. 1604.419)	US\$120.39  (Rs.557.87)
9	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Projects (Cr.No. 4846 (IBRD) & Cr. No. 4255-IN	12.2.2007/  31.7.2013	US\$ 485  (Rs.2425.761)	US\$ 109.47  (Rs.499.73)

S No	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance Donor Currency ( in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.12.2009 Million Donor Currency
		(IDA)			
10	Multi-State	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) Cr 4749-IN	19.1.2006/ 30.6.2012	US\$ 104.980  (Rs.519.024) (Loan)	US\$ 21.82  (Rs. 98.11)
		TOTAL		US\$ 1920.34  (Rs.10050.31)	US\$ 627.49  (Rs.2853.06)

**Asian Development Bank**

S No	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance Donor Currency ( in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.12.2009 Million
1	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project 2159-IND	20.3.2006 / 31.3.2013	US\$ 46.108 (Rs.230.212) (Loan)	US\$ 5.839 (Rs.26.058)

**Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)**

S No	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance Donor Currency ( in Million)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.12.2009 Million
1	Andhra Pradesh	Modernization of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal (II)	31.3.2004 / 18.06.2012	JY 4773  (Rs. 184 crore)	JY 2921.55  (Rs. 117.21)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project	20.3.2007 / 11.07.2016	JY 23974 (Rs.1236.696) (Loan)	JY 633.10  (Rs. 31.43)
3	Orissa	Rengali Irrigation Project (II)	31.3.2004 / 31.05.2011	<u>JY 6342</u> (Rs.243 crore)	JY 6084.34 (Rs.248.88)

4	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	_31.3.2005 / 28.07.2015	<u>JY 11555</u> (Rs.440.708)	JY 54.77 (Rs.2.68)
5	Maharashtra	Minor Irrigation Project (Kfw-financial cooperation)	01.06.2000 / 30.06.2011	<u>EURO 23.008</u> (Rs.130.50 Cr.)	EURO 10.64 (Rs. 59.07)

### Minor Irrigation

21.2.12 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 identified 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. These seven States account for about 75 percent of total tank population. Minor irrigation schemes have a short gestation period, are labour intensive and are an important means for poverty alleviation.

21.2.13 The ultimate irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation projects is estimated at 81.43 m. ha of which 17.38 m. ha is from surface water minor irrigation and 64.05 m. ha. is from ground water. Till the end of Tenth Plan, a potential of 60.42 m.ha. had been created. An approved outlay of Rs. 6,809.68 Cr was made for 2008-09 for creating an additional irrigation potential of 1.275 m.ha.. The likely physical achievement is 1.106 m.ha. Statewise Actual expenditure 2007-08, approved outlays 2008-09, revised approved outlays 2008-09 and approved outlays 2009-10 on minor irrigation are at annexure 21.1 to 21.4 respectively. The physical achievements reported by the states by the end of Tenth

Plan and likely achievements during the first two years of Eleventh plan and targets for 2009-10 are at annexure 21.6. During 2009-10 States have projected irrigation potential creation of about 1.087 m.ha.(for some states the figures are yet to be available) for an approved outlay of Rs 6,087.21 crore.

21.2.14 Minor irrigation schemes are funded from plan funds, institutional finance and private investment by the farmers. It is generally considered as a people's programme.

21.2.15 Table 21.3 gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on minor irrigation sector in the Tenth Plan and Approved Outlay and Actual expenditure/Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plans 2007-08 and 2008-09 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2009-10.

### Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

21.2.16 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). The objective is to optimally utilize irrigation potential created under the commands of irrigation projects and to increase production/productivity from irrigated lands on a sustainable basis. The scheme was restructured in the Eleventh Plan and renamed as "Command Area Development & Water Management

**Table 21.3 Outlay and Expenditure on Minor Irrigation****(in Rs. crore)**

Period	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Antcpd Exp.
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>533.80</b>	<b>380.68</b>	<b>13,872.86</b>	<b>13,760.02</b>
2007-08	67.50	48.71	5,383.95	4,383.87(Act)
2008-09	97.10	66.07(RE)	6,809.68	6,394.97(RE)
2009-10	72.00		6,087.21	

Programme” and has been transferred to the State Sector. Funding to this initiative is now made through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Water Resources programmes from 2008-09.

21.2.17 CAD programme implements 311 projects with a total CCA of 28.58 m.ha. 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 17.3 m.ha. Upto March 2009, 18.51 m.ha. of irrigation command has been covered under the programme.

21.2.18 The Eleventh Five-Year Plan has suggested that CAD should form part of all new Major and Medium Irrigation projects to ensure quicker utilization of the potential. Hence the assistance under CADWM was confined to the irrigation projects commenced till end of Tenth Plan. The Eleventh Plan recommended expanding the scope of the project to address system deficiencies. So far, about 55,500 Water Users Association (WUA's) have been formed covering command area of 10.23 m.ha.

21.2.19 Table 21.4 gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on CADWM sector in the Tenth Plan and Approved Outlay and Actual expenditure/Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plans 2007-08

and 2008-09 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2009-10.

Against Rs 350 crore allocation for the programme, Ministry of Water Resources released Rs 324.29 crore during 2008-09 for various projects included under the programme. During 2009-10, Rs 400 cr is proposed in the State sector for assisting the states.

### **Flood Control**

21.2.20 The Rashtriya Baarh 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 reassessment of flood prone area has indicated that there is now about 45.36 m.ha which needs protection. Upto March 2007, about 18.22 m. ha. has been protected through construction of embankments, drainage channels, town protection works and raising of villages above flood level. A Task Force for flood management and Erosion Control headed by Chairman Central Water Commission has examined the causes of recurring floods and erosion in Assam and other North Eastern states, Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and assessed measures under taken so far to combat flood and erosion. The Committee submitted its report in December 2004. The assistance to the schemes recommended by the Task Force has been

**Table 21.4 Command Area Development and Water Management Irrigation**

(Rs. Crores)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Central Sector</u>		<u>State Sector</u>	
	Approved <u>Outlay</u>	Actual/ <u>Antcpd Exp.</u>	Approved <u>Outlay</u>	Actual/ <u>Antcpd Exp.</u>
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>1406.80</b>	<b>818.54</b>	<b>2789.88</b>	<b>2985.81</b>
2007-08	300.00	277.84	1781.18	1781.18
2008-09	-	-	674.86	590.27(RE)
2009-10	-	-	612.25	

**Table 21.5 CAD Physical Progress (Million hectare)**

Item of work	Target for 2008-09	Achievement 2008-09	Target for 2009-10
Field Channels	0.270	0.43	0.35
Warabandi			
Field Drains			
Correction of System deficiency			

included in the Eleventh plan State Sector Scheme Flood Management Programme.

21.2.21 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to Ganga Basin States, and the schemes related to coastal erosion protection and relieving drainage congestion have been merged into a comprehensive scheme namely Flood Management programme during 2007-08 and transferred to the state sector. Rs 8,000 crore has been approved for the Flood management programme during 2007-08 in the Eleventh plan. Up to June 2009, an expenditure of Rs 669.89 crore has been incurred for providing assistance to 308 such schemes.

21.2.22 Table 21.6 gives the approved outlays and actual expenditure on Flood Control and Drainage sector in the Tenth Plan and Approved Outlay and Actual expenditure/Revised Approved Outlay for Annual Plans 2007-08 and 2008-09 and Budget Estimate / approved outlays for 2009-10.

#### **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)**

21.2.23 The Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks are under an obligation to lend at least 40 percent of their aggregate net bank advances to the priority sectors. Target for total agriculture advances is 18 percent of

**Table 21.6 Flood Control and Drainage**

(Rs. Crores)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Central Sector</u>		<u>State Sector</u>	
	Approved <u>Outlay</u>	Actual/ <u>Antcpd Exp.</u>	Approved <u>Outlay</u>	Actual/ <u>Antcpd Exp.</u>
<b>Tenth Plan</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>764.23</b>	<b>4619</b>	<b>3873.63</b>
2007-08	100.00	97.69	1467.43	1467.43
2008-09	260.00	287.93(RE)	2776.91	2081.79
2009-10	294.80		2252.94	



net bank advances. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), which came into existence with the announcement in the Union Budget for the year 1995-96 had benefitted by banks under priority sector as shortfall in lending to priority sector/ agriculture are allocated for contribution to RIDF.

21.2.24 The initial corpus of the RIDF was Rs. 2,000 crores (RIDF-I) for the year 1995-96. This corpus marked a gradual increase. During 2009-10, Rs 14,000 crore was allocated for RIDF XV.

21.2.25 The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for 2009-10 of NABARD has been provided with Rs 14000 crore to address the rural infrastructure including irrigation. The loan assistance under RIDF is provided for incomplete or ongoing projects in medium and minor irrigation along with projects in flood protection, watershed management, soil conservation, rural roads and bridges, rural markets, primary school buildings, rural drinking water works, drainage, primary health centers, forest development etc. Loans under RIDF are sanctioned upto 90 percent of the project cost or the balance cost, whichever, is less.

### **Bharat Nirman – Irrigation**

21.2.26 Under Bharat Nirman Phase I, it was proposed to bring 10 m.ha. under irrigation. During 2005-06, states have reported creation of 1.691 m.ha and in 2006-07, the potential creation reported is 1.964 m.ha. During the third year 2007-08 the reported achievement was 1.733 m.ha and in the last year of Phase I it was 1.926. The total achievement reported in the Phase I is 7.314 m.ha. During Phase II of Bharat Nirman, the balance 2.686 m.ha is proposed to be

covered. AIBP assistance for Phase I was Rs 17,402.74 crore for irrigation component. During 2009-10, under AIBP Rs 8,000 crore is provided to assist the states.

### **Performance of Ministry of Water Resources**

21.2.27 The Tenth Plan allocation for the Ministry of Water Resources was Rs 3,600 crores. During the Tenth Plan period, the cumulative expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Water Resources for their various Plan schemes is Rs 1,913.61 crore (Table 21.7).

**Table 21.7: Outlay & Expenditure of M/o Water Resources (Rs. in crore)**

Year	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
X Plan	3600.00	1913.61
<b>2007-08</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>509.06</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>460.84</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>600.00</b>	

The individual scheme wise expenditure during 2008-09 is at annexure 21.7. The centrally Sponsored Command Area Development and Water Management has been transferred to the State sector since 2008-09 and currently Ministry is not operating any centrally Sponsored Schemes. MOWR is proposing to introduce a new State Sector scheme for development of ground water in the country during the Annual Plan 2009-10.

### **Outcome Budget 2009-10**

21.2.28 During 2009-10 the physical targets proposed to be achieved under some of the important Central Sector / State Sector schemes supported by Ministry of Water Resources is given in box 21.1.

**Box 21.1: Expected Outcomes of selected schemes implemented by M/o Water Resources**

Name of the Scheme	Expected Outcomes
<p>1. Command Area Development and Water Management Programme- [Centrally Sponsored Scheme Allocation Rs 400 crore in 2009-10]</p>	<p>To bridge the gap between created potential and potential utilized through (a) on-farm development (OFD) works, (b) implementation of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and Warabandi, (c) correction of conveyance deficiency and (d) reclamation of water logged, saline and alkaline land. OFD works (Field channels &amp; Land levelling, shaping &amp; realignment of field boundaries) = 0.35 Mha ii. Field, intermediate and linked drains = 0.14 Mha, iii. Correction of system deficiencies = 0.026 Mha, iv. Reclamation of waterlogged areas = 0.022 Mha</p>
<p>2. Flood Management [Both Central Sector and State Sector Schemes Allocation Rs 1099.30 crore with Rs 199.30 crore for Central Schemes and Rs 900 crore for State Sector Scheme]</p>	<p>(a) Central Sector Collection of real time data, its analysis and issue of flood forecasts. About 6000 forecasts are issued every year. (b) State Sector (i) River Management works in the critical areas. (ii) Anti-erosion works, drainage improvement works, etc. as suggested by Task-Force-2004 on Flood Management and Erosion Control in respect of Ganga and Brahmaputra Basin states. (iii) Coastal erosion works in maritime states. (iv) De-silting /dredging of river sections in the selected reaches.</p>
<p>3. Ground Water management and regulation [Central Sector Scheme Allocation Rs 70 crore]</p>	<p>The scheme is to bring out the groundwater status (availability, usage etc) in the country through i) Ground Water Management Studies - 1.50 Lakh Sq.Km. ii) Ground Water exploration – 800 wells. iii) Monitoring of ground water levels - 15000 observation wells 4 times a year.</p>

Name of the Scheme	Expected Outcomes
	iv) Short term water supply investigations - need based (300) v) Geophysical survey:- VES 2200, Line Km. 10, well logging need based vi) Artificial recharge studies (vii) Regulation of Ground water development by CGWA - <b>continuing</b>
5. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	To create additional irrigation potential of 1.05 Mha with the projects supported under AIBP (Major/medium 0.90 and Minor <b>0.15 Mha</b> )
6. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture	A.P. Project extended to 21 districts and District project Units. Karnataka project has commenced from 14.1.08 in 8 districts. Tamil Nadu project with World Bank assistance became effective in September, 2007
7. River management Activities and Works related to Border areas.	(i) Breach closure of left afflux bund of Kosi barrage in Nepal. (ii) Anti-erosion & Flood protection works of Majuli Island. (iii) Transmission of flood related data from/to neighbouring countries. (iv) Continuation of Joint Hydrological observations on river Ganga with Bangladesh, and (v) Preparation of Joint Detailed Project Reports (DPR). (vi) Development works on common/border rivers.

## STATE WISE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION DURING 2007-08

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	11285.48	661.08	17.07	252.32	12215.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	58.66	2.40	5.95	67.49
3	Assam	23.32	9.88	0.75	86.88	120.83
4	Bihar	559.18	109.67	434.39	232.18	1335.42
5	Chhattisgarh *	444.41	509.04	20.98	3.70	978.13
6	Goa	118.16	31.52	3.75	18.10	171.53
7	Gujarat	4020.39	697.93	6.08	90.13	4814.53
8	Haryana	662.55	0.00	26.84	69.98	759.37
9	Himachal Pradesh	96.01	89.24	1.34	22.79	209.38
10	Jammu & Kashmir *	49.90	59.00	19.50	7.23	135.63
11	Jharkhand	694.47	102.51	0.12	4.11	801.21
12	Karnataka	2058.41	361.96	64.68	19.37	2504.42
13	Kerala	121.72	28.75	4.79	41.05	196.31
14	Madhya Pradesh	1941.08	130.07	5.11	13.30	2089.56
15	Maharashtra	2982.49	114.75	1108.15*	3107.03	6204.27
16	Manipur	107.40	57.32	6.50	18.08	189.30
17	Meghalaya	0.00	11.94	0.09	2.26	14.29
18	Mizoram	0.01	33.11	0.19	0.00	33.31
19	Nagaland	0.13	45.53	0.08	7.08	52.82
20	Orissa	1298.39	175.67	14.01	53.50	1541.57
21	Punjab	91.75	60.88	17.20	43.57	213.40
22	Rajasthan	595.25	225.89	54.07	1.86	877.07
23	Sikkim	0.00	6.17	0.04	5.95	12.16
24	Tamil Nadu	220.42	82.06	22.77	0.00	325.25
25	Tripura	6.07	23.64	0.00	11.55	41.26
26	Uttar Pradesh	1695.16	303.75	54.19	301.13	2354.23
27	Uttaranchal	127.84	218.59	5.54	23.62	375.59
28	West Bengal	98.27	62.72	7.68	146.19	314.86
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>29298.74</b>	<b>4271.33</b>	<b>790.16</b>	<b>4588.91</b>	<b>38949.14</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	67.42	0.00	202.08	269.50
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
31	D & N Haveli *	0.00	3.11	2.30	1.00	6.41
32	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.40	0.00	0.36	0.86
33	Delhi	0.00	28.21	0.00	0.00	28.21
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	4.65
35	Pondicherry	0.00	13.05	0.00	27.60	40.65
	<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>112.54</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>235.69</b>	<b>350.63</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; UTs.</b>	<b>29298.84</b>	<b>4383.87</b>	<b>792.46</b>	<b>4824.60</b>	<b>39299.77</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>91.80</b>	<b>66.02</b>	<b>277.84</b>	<b>97.69</b>	<b>533.35</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29390.64</b>	<b>4449.89</b>	<b>1070.30</b>	<b>4922.29</b>	<b>39833.12</b>

\* Figures are of approved Outlay (2007-08) as the states not reported the actual expenditure for 2007-08

## Annexure 21.2

STATE WISE APPROVED OUTLAY FOR IRRIGATION 2008-09 (Rs crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CADWM	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	14229.85	1646.26	14.5	580.9	16471.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	39.02	2.50	6.60	48.62
3	Assam	87.30	30.77	6.00	201.51	325.58
4	Bihar	1299.19	150.00	20.00	782.60	2251.79
5	Chattisgarg	805.59	108.31	21.06	2.50	937.46
6	Goa	163.61	55.13	4.18	22.77	245.69
7	Gujarat	4156.03	796.87	10.65	106.65	5070.20
8	Haryana	640.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	790.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	130.00	140.63	3.50	22.02	296.15
10	Jammu & Kashmir	62.10	113.68	23.84	9.23	208.85
11	Jharkhand	478.00	100.00	2.00	20.00	600.00
12	Karnataka	2586.33	789.31	79.40	13.70	3468.74
13	Kerala	120.41	70.55	7.15	59.51	257.62
14	Madhya Pradesh	1559.75	609.06	10.00	6.00	2184.81
15	Maharashtra	5411.81	498.27	36.90	7.86	5954.84
16	Manipur	187.58	55.64	7.50	16.48	267.20
17	Meghalaya	0.40	37.00	0.45	3.15	41.00
18	Mizoram	0.01	27.50	0.15	0.00	27.66
19	Nagaland	0.00	64.17	0.50	2.04	66.71
20	Orissa	1077.27	188.94	68.00	46.50	1380.71
21	Punjab	124.18	86.36	80.04	59.61	350.19
22	Rajasthan	725.59	250.33	96.95	10.07	1082.94
23	Sikkim	0.00	9.54	0.30	8.00	17.84
24	Tamil Nadu	521.19	57.21	21.69	126.78	726.87
25	Tripura	27.48	37.01	0.32	10.08	74.89
26	Uttar Pradesh	1993.60	348.50	61.87	335.63	2739.60
27	Uttaranchal	285.32	316.51	3.85	8.00	613.68
28	West Bengal	260.15	109.73	16.31	180.50	566.69
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>36933.24</b>	<b>6736.30</b>	<b>674.61</b>	<b>2723.69</b>	<b>47067.84</b>
	<b>Union Territories</b>					
29	A & N Island	0.00	2.15	0.00	2.94	5.09
30	Chandigarh	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.40
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	1.10	0.20	0.00	1.30
32	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.35	0.70
33	Delhi	0.00	53.00	0.00	33.60	86.60
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
35	Pondicherry	0.00	15.53	0.00	10.33	25.86
	<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>73.38</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>53.22</b>	<b>126.95</b>
	<b>Total States &amp; UTs.</b>	<b>36933.34</b>	<b>6809.68</b>	<b>674.86</b>	<b>2776.91</b>	<b>47194.79</b>
	<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>242.90</b>	<b>97.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37176.24</b>	<b>6906.78</b>	<b>674.86</b>	<b>3036.91</b>	<b>47794.79</b>

## Annexure 21.3

<b>STATE WISE REVISED APPROVED OUTLAY FOR IRRIGATION- 2008-09 (Rs crore)</b>					
Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CADWM	Flood Control	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	11529.74	1324.80	13.66	353.30	13221.50
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	39.02	2.50	6.60	48.62
Assam	87.30	182.28	6.00	50.00	325.58
Bihar	527.80	71.19	20.00	488.99	1107.98
Chattisgarh	805.59	108.31	21.06	2.50	937.46
Goa	163.61	55.13	4.18	22.77	245.69
Gujarat	4156.03	796.87	10.65	106.65	5070.20
Haryana	667.50	0.00	70.00	70.00	807.50
Himachal Pradesh	130.00	140.63	3.50	22.02	296.15
Jammu & Kashmir	62.10	113.68	23.84	9.23	208.85
Jharkhand	478.00	100.00	2.00	20.00	600.00
Karnataka	2586.33	789.31	79.41	13.70	3468.75
Kerala	120.41	70.55	7.15	59.51	257.62
Madhya Pradesh	1559.75	609.06	10.00	6.00	2184.81
Maharashtra	5411.81	498.27	36.90	7.86	5954.84
Manipur	214.16	55.64	7.50	96.39	373.69
Meghalaya	0.05	40.25	0.45	3.15	43.90
Mizoram	0.01	65.39	0.15	0.00	65.55
Nagaland	0.00	64.17	0.50	2.04	66.71
Orissa	1244.03	225.27	56.00	31.07	1556.37
Punjab	124.18	86.36	80.04	59.61	350.19
Rajasthan	543.25	5.00	23.15	0.00	571.40
Sikkim	0.00	10.04	0.30	8.00	18.34
Tamil Nadu	306.39	57.21	28.67	55.65	447.92
Tripura	13.41	35.36	0.38	10.88	60.03
Uttar Pradesh	1942.23	350.48	61.87	329.82	2684.40
Uttaranchal	285.32	316.51	3.85	8.00	613.68
West Bengal	260.15	109.73	16.31	180.50	566.69
<b>Total States</b>	<b>33219.65</b>	<b>6320.51</b>	<b>590.02</b>	<b>2024.24</b>	<b>42154.42</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>					
A & N Island	0.00	2.15	0.00	2.94	5.09
Chandigarh	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.40
D & N Haveli	0.00	1.10	0.20	0.00	1.30
Daman & Diu	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.35	0.70
Delhi	0.00	53.00	0.00	33.60	86.60
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Pondicherry	0.00	16.61	0.00	14.66	31.27
Total U.Ts.	<b>0.10</b>	<b>74.46</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>57.55</b>	<b>132.36</b>
<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>33219.75</b>	<b>6394.97</b>	<b>590.27</b>	<b>2081.79</b>	<b>42286.78</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>196.00</b>	<b>66.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>287.93</b>	<b>550.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33415.75</b>	<b>6461.04</b>	<b>590.27</b>	<b>2369.72</b>	<b>42836.78</b>

## Annexure- 21.4

STATE WISE APPROVED OUTLAY FOR IRRIGATION- 2009-10 (Rs crore)					
Name of States & U.Ts. 1	Major & Medium 2	Minor Irrigation 3	CADWM 4	Flood Control 5	Total 6
Andhra Pradesh	13635.02	1553.75	22.09	242.33	15453.19
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	37.00	2.50	5.00	44.50
Assam	84.00	32.29	6.70	208.43	331.42
Bihar	1067.50	177.78	80.00	504.22	1829.50
Chattisgarh	469.10	470.23	21.35	8.00	968.68
Goa	92.30	55.63	5.20	59.46	212.59
Gujarat	4523.70	926.73	11.87	177.05	5639.35
Haryana	660.00	0.00	70.00	76.00	806.00
Himachal Pradesh	85.00	137.13	3.50	45.11	270.74
Jammu & Kashmir	118.00	196.07	11.00	25.68	350.75
Jharkhand	453.00	80.00	2.00	15.00	550.00
Karnataka	30.95	7.74	0.97	0.16	39.82
Kerala	234.00	68.02	4.52	44.11	350.65
Madhya Pradesh	1694.71	573.20	10.00	8.00	2285.91
Maharashtra*					
Manipur	199.00	62.22	7.50	19.35	288.07
Meghalaya	0.00	49.00	0.00	2.00	51.00
Mizoram	0.01	58.05	0.15	0.00	58.21
Nagaland	0.00	100.78	0.00	0.00	100.78
Orissa	1381.53	241.71	37.00	127.75	1787.99
Punjab	94.43	206.60	108.78	111.50	521.31
Rajasthan	633.31	218.60	95.24	2.00	949.15
Sikkim	0.00	45.97	0.29	6.83	53.09
Tamil Nadu	700.00	58.89	13.94	16.30	789.13
Tripura	39.45	49.34	0.42	12.79	101.99
Uttar Pradesh	2436.34	402.54	79.19	296.50	3214.57
Uttaranchal*					
West Bengal	162.36	235.98	16.00	143.55	557.89
<b>Total States</b>	<b>28793.71</b>	<b>6045.25</b>	<b>610.20</b>	<b>2157.13</b>	<b>37606.28</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>					
A & N Island	0.00	2.51	0.00	4.09	6.60
Chandigarh	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
D & N Haveli	0.00	1.10	2.00	0.00	3.10
Daman & Diu	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.60
Delhi	0.00	0.20	0.00	37.20	37.40
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Puducherry	0.00	37.45	0.00	48.27	85.72
<b>Total U.Ts.</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>95.81</b>	<b>139.92</b>
<b>Total States &amp; Uts.</b>	<b>28793.81</b>	<b>6087.21</b>	<b>612.25</b>	<b>2252.94</b>	<b>37746.20</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	<b>233.20</b>	<b>72.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>294.80</b>	<b>600.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29027.01</b>	<b>6159.21</b>	<b>612.25</b>	<b>2547.74</b>	<b>38346.20</b>
* Not yet issued					

## Annexure 21.5

## Major and Medium Irrigation Targets for Eleventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 2009-10\*

Sl	Name of State/UT	Ultimate	Cumulative Antepd ach'ment		Target for		Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10	
No		Irrigation Potential	Up to X Plan (March 2007)		XI plan		Likely Achment		Likely Achment		Target	
			PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	3600.21	3244.63	3326.36	NF	147.78	NF	177.25	NF	63.82	NF
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.20	0.78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	NF
3	Assam	970.00	302.69	210.95	111.99	NF	0.9	26.05	11.83	NF	102.7	37.7
4	Bihar	5223.50	2879.00	1814.93	2622.41	NF	NF	NF	73.34	NF	NF	NF
5	Chattisgarh	1146.93	1137.00	948.24	196.00	NF	NF	NF	43	NF	NF	NF
6	Goa	62.00	33.75	23.33	17.95	25.03	6.00	0.112	5.445	NF	3.325	NF
7	Gujarat	3000.00	2230.50	1835.36	1769.00	NF	505.00	3.12	60	NF	10	10
8	Haryana	3000.00	2193.70	1893.25	23.55	NF	14.57	NF	36.91	NF	28.3	NF
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	15.45	8.23	16.00	NF	2.50	NF	2.5	NF	2.5	NF
10	Jharkhand	1276.50	397.77	245.80	416.65	NF	NF	NF	14.31	NF	53.685	NF
11	Jammu Kashmir	250.00	187.30	174.60	12.73	12.76	5.99	6.01	11.891	NF	11.89	NF
12	Karnataka	2500.00	2637.71	2119.69	440.34	328.24	82.5	63.25	116.53	69.95	70	42
13	Kerala	1000.00	669.49	591.37	50.00	NF	10.00	NF	10.00	NF	12	NF
14	Madhya Pradesh	4853.07	1931.90	1173.34	777.06	NF	NF	NF	111.00	NF	231.6	NF
15	Maharashtra	4100.00	3494.15	2313.09	1512.00	NF	107.56	NF	116.89	NF	122.34	NF
16	Manipur	135.00	106.55	81.41	46.95	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
17	Meghalaya	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	10.00	-	-	10.00	NF	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	3600.00	1974.36	1878.72	321.73	NF	10.4	NF	79.97	NF	42.22	NF
21	Punjab	3000.00	2574.67	2510.52	NF	NF	70.18	NF	69.62	NF	49	NF
22	Rajasthan	2750.00	2861.58	2526.09	824.30	NF	124.2	NF	130.64	NF	74.7	NF
23	Sikkim	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
24	TamilNadu	1500.00	1562.56	1556.93	NF	NF	4.23	NF	3.48	NF	4	NF
25	Tripura	100.00	14.05	10.45	8.97	NF	1.005	NF	7.833	NF	6.888	NF
26	Uttar Pradesh	12154.00	8781.97	6809.36	1203.40	1203.40	220.00	NF	97.31	NF	302.51	150
27	Uttranchal	346.00	288.98	191.05	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	-	NF
28	West Bengal	2300.00	1754.81	1573.61	NF	NF	NF	NF	55.00	NF	60	NF
29	Union Territories	98.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58465.00</b>	<b>41637.86</b>	<b>33739.64</b>	<b>13707.39</b>	<b>1569.43</b>	<b>1312.82</b>	<b>98.54</b>	<b>1234.75</b>	<b>69.95</b>	<b>1189.66</b>	<b>241.7</b>
*Figures under reconciliation with states			NF: Not Furnished by the State									



## Annexure 21.6

## Minor Irrigation Physical details for XI Plan (000 ha)\*

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Cumulative achievement		Target for		Likely Achment		Likely Achment		Annual Plan		
		Ultimate	Up to X Plan		XI Plan		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Irrigation	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	Target	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6260.00	3092.42	2843.92	222.70	NF	58.40	NF	60.01	NF	95.89	NF
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168.00	114.37	86.61	42.00	NF	7.6	NF	7.6	NF	4.50	NF
3	Assam	1900.00	631.98	508.56	142.54	NF	0.8	NF	2.55	NF	2.85	NF
4	Bihar	5663.50	4758.78	3793.33	1384.00	NF	NF	NF	3.66	NF	4.74	NF
5	Chattisgarh	571.00	556.76	378.11	450.00	NF	NF	NF	165	NF	42.00	NF
6	Goa	54.00	24.39	20.92	2.70	2.30	0.45	0.231	0.6	0.51	0.73	0.62
7	Gujarat	3103.00	2019.42	1892.54	704.00	NF	174.00	43.41	139.00	NF	22.00	32.00
8	Haryana	1512.00	1637.67	1583.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	NF
9	Himachal Pradesh	303.00	171.09	144.77	15.00	NF	2.697	NF	2.5	NF	2.50	NF
10	Jharkhand	1183.50	661.09	500.83	308.23	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
11	Jammu Kashmir	1108.00	390.35	367.63	3.34	3.34	23.755	20.527	31.09	NF	16.00	11.06
12	Karnataka	3474.00	1641.89	1592.22	50.00	50.00	20.95	20.95	10.00	10	10.00	10.00
13	Kerala	1679.00	687.02	629.36	200.00	NF	50.00	NF	25.00	NF	26.00	NF
14	Madhya Pradesh	11361.00	2340.88	2217.28	267.00	NF	NF	NF	38.00	NF	49.22	NF
15	Maharashtra	4852.00	3055.60	2648.12	276.00	NF	NF	NF	30.00	NF	NF	NF
16	Manipur	469.00	92.69	73.30	22.30	NF	10.92	NF	10.00	NF	21.03	NF
17	Meghalaya	148.00	61.57	53.89	16.50	NF	1.8	NF	2.07	NF	7.19	NF
18	Mizoram	70.00	21.26	14.95	35.40	NF	9.00	NF	9.00	NF	35.00	NF
19	Nagaland	75.00	93.17	72.20	22.00	NF	0.78	-	1.50	NF	1.00	NF
20	Orissa	5203.00	1648.91	1441.97	207.27	NF	33.4	NF	66.05	NF	39.25	NF
21	Punjab	2967.00	3430.08	3368.20	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
22	Rajasthan	2378.00	2467.90	2374.44	70.47	NF	5	NF	12.61	NF	NF	NF
23	Sikkim	50.00	34.47	25.62	10.00	NF	1.5	NF	3.00	NF	5.00	NF
24	TamilNadu	4032.00	2137.33	2128.40	NF	NF	4.83	NF	4.83	NF	5.00	NF
25	Tripura	181.00	134.98	116.35	40.00	NF	2.128	NF	6.8	NF	6.80	NF
26	Uttar Pradesh	17481.00	23603.67	18871.32	2906.15	NF	513.45	NF	382.70	NF	397.56	NF
27	Uttranchal	518.00	518.75	408.84	64.40	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
28	West Bengal	4618.00	4022.68	3282.25	NF	NF	NF	NF	90.00	NF	51.00	43.00
	<b>Total(States)</b>	<b>81382.00</b>	<b>60051.17</b>	<b>51443.44</b>	<b>7462.00</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>921.46</b>	<b>85.12</b>	<b>1103.57</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>749.37</b>	<b>96.68</b>
29	A&N Islands		2.10	1.88	1.50	NF	0.35	NF	0.07	NF	0.01	NF
30	Chandigarh		0.30	0.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	NF
31	D&N Haveli		1.35	1.07	0.33	NF	0.04	NF	0.045	NF	NF	NF
32	Daman&Diu		17.76	10.44	2.00	NF	2.00	NF	2.00	NF	2.00	0.00
33	Delhi		21.64	18.52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NF	NF
34	Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	NF
35	Pondicherry		7.97	6.06	2.50	2.50	0.53	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.55	0.55
	<b>Total(UT's)</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>51.12</b>	<b>38.26</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>0.55</b>
	<b>Total(States&amp;UT's)</b>	<b>81428.00</b>	<b>60102.29</b>	<b>51481.70</b>	<b>7468.33</b>	<b>58.14</b>	<b>924.38</b>	<b>85.62</b>	<b>1106.19</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>751.93</b>	<b>97.23</b>
* Figures under reconciliation with states		NF: Not furnished by the State										

**Annexure- 21.7**  
**Actual Expenditure 2008-09 of Ministry of Water Resources**

(Rs crore)

Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan (2008-09) ) Actual Expenditure
1	5
<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>	
i) Development of Water Resources Information System	45.54
ii) Ground Water Management and Regulation	65.51
iii) Investigation of Water Resources Development Schemes	36.17
iv) Research and Development	39.81
v) National Water Academy	2.37
vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute	0.51
vii) Information, Education and Communication	9.08
viii) Pagladiya Dam Project	0.00
ix) Farakka Barrage Project	54.03
x) Dam Safety Studies & Planning	0.80
xi) River Basin Organisations/Authority	0.00
xii) Flood Forecasting	13.68
xiii) River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas	176.09
xiv) Infrastructure Development	7.33
xv) Hydrology project	9.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>460.84</b>

## CHAPTER 20

### FORESTS

20.1. India is one of the 17 mega biodiversity countries of the world with only 2.4 percent of the land area and accounts for 7-8 percent of the recorded species of the world. Indian Forests range from evergreen tropical rain forests in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, and the North-Eastern states, to dry alpine scrub high in the Himalaya to the North. The country is also blessed with semi-evergreen rain forests, deciduous monsoon forests, thorn forests, subtropical pine forests as well. The Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) in the country is 23.39 percent (State of Forest Report, 2005). The Eleventh Plan Document targets a 5 percent increase in FTC by 2012. The tree planting in the Plan period has been around 1.5 million hectare per year.

20.2. The Forest Division of the Ministry has 13 Programs, which are segregated further into 28 schemes. The Eleventh Plan outlay for the Forestry and Wildlife sector is Rs. 6,213.99 crore. In the year 2007-08, Rs. 804.57 crore and in 2008-09, Rs. 916.50 crore was utilized and the approved outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 1,011.25 crore. One of the schemes - Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboo which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was approved with an outlay of Rs. 85 crore with an implementation period of 2005-06 to 2008-09 in seven North East States. The scheme was completed in 2008-09 with all the implementing States completing their target activities except Assam, Tripura and Mizoram.

#### Performance Review for 2008-09

20.3. Under the Program Grants-in-Aid to Forestry and Wildlife with a expenditure of Rs.117.33 crore, 4 schemes were supported

which includes Grants in aid to 4 Institutions i.e. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Indian Institute of Forestry Management, Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI) and Wildlife Institute of India (WII). 250 ongoing

research projects were supported, 100 new projects were initiated and 100 publications were put up by ICFRE as per their target. IPIRTI has supported 11 out of 31 research projects targeted and has organized 12 short term training courses. IIFM has admitted 60 students in PGDM courses as per the target. The WII have completed 7 Diploma courses and 13 Certificate courses in Wildlife Management. 21 short-term courses and 6 workshops were conducted for the Indian Forest Service officers. Under Capacity Building in Forestry sector (Actual Expenditure - Rs.11.30 crore), 3 schemes have been added to the existing 3 schemes. 45 Short Term Courses and 10 Workshops were organized for I.F.S officers. Diploma courses, Certificate courses and training programmes were also organized as per the physical target laid down.

20.4. The program on Intensification of Forest Management emphasizes on modernizing the Forestry Sector with focus on frontline Forestry force. Under this program, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 75.76 crore. Firelines extending to 68,555 kms were created and 69,807 forest boundary pillars were constructed. 125 Nos. of Fire watch towers, 233 buildings, 422 Kms. roads and 155 water storage structures were constructed. These achievements are short of the target set.

20.5. The Program on Strengthening of Forestry Divisions has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 21.17 crore. The achievements include mapping of forest cover in 314 satellite scenes and training of 219 persons. Under the program Strengthening of Wildlife, 25 Zoos were improved and 7 Rescue Centers were established with an expenditure of Rs. 22.03 crore.

20.6 The Protected Area (PA) network (661 Nos.) encompassing about 4.8 percent of the geographical area of the Country forms the nucleus of biodiversity conservation strategy of India. The components of the scheme - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats provide support to PAs, ensure protection of Wildlife outside PAs and recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats. With an expenditure of Rs.79.50 crore, 361 PAs were supported against a target of 350 PAs.

20.7. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to ensure maintenance of a viable population of Tigers in India. It has funded support to 37 Tiger Reserves against a target of 28 Tiger Reserves with an expenditure of Rs. 157 crore. Under the scheme of Project Elephant, 32 Elephant Reserves were funded and 3 states were provided funds for creation of Rehabilitation Centre with an expenditure of Rs. 21.38 crore.

20.8. The program on National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) includes scheme NAEB and Eco Development Forces (EDF). NAEB was set up in August, 1992 to promote afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country. Under NAEB, the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is implemented through two tier decentralized mechanism of Forest

Development Agencies (FDAs) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) at village level. Under NAP, 443 FDA projects were supported, area of 1.7 lakh hectare was approved for regeneration and 6,536 JFMCs were operationalised Under Gram Van Yojana, Scheme 0.20 MHa of new project area for afforestation has been completed. Under Animal Welfare, 60 shelter houses, 34 ambulance vans have been financed, and birth control of 1,03,000 animals has been done with an expenditure of Rs. 24.89 crore.

#### **Policy Issues, Programme Reforms and New Initiatives in 2008-09 and 2009-10**

- State of Forest Report 2005 released in 2007-08. SFR 2007 to be released in 2009-10.
- Based on mid term review and feedback from stakeholders, a draft note on strengthening of NAP scheme is under submission. The Greening India scheme under NAEB has been subsumed/covered in the Gram Van Yojana scheme pending CCEA approval.
- Setting up of State level Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities (CAMPAs), providing an integrated framework for utilization of multiple sources of funding activities relating to afforestation, would be expedited.
- Scope of schemes of Capacity building in forestry sector and Intensification of forest management expanded. Appropriate funding needs to be ensured given the continued pressing need to modernize the existing forest and wildlife in the country.
- Similarly, the scope of schemes of integrated development of wildlife habitats and Project Tiger has been strengthened and enhanced. Recovery programmes for saving critically

endangered species/habitats initiated so far include Project Snow Leopard, Project Hangul, Project Vulture, Project Sanghai Deer and Project Edible Nest Swiftlet. Scientific methodology for estimating Tigers has been evolved and mainstreamed. MOU has been developed for better/concerted implementation of the scheme. Reintroduction of tigers in Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves has been done. Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force is also done.

- A multi disciplinary Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife has been set up.
- It is proposed to introduce a new Chapter V B in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to regulate the import and export of wild plants and animals so as to ensure that international trade does not result in the extinction of any species of wildlife and also to give effect in India to the provisions contained in CITES.

### **Programmes and Schemes for 2009-10**

20.10. Grants in Aid to Forestry Research and Education Schemes provide financial support to ICFRE, IPIRTI, IIFM and WII. The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 117.28 crore which will support 255 ongoing projects, 45 training and workshops, 90 publications and 81 new projects of ICFRE. Institutional Research projects (22), short term training courses (13) of IPIRTI, and Diploma courses, training programmes /workshops of IIFM and WII will also be supported. An additional one time grant of Rs. 100 crore has been approved for ICFRE for the action plan which is to be prepared by the Ministry.

20.9. The scheme of Capacity Building in Forestry sector with an approved outlay of

Rs. 19.51 crore will support training /workshops and short term and long term courses for IFS officers, SFS officers, Range Officers and 25 officers will be nominated for International Workshops.

2211. The Program on Intensification of Forest Management has recently been expanded by an addition of four more schemes namely: 1) Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves. 2) Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation and Ecosystems, 3) Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species and 4) Preparedness for meeting challenges of bamboo flowering and improving management of bamboo forests. The approved outlay is Rs. 76 crore which will be used to support creation of firelines and maintenance of 90,000 Kms.of roads, construction of 95,000 Nos. of boundary pillars and 600 buildings for frontline Staff.

20.12. The programs, Strengthening of Forestry Division (approved outlay Rs. 19.63 crore) and Strengthening of Wildlife Division (approved outlay Rs. 20.58 crore) will provide financial support to processing and classification of 314 Satellite imageries, training of 150 forestry personnel, release of SFR 2007, monitoring of projects approved under FCA (734) and EPA (944), arrange workshops, support Wildlife Head Quarters (5 regional offices), support consultancy and research projects in Wildlife, support 300 zoos for improvement and train 100 in-service Zoo personnel.

20.13. Financial Support will be provided under the program - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats to 375 PAs which will initiate and support 5 recovery programmes for critically endangered species. The approved outlay for the year is Rs. 240.13 crore which will be utilized to support 37 existing Tiger Reserves and 4 new Tiger

Reserves and 2,600 families will be relocated and rehabilitated from Tiger Reserves and payment of compensation will be made to them. Under the Scheme for Project Elephant, the outlay of Rs. 21.50 crore will be utilized to support 26 notified and 6 proposed Elephant Reserves with coverage of more than 68,000 Sq. Km.

20.14. The NAEB also targets to set up Quality Planting Material (QPM) nurseries, support regional centres for extension through workshops, evaluate around 50 FDA projects and continue supporting 6 Nos existing ETF in the States of J&K, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam with an approved outlay of Rs. 31 crore. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) with an outlay of Rs. 345.62 Cr. will target supporting 800 FDAs and operationalise new JFMC and plantation in new project area of 1,00,000 ha will be done. The Program - Afforestation through PRIs (Panchayat/ Gram Van Yojana) has approved outlay of Rs. 10 crore and a draft CCEA note is under submission. The program on Animal Welfare has a target of supporting 44 shelter houses, birth control of 84,000 animals, 22 training programmes and 900 Animal Welfare Organizations under the approved outlay of Rs. 25 crore. An Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 500

crore has been provided for 2009-10 towards Restoration and Regeneration of degraded forests.

20.15. The approved outlay of MOEF for the current year (2009-10) is Rs 1880 crore of which Rs 1011.25 crore is allocated for Forestry & Wildlife sectors. An additional sum of Rs 500 crore for Restoration and Regeneration of degraded forests and Rs 100 crore for Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) were also sanctioned.

### **Progress of Externally aided Projects**

20.16. External aid of Rs. 225 crore has been approved on Capacity building for forest management and training of personnel in the second half of the Eleventh Plan. Bio-diversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Project (BCRLIP) and Indian Institute of Forestry Management (IIFM) schemes is forestry schemes with EAP component. The progress under the World Bank project on Biodiversity Conservation and rural livelihood improvement project has been impacted by change in scope of the scheme by the donor.

## CHAPTER 21

### RAPID POVERTY REDUCTION

21.1 The All India poverty ratio declined from 54.8 percent in 1993 to 27.5 percent in 2004-05. The rural and urban poverty ratios declined from 56.4 percent to 28.3 percent and 49 percent to 25.7 percent respectively over the same period. However, the absolute number of poor has barely changed, falling marginally from 3,213 lakh in 1973 to 3,017 lakh in 2004. While the number of poor declined in rural areas from 2,612 lakh to 2,209 lakh, the number of poor persons in urban areas actually increased, from 600.4 lakh to 807.9 lakh over this period.

21.2 Poverty is concentrated in a few states - Orissa, Bihar, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh where ratios continue to be high. Rural poverty is concentrated in agricultural labour and artisan households and urban poverty in the casual labour households. Among social groups, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward castes accounted for 81 percent of the rural poor in 1999-2000.

21.3 Eleventh Plan, aiming at higher growth, 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.

21.4 This Chapter briefly reviews the anti poverty programmes being implemented in the rural areas of the country.

#### **National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP).**

21.5 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) is one of the largest publicized flagship programme. Government is to provide for 100 days guarantee wage employment every year to every household whose adult member interested to do unskilled manual work. Employment should be provided within 15 days from submitting the application by the Gram Panchayat. If the eligible applicant does not get employment within 15 days of demand of work or the date from which is sought work, he shall be provided unemployment allowance under the Act. Efficient and successful implementation of this program has the potential to provide significant empowerment of the large numbers of the rural poor and especially the BPL families.

21.6 The Act came into force on February, 2006 and was implemented in 200 backward districts of the country. Later, it was extended to cover another 130 districts in 2007-2008. From April, 2008 onwards it was implemented in all the 615 rural districts of the country.

21.7 The Act guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The NREGA thus provides a Social Safety Net for the vulnerable groups and an opportunity to combine growth with equity. This is achieved by ensuring that local employment is available to every rural household for at least 100 days in a financial

year and that in process of employment generation durable assets are built up that strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor, thus transforming the 'Geography of Poverty'.

21.8 Each Annual Plan earmarks funds as Central Government Budget outlay for the year. Since this is an open-ended employment guarantee scheme, these funds are only suggestive. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.12,000 crore was allocated for the scheme against which, Rs.15,856.89 crore was spent. During the year 3.39 crore households have been provided employment thereby generating 143.5 crore person days of employment. A total of 17.88 lakh works have been taken up, out of which 8.22 lakh works have been completed. More than 68 percent of funds utilised were in the form of wages paid to the labourers.

21.9 During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.30,000 crore was allocated under the NREGA against which, 4.51 crore households have been provided employment and an expenditure of Rs. 27,250.10 crore has been reported. 27.75 lakh works were taken up and out of these, 12.14 lakh works have been completed. Employment was generated of 216.32 crore persondays in which the share of women, SCs and STs was 48 percent, 29 percent and 25 percent respectively. Out of 27.75 lakh works undertaken more than 46 percent pertained to water conservation while others pertained to afforestation, land development and rural connectivity etc.

21.10 During 2009-10, allocation of Rs.39,100 crore has been made for the programme and an amount of Rs.15,737.40 crore (upto Sept, 2009) has been expended. Upto Sept, 2009 3.26 crore households have been provided employment and 128.24 crore person days generated. A total of 25.21 lakh

works have been undertaken and 3.39 lakh works stand completed. Percentage share of SCs, STs, Women in the overall person days generated during the year (upto Sept, 2009) works at to be 30.04 percent, 22.11 percent and 52.14 percent respectively.

21.11 The management of the scheme is being made more transparent by placing all data on the web-enabled NREGA MIS and conducting of social audits.

21.12 The enhanced wage earnings have lead to a strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor in the country. Some of the states where the minimum wages have increased after the implementation of NREGA are Maharashtra (from Rs. 47 to Rs. 72), Uttar Pradesh (from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100), Bihar (from Rs 68 to Rs.81), Karnataka (from Rs. 63 to Rs. 82), West Bengal (from Rs 67 to Rs. 75), Madhya Pradesh (from Rs 59 to Rs 91), Himachal Pradesh (from Rs 70 to Rs. 100), Nagaland (from Rs 66 to Rs 100), Jammu & Kashmir (from Rs 45 to Rs. 70), Jharkhand (from Rs.76 to Rs.92) and Chattisgarh (from Rs 58 to Rs 72.23).

21.13 To ensure financial inclusion of the poor, the Central government has been encouraging the state governments to make wage payment through bank and post office accounts of wage seekers. So far, 7.75 crore NREGA bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages encouraging saving among the poor. Several steps have also been taken to ensure that scheme is implemented effectively like encouraging decentralized participatory management, improving delivery systems and public accountability.



## **Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

21.14 SGSY is a major Self Employment scheme to bring the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme was launched in April, 1999, following the restructuring of the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes. It involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and building their capacities through social mobilization, training and skill development, creation of infrastructure, provision of technology and marketing support etc. The focus is on a group approach although individual swarozgaris are also assisted. The SGSY is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institute (PRIs), banks, line departments of the state government and Non-Government Organization(NGOs).

21.15. 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 percent of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500/-. In respect of SCs/STs and disabled persons subsidy is 50 percent of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/-. For groups of Swarozgaris the subsidy is 50 percent of the cost of the scheme subject to per capita subsidy of Rs.10,000/- or Rs.1.25 lakh whichever is

less. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy is back ended.

21.16 Under the scheme special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections by way of reserving 50 percent benefits for SCs/STs, 40 percent for women and 3 percent for disabled persons. It is envisaged that 50 percent of the groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for women. Further, fifteen percent of the funds under the SGSY are set apart at the national level for Special Projects. The special projects are open to any sector which has self-employment generation potential in rural areas.

21.17 Under the scheme no targets are set for total number of SHGs formed though targets for swarozgaris to be assisted are given to the states since 2005-06. Overall, 34.33 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed since its inception on April, 1999 and about 124 lakh Swarozgaris have been assisted (Up to June, 2009). Performance under SGSY (2007-08 to 2009-10) in respect of major parameters is given below:

### **Restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):**

21.18. The Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of re-designing SGSY to implement it in a mission mode for achieving faster and better results. It is proposed to aim for universalisation of SHGs, i.e. to bring at least one member from each BPL family into the SHG fold in a time bound manner. A dedicated implementation structure is proposed to be put in place with the National Rural Livelihood Mission at the National level supported by similar apex bodies at the state, district and sub-district levels in the states. It is proposed to enhance

**Table 21.1 : Performance under SGSY**

Items		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Up to June, 09)
1	Total allocation (Rs. in crore)	1697.70	2350.00	2350.00
2	Central releases (Rs. in crore)	1697.70 (100%)	2337.89 (99.48%)	791.52
3	Credit mobilized (Rs. in crore)	Target	3743.55	4443.91
		Achievement	2760.31 (73.73%)	3530.07 (89.83%)
4	SHG formed (in Lakh)	3.06	5.64	0.57
5	Swarozgaris assisted (No. in Lakh)	Target	13.53	18.22
		Achievement	16.99 (125.57%)	18.62 (105.63%)
6	<b>SC/ST Swarozgaris assisted (No. in Lakh)</b>	8.12 (47.83%)	8.76 (47.04%)	1.13
7	Women Swarozgaris assisted (No. in Lakh)	10.84 (63.79%)	12.06 (64.80%)	2.00
8	Minority Swarozgaris assisted (No. in Lakh)	1.42 (8.38%)	2.75 (14.78%)	0.29
9	Total Investment (Rs.Cr) (subsidy + credit)	4049.41	5272.34	497.78
10	Per Capita Investment	28765	29932	28101

Figures in parenthesis are the achievement in percentages.

the subsidy in case of individual swarozgaris from the present level of Rs. 7,500 to Rs 15,000 for general category beneficiaries and Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000 for SC/ST and people with disabilities. In addition, it is proposed to introduce interest subsidy for ensuring availability of credit at 7% rate of interest to the swarozgaris from public sector banks. It is also proposed to upscale Special Projects to focus on placement linked skill development projects in order to provide wage employment by tapping the opportunities arising at the lower end of the skill base in the sunrise sectors of the economy like textiles, construction, hospitality, security, automobile, health, services etc.,

### **Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

21.19 IAY is in operation since 1985-86 with the basic aim to provide assistance for construction / upgradation of dwelling units to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and freed bonded labourers and non - SCs/STs living below poverty line in rural areas. The IAY became an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.1996. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to the widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of para military forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility condition of IAY. 3 per cent of funds are reserved for benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural

areas. However, the benefit to non - SCs and STs shall not be more than 40 percent of IAY allocation.

21.20 The ceiling on construction assistance was last revised on 1 April 2004. Effective from 1.4.2008 the unit assistance has been further revised and is set at Rs. 35,000 per unit for the plain areas and Rs. 38,500 for the hilly/difficult areas. For upgradation of an existing kutcha house the financial assistance has been enhanced to Rs 15,000 per unit. In addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan upto Rs.20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4 percent interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. (100 percent in the case of UTs). The criteria adopted for allocation of financial resources give greater weightage to the States with higher incidence of shelterlessness: 75 percent weightage for housing shortage and 25 percent for the poverty ratios. For district-level allocations: 75 percent weightage housing shortage and 25 percent to SC/ST component of the population.

21.21 IAY is also a part of 'Bharat Nirman' Programme, under which 60 lakh houses were to be constructed during the four years (2005-2006 to 2008-2009). Against this, 71.76 lakh houses have been constructed under IAY over the period of four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-09, which is more than the target fixed under Bharat Nirman Programme.

21.22 Under Phase-II of Bharat Nirman Programme, a target of construction of 1.20 crore houses under IAY have been fixed for five year period from 2009-10 to 2014-15. As against this, Ministry of Rural Development has fixed a target of

construction of 40.52 lakh houses under IAY for 2009-10.

21.23 The total expenditure over the Tenth Plan has been Rs 12159.21 crore. As against target construction of 73.34 lakh houses, the scheme has achieved construction of 74.8 lakh houses. The allocation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been indicated as Rs 26882.21 crore.

21.24 During the first two year of Eleventh Plan period i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09 the performance of IAY was satisfactory. The physical achievement during the year 2007-08 was 93 percent which in the year 2008-09 was more than the target (100.27 percent). For the current financial year 2009-10, under IAY an amount of Rs.8,494.70 crore has been allocated to the States/UTs with a target of construction of 40.52 lakh houses. 7.34 lakh houses have been constructed by utilizing Rs.3,431.04 crore out of total available funds of Rs. 8,288.87 crore.

21.25 The utilization of funds during the year 2008-09 and during the current year is comparatively low mainly because an amount of more than 4,000 crore (both Central and State share) was released to the DRDAs at the end of the year 2008-09 as economic stimulus package and partly because General elections to the Lok Sabha were declared and Model Code of Conduct was imposed in the first week of March, 2009 which remained in force till 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2009. The IAY programme remained suspended during this period.

### **Impact of the Scheme**

- i) In the present form, IAY is one of the popular schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The popularity can be attributed to the fact that the scheme enables beneficiaries to

participate & involve themselves in construction of their home. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitating use of appropriate technology.

- ii) IAY has been able to fulfill need of shelter of the most vulnerable section of society. The coverage of SC/STs was 60 percent and more than 80 percent houses were sanctioned in the name of a female beneficiary or in the joint name of husband and wife during 2008-09. The coverage of minorities exceeded its target during 2008-09.
- iii) Providing houses to poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical and mental health. Once the basic need of housing is fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing to better standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

21.26 In order to have transparency in the selection of IAY beneficiaries, all the States/UTs were requested in November, 2005 to prepare Permanent IAY Waitlists – one for SC/STs and the other for non-Sc/STs, out of the BPL lists 2002 in order of their ranking, poorest of the poor being on the top. Such lists were required to be painted on the walls of Panchayat buildings or any other conspicuous place in all the Districts and also were to be printed in a booklet form and to be uploaded on the District's website. Most of the States have prepared the lists and are selecting the IAY beneficiaries from these lists.

21.27 IAY has been converged with Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana under which one free electricity connection

is provided. For construction of the sanitary latrine, the beneficiary can avail of the existing assistance from the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) funds. Efforts are on to converge with other schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development namely, Swarana Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and with schemes of other Ministries such as those of Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources for Smokeless Chullahs, bio-gas and clean fuel, Ministry of Labour for enrollment under health insurance scheme, Ministry of Environment and Forest for provision of kitchen garden and fruit-bearing trees etc.

- Keeping in view the high levels of funding in the Rural Housing sector, it is necessary to have real-time data base of IAY beneficiaries which will help in finalizing future policy and programme direction. This will also provide transparency to the implementation of scheme and strengthen monitoring mechanism. Accordingly a software is being developed by this Ministry for creation of IAY-MIS. In the meanwhile, database of beneficiaries is being compiled.
- A proposal for providing homestead sites to the rural BPL households has since been approved by the Government the details of which are given under following points.

#### **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

21.28 The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was launched on 15th August 1995 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to ensure national minimum

standards of social assistance for vulnerable groups. NSAP then comprised of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). These schemes were meant for providing social assistance benefits to the aged, the BPL households in the case of death of primary breadwinner and for 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. In 2002-03, NSAP was transferred from Centrally Sponsored Scheme to State Plan. Two new schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) have been launched under NSAP in February, 2009.

21.29 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) at present comprises of the following five schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna:

**(i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**

21.30 At inception, under NOAPS Rs. 75 per month was being provided per beneficiary to destitute above 65 years. The amount of pension was increased to Rs.200 per month w.e.f. 1.4.2006. Coverage was increased by liberalizing the eligibility

criteria by launching of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) on 19-11-2007. The eligibility criteria was changed from one “who is 65 years or higher and a destitute” to one “who is 65 years or higher and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.” The estimated number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS is 157 lakh persons as compared to 87 lakh persons during 2006-07. The coverage has already increased to 155 lakhs by March 2009.

**(ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)**

21.31 At inception grant of Rs. 5,000 in case of death due to natural causes and Rs 10,000 in case of accidental death of the “primary breadwinner” between age of 18 to 64 years, was provided to the bereaved household under this scheme. The primary breadwinner specified in the scheme, whether male or female, had to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income. In 1998, the amount of benefit under NFBS was raised to Rs 10,000 in case of death due to natural causes as well as accidental causes. 3.86 lakhs beneficiaries were covered during 2008-09.

**(iii) Annapurna**

21.32 On 1st April, 2000 Annapurna Scheme was launched which aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary. With the liberalization of eligibility criteria, all the beneficiaries under Annapurna are proposed to be brought over to IGNOAPS.

However, the Supreme court in Writ P (Civil) No.196 of 2001-PUCL vs. Union of India and others passed orders dated 27-04-2009 to the effect that till further orders, the schemes would continue to operate and benefit all those who are covered by the schemes. There were 8.83 lakh beneficiaries under Annapurna during 2008-09.

**(iv) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)**

21.33 In February 2009, one of the two new pension schemes launched under NSAP was IGNWPS under which pension at the rate of Rs. 200 per month is granted to a widow in the age group of 40-64 years and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. 45 lakh widows are estimated to be covered under IGNWPS.

**(v) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)**

21.34 The other scheme launched in February, 2009 was IGNDPS under which pension at the rate of Rs. 200 per month is granted to a disabled person in the age group of 18-64 years and having severe or multiple disabilities and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. 15 lakh disabled are estimated to be covered under IGNDPS.

21.35 The funds for NSAP are released to the states as Additional Central Assistance by the Ministry of Finance in a combined manner for all the five schemes, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. The funds for UTs are released by Ministry of Home Affairs.

21.36 Universal coverage of eligible beneficiaries is envisaged under the schemes

of NSAP and hence no specific targets are fixed. However, 151 lakh persons are estimated to be covered under IGNOAPS, 4.36 lakh persons are estimated to be covered under NFBS.

21.37 44.04 lakh widows are estimated to be covered under IGNWPS and 15.56 lakh disabled persons are estimated to be covered under IGNDPS. The number of beneficiaries in each State/UT is estimated on the basis of Census of India population figures and poverty estimates for 2004-05.

21.38 An amount of Rs 4,500 crore was allocated as ACA during 2008-09. Against this an amount of Rs 3,842.16 crore has been spent. The number of persons who have benefited under all three components of the scheme totals 1.5 crore. For the year 2009-10 an amount of Rs 5,200 crore has been allocated for the scheme.

**Other Schemes**

21.39 The Ministry also implements other small Centrally Sponsored schemes and the Central Sector schemes.

**DRDA Administration**

21.40 Under the Scheme, provision is made for meeting the administrative expenses of District Rural Development Agencies who are responsible for effective management of Rural Development Programmes at District and Panchayat level. The Scheme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75: 25. In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100 percent) funds under the Scheme.

21.41 The primary objective of the Scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalize support to the DRDA's so that they are able to effectively manage the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of

Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies. The DRDAs are expected to coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

21.42 An amount of Rs.250.00 crore was allocated under DRDA Administration during the year 2008-09 against which Rs.292.00 crore was released. During the current financial year (2009-10) the budgetary allocation has been fixed at Rs.250.00 crore, out of which Rs.96.14 crores has been released upto July, 2009.

### **Training**

21.43 The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has the following Schemes for training of Rural Development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

1. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
2. Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

### **3. Organization of Training Courses (OTC)**

#### **1. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)**

21.44 The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) was established at Hyderabad in 1965. It is an autonomous organization at national level for training, research and consultancy in Rural Development. It is fully funded by

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development as a Central Sector Scheme. It has one Regional Centre-NIRD North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC), Guwahati, Assam that came into being in 1983 to orient the training and research activities of NIRD to the needs and problems of the North Eastern region of India. During the period of 2008-09, the Institute has conducted 354 training programmes as against 280 proposed. The Institute has also undertaken 30 research and action research projects covering whole range of rural development programmes. The Institute has completed 7 research studies on various subject of rural development and remaining are in progress.

21.45 The Institute was allocated Rs.15.00 crores for the year 2008-09. Out of this allocation, an amount of Rs. 16.81 crore was released to NIRD. For the year 2009-10, Rs.15.00 crore has been allocated out of which, Rs.5.00 crore has been released upto June, 2009.

### **2. Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)**

21.46 There are 28 SIRDs and 89 ETCs in the country which are State Institutions providing training to rural development functionaries, members of PRIs and members of Village Monitoring Committees. From 2007-08, the schemes have been merged with the new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process".

- (a) Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)

The Central financial assistance to SIRDs as per the existing funding norms is 100 percent for non-recurring expenditure for developing infrastructure and 50 percent for recurring expenditure like salaries, training costs etc. Under the head recurring expenditure, 100 percent funding support is also provided for five senior core faculty members of SIRDs. The funds under both recurring and non-recurring heads are directly released to those SIRDs, which are functioning as autonomous organisations of the concerned State Government in the area of Rural Development. In the States, where SIRDs have not been accorded the status of autonomous bodies, the funds are released to the State Rural Development Department.

The State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) are State level Institutions for imparting training in the field of rural development to Rural Development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. At present, there are 28 SIRDs functioning all over the country. The Ministry of Rural Development releases funds to SIRDs for their activities on receipt of proposals from them. As per the existing funding norms, the releases are 100 percent for non-recurring expenditure for developing infrastructure and 50 percent for recurring expenditure. Under the head recurring expenditure, 100 percent funding support is also provided for five senior core faculty members of SIRDs.

(b) Establishment and Strengthening of Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

- The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments to impart training to Village/Block level Rural Development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village level. This

Scheme to impart training to Village/Block level development functionaries was taken up for implementation during the VII Plan period. Training of Village level elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions is a new dimension added to the mandate of the ETCs.

- Central assistance is provided @ 100 percent for non-recurring expenditure and up to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure. The funds are released to the SIRDs in-charge of the ETCs or to the State Government concerned under whose direct administrative control the ETCs are functioning. At present, 89 Extension Training Centres are functioning all over the country.
- In 2008-2009, an amount of Rs. 39.71 crore has been released to various State Governments/SIRDs from the allocated budget provision of the scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Systems".
- During 2008-09 25786 training programmes were conducted with the participation of 11.82 lakh persons. During 2009-10 305 training programmes has been conducted upto June, 2009 with the participation of 0.48 lakh persons participants up to June, 2009.

### 3. Organization of Training Courses (OTCS)

21.47 Organisation of Training Courses Scheme is a Central Sector Plan Scheme for providing financial assistance for organizing training courses, seminars, workshops etc.



related to on-going rural development programmes through SIRDs/ETCs/NGOs and for career management of the officials of the Ministry. From 2007-08, the scheme has been merged with the new scheme “Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process”.

21.48 An amount of Rs. 0.62 crore was allocated for the year 2008-2009 and the entire sum was released to various Institutions under Career Management. During the year 2009-10 an amount Rs.1.00 crore have been allocated and Rs.0.23 crore has released up to June, 2009.

### **Information, Education & Communication (Iec)**

21.49 The Ministry is making concerted efforts to create awareness and disseminate information about Rural Development Programmes through most of the available modes of communication. IEC Division who has been entrusted with this responsibility has taken up various activities to create awareness about the programmes of the Ministry primarily amongst the target groups in rural areas. IEC activities assumes more significance in the context of the programmes of the Ministry which aim at improving socio-economic condition of nearly one third of the population living below poverty line in rural areas, spread over a wide geographical area and marked by pronounced regional, linguistic and cultural diversity.

21.50 The role of communication as a powerful agent of rapid and planned development is well recognized. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plays a vital role in creating awareness, mobilizing people and making the development participatory through

advocacy and by transferring knowledge, skills and techniques to the people. Moreover, IEC plays two most important roles – informative and persuasive and as such crucial for bringing about requisite social mobilization and facilitating participatory development.

21.51 In view of the magnitude of the task of reaching out to rural poor with information on rural development programmes and to mobilize participation of other segments of the society in rural development, it is proposed to substantially scale up the IEC activities. Accordingly some new initiatives have also taken.

21.52 An amount of Rs.19 crore was allocated during 2008-09 AND Rs.19 crore allocated for the year 2009-10. So far approx. amount of Rs.5 crore has been spent on the media activities up to June, 2009.

### **Public Cooperation (Capart)**

21.53 Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) started functioning w.e.f. 1.9.1986 with the merger of the two erstwhile Societies i.e. People’s Action for Development India (PADI) and Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). The principal aim of CAPART is to involve the people through non-government Voluntary Organizations in the implementation of development programmes as also in the need-based innovative projects. CAPART works towards creating a people’s movement for development in the rural areas by means of a higher degree of social mobilization, lowering of social barriers and empowerment of the rural poor. The Ministry has made the budget provision for CAPART under a single head, namely “Assistance to CAPART” (Grant-in-aid to

CAPART). CAPART is implementing five schemes i.e. Public Cooperation, Organization of Beneficiaries, Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme, Watershed Development and Disability Action.

21.54 An amount of Rs.52.20 crore was allocated during 2008-09 and Rs.65.41 crore was utilized during the year. An amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been allocated and an amount Rs.8.43 crore has been spent up to June, 2009 during the 2009-10.

### **Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (Pura)**

21.55 Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme. The main objective of PURA Scheme is to bridge rural urban divide and achieve balanced social – economic development of the country. Its focus is on providing physical and social infrastructure in identified rural clusters to further their growth potential by providing the following connectivities: -

- Road transport and power connectivity
- Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable telecom, internet and IT services
- Knowledge connectivity in the form of good educational and training institutions
- Market connectivity to enable farmers to get the best prices for their produce
- Provision of drinking water supply and upgradation of existing health facilities.

21.56 The Scheme is being implemented on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years since 2004-05. For this purpose, seven clusters one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been taken

up. The scheme is being restructured by Ministry of Rural Development.

21.57 An amount of Rs.30.00 crore was allocated during 2008-09 and Rs.30 crore has been allocated during 2009-10.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

21.58 The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of programmes through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for poverty alleviations, employment generation, development of infrastructure and area development in the rural areas of the country. Substantial Budget Allocations are provided annually to achieve the stated goals. While the programmes are useful in ameliorating rural poverty, there is scope for improving the delivery system in terms of both effectiveness and efficiency which is the primary challenge we are facing today. There is an immediate need to ensure that the programmes are executed as per the Guidelines so that the benefits reach the rural poor and under developed areas in full measure. The system of monitoring is designed to meet this objective and to check any possible leakages. The important instruments of the monitoring mechanisms are National Level Monitors (NLM), Vigilance & Monitoring Committee, Concurrent Evaluation Studies, Impact Assessment Studies and Area Officers Scheme.

## Annexure-I

## Financial and Physical Performance under Major Rural Development Programmes

o.	Name of the Scheme	Financial (Rs. Crores)			Physical	
		2008-09 Expenditure	2008-09 Budget Estimate	2009-10 Budget Estimate #	2008-09 Physical Achievement	2009-10 Physical Achievement**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)	27137.88	12000.00	39100.00	216.32 crore person days of employment generated	128.24 crore persondays of employment generated (upto Sept., 2009)
2	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	2198.08	2150.00	2350.00	18.62 lakh Swarozgaris assisted	4.88 lakh Swarozgaris assisted(upto Sept., 2009)
3	Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	8348.34	8800.00	8800.00	21.33 lakh Dwelling units	10.93 lakh Dwelling units(upto Sept., 2009)
4	DRDA Administration	292.00	250.00	250.00	-	-
5	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)	16.81	15.00	15.00	-	-
6	Training	71.81	75.00	75.00	-	-
7	Information, Education & Communication				-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				-	-
9	Assistance to CAPART	52.20	52.20	50.00	-	-
10	PURA	0.01	30.00	30.00	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>23372.2</b>	<b>50670.00</b>	-	-

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

**CHAPTER-22****BHARAT NIRMAN**

22.1 Bharat Nirman was conceived as a business plan for connecting through roads, electricity and telephones; basic services through housing and water supply and improving agriculture productivities and incomes through investments in irrigation within a definite time frame i.e. 2005-09. Three goals viz. Rural housing, Rural Water Supply and Rural Telephony performed between 85 percent–100 percent of targets. As regards the performance under Rural Roads, Electricity and irrigation capacity is concerned it may be mentioned that although targets had not been achieved, the programme has resulted in making available connectivity in terms of roads to people, electricity for unconnected houses and families and irrigation facility particularly in remote areas. Bharat Nirman has now entered into its second phase (2009-14) with new targets.

**Irrigation Component of Bharat Nirman**

22.2.1 Under Bharat Nirman 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 year wise physical details are as below.

The achievement reported by the Ministry of Water Resources up to September 2009 is 7.315 m.ha. which is about 73 percent of the target. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, West Bengal are the States where the achievements up to September 2009 are below 60 percent of the original target. The target for 2009-10 is 1.75 m.ha. against which the achievement reported by Ministry of Water Resources up to Sept. 2009 is 0.00123 m.ha.

The investment under the irrigation sector is to be made by the State Governments; Central assistance is made available through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and thus limited to major and medium irrigation projects and also to minor irrigation projects in special

**Table: Year wise physical details**

		Unit in Million hectares				
Components	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total	
<b>I Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</b>						
› Accelerated completion of on-going Projects	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.10	<b>4.20</b>	
› Extension, Renovation. Modernization of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	<b>1.00</b>	
<b>Major &amp; Medium Irrigation Total</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>5.20</b>	
<b>II Minor Irrigation</b>						
› Surface Water	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	<b>1.00</b>	
› Ground Water	0.45	0.75	0.80	0.80	<b>2.80</b>	
› Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water bodies/ ERM of MI Schemes	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.45	<b>1.00</b>	
<b>Minor Irrigation Total</b>	<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>	

category States, tribal and drought prone area. The target of creation of 2.8 m.ha. of additional irrigation potential is to be achieved through ground water and 1 m.ha. through repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies/ERM of minor irrigation schemes. The Central Govt. has ring fenced the AIBP funds for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies to the extent of 25 percent of the project cost and balance 75 percent to be made available through external assistance. Ministry of Water Resources is also implementing Repair, Renovation and Restoration scheme under AIBP with domestic funding to the States which are not covered under external funding.

### Monitoring

22.2.2 The Central assistance for the irrigation sector is being made available under AIBP and thus the AIBP funded projects are being monitored by Central Water Commission under 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 m.ha. The results available for the above

projects indicate that there is gap between the potential reported created by the States and the actual creation as inferred through the hydraulic connectivity. Ministry of Water Resources has been asked to take follow up action with the States for bridging the difference in potentials due to the gap.

### Irrigation- Financial Progress

22.2.3 The financial progress under Bharat Nirman for the period of 2005-06 to 2009-10 is as under:

S.No	Year	Budget Allocation (Rs.Crore)	Releases (Rs. Crore)
1	2005-06	4500 #	1900.31 \$
2	2006-07	7121 #	2301.97 \$
3	2007-08	3080*	5445.70
4	2008-09	5550*	7598.22
5	2009-10	9700*	4674.21^

\* Grant # Both Loan & Grant

^ Up to Feb 2010 \$ Only Grant

### 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, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

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)	Stage of Ground Water Development (percent) (as on 2004)
Assam	19.06	1.096	22
Bihar	15.89	1.589	39
MadhyaPradesh	17.51	1.751	48
Maharashtra	16.10	1.610	48
Orissa	16.78	1.678	18
West Bengal	15.32	1.532	42
Total	100.66	10.066	

- 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, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. The details of groundwater availability, possible irrigation coverage and ground water development in the state are as under:

### Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

22.3.1 PMGSY was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisaged connecting all habitations with a population of more than 1,000 within the next 3 years and of more than 500 by the year 2007 (250 persons and above in respect of hilly, tribal and desert areas). About 1.67 lakh unconnected eligible habitations need to be taken up under the programme. The programme also provides for upgradation of existing through

routes having aggregate length of 3.68 kms.

### Rural Roads (A Subset of PMGSY)

22.3.2 The original targets set for PMGSY was found to be too ambitious. Subsequently, PMGSY was rephrased to achieve time bound targets of rural connectivity by folding in to Bharat Nirman programme initiated in 2005-06. It aims to provide connectivity to all the habitations with a population of more than 1000 in the plain areas and habitation with a population of 500 or more in hilly or tribal areas in a time bound manner by 2009.

22.3.3 The year wise physical targets and achievements for the programme are as under:

### Financial and Physical Progress During Annual Plan – 2009-10

22.3.4 Against an outlay of Rs. 18,500.00 crore (Rs. 12,000.00 crore GBS and Rs. 6,500.00 IEBR), an expenditure of Rs. 21,000.00 crore is likely to be incurred.

<b>Physical Progress - Rural Roads</b>										
Item	Target	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Cum. Ach.
	2005-09	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
New connectivity, Habitations (Nos.)	54648	7034	5460	16130	8279	20071	7040	12654	11395	31924 (58percent)
Upgradation, length in km.	194130.69	11394.4	3898.10	54669.26	44306.65	59316.28	58145.39	52720.00	48668.82	155018.95 (80percent)
New Connectivity length in km.	146185.34	15492.4	18054.30	35182.15	21422.85	43989.93	21901.76	51520.83	24026.36	85405.27 (58percent)

  

<b>Financial Progress - Rural Roads</b>				
<b>(Rs. in crore)</b>				
Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Outlay	4320.00	6273.62	11000.00	15280.15
Expenditure	4100.39	7304.27	10618.69	15161.98

Against the targets of new connectivity of 55,000 kms. of roads and connectivity to 13,000 habitations, till February, 2010, the achievement was construction of 48954 Km. of roads and connectivity of 4955 habitations, respectively.

The progress towards achievement of targets varied from State to State. The major States having large connectivity deficit are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

### 22.3.5 Reasons for Slow Progress

- Shortage of adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at State Level
- Limited Contracting Capacity of State Governments
- Delay in getting Forest Clearance
- Non-availability of Private Land for Road Construction
- Delay in award of contract and weak contract management
- Difficult terrain and inclement weather conditions

### Action Taken/Proposed to be Taken

22.3.6 Strengthening of Institutional Capacity – State where the coverage of habitations under Bharat Nirman has been very low so far require a substantial increase in the number of PIUs. Creation of dedicated PIUs, deployment of Central PSUs, outsourcing of project preparation, engaging independent project implementation consultants and reviewing the existing delegation of powers are some of the steps taken/ being taken by various States in order to strengthen institutional capacity.

Augmentation of contracting Capacity - With massive step up in the investment in road construction, constraints in contracting capacity have emerged as a major implementation issue necessitating repeated bidding for awarding contracts in certain cases. Some of the steps taken to enhance the contracting capacities in the State include, increase in the size of the package, permit joint ventures between big and small contractors and award performance incentives for timely completion of projects.

Forest and Environment Clearance - It usually takes 12-14 months to obtain forest clearance. States affected have to initiate pro-active upfront action for seeking forest clearances as soon as the survey commences for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

Availability of Private Land for Road Construction - State Governments are to ensure availability of private land required for road construction. State experiencing difficulties on this account have to use Gram Panchayats and local revenue administration to overcome this constraint.

Law & Order Problems - Left wing extremist activities are affecting the pace of implementation in some parts of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. These States have to ensure adequate security in order to effectively implement the programmes.

In addition, the Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of steps to improve the implementation of projects under PMGSY. These include e-procurement, aimed at reducing time for processing bids increasing competitiveness and enhancing transparency, rationalization

of standards and stakeholders, review of performance of States which are lagging behind in achieving targets, strengthening maintenance, monitoring etc.

### Rural Electrification

22.4.1 The Rural Electrification under Bharat Nirman is being implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The targets under Bharat Nirman were covering 1,25,000 unelectrified villages out of which 25,000 were to be covered by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy through non conventional sources. RGGVY was launched in March, 2005 for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households, electrification of about 1.15 lakh un-electrified villages and electricity connections to 2.34 crore BPL households by 2009. RGGVY was approved for continuation in the Eleventh Plan. The scheme provides 90 percent capital subsidy for the projects.

### Status of Electrification

22.4.22 7 states are participating in RGGVY (except Goa). All states

participating in RGGVY have notified their rural electrification plan and notified formation of District Committees. The target set for 2009-10 was to electrify 17,500 un-electrified villages against which 18,374 villages were electrified during the year. Year-wise RGGVY targets and achievements of electrification of un-electrified villages and release of connections to Below Poverty Line households are given in the table:

While the progress under village electrification is about 81 percent and is picking up, the progress under BPL household coverage is far below the targets.

### Financial Performance

22.4.3 Under RGGVY an amount of Rs.20,927.80 crore (including 10 percent loan from REC) has been released to the States upto 31.3.2010. During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.7,000 crore has been made in the Budget as subsidy component.

### The issues that need to be addressed by states

- Viability business models to be made for developing franchisees in rural

Year	Un-Electrified Villages (No.)			BPL Households (lakh)		
	Target	Achmt	percent Achmt	Target	Achmt	percent Achmt
<b>10<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>						
2005-06	10,000	9,819	98.2percent	3	0.17	5.7percent
2006-07	40,000	28,706	71.8percent	40	6.55	16.4percent
Total	50,000	38,525	77.1percent	43	6.72	15.6percent
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>						
2007-08	10,500	9,301	88.6percent	40	16.21	40.5percent
2008-09	19,000	12,056	63.5percent	50	30.85	61.7percent
2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010)	17,500	18,374	104.9percent	47	47.18	100.3percent
<b>Cumulative (as on 31.3.2010)</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>78,256</b>	<b>80.7percent</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.97</b>	<b>56.1percent</b>



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 investment in notified rural areas in decentralized generation by providing suitable concessions in taxes, excise duty and by providing land.
- 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 the tariff mechanism need to be provided by the states.
- It is important that household electrified under the scheme should also get energized at the earliest so as to avoid de-electrification of infrastructure created under the scheme.
- Non-availability of adequate sub-transmission system in States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa would delay the implementation of the scheme.

### **Housing [A Subset Of Indira Awas Yojana (Iay)]**

22.5.1 Rural Housing is one of the six components of the Bharat Nirman package. As per the target of Bharat Nirman, 60 lakh houses have to be constructed from 2005 to

2009. The Housing programme of the Bharat Nirman is being implemented through the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme. Thus 15 lakh houses have to be constructed every year.

### **Physical and Financial Progress Under IAY**

25.5.2 The details of year wise targets fixed at the beginning of the programme and the achievements during 2005-06 to 2008-09 are given in the table below.

**Year-wise physical targets**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target houses (in lakhs)</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
2005-06	14.41	15.52
2006-07	14.55	14.98
2007-08	15.52	19.92
2008-09	15.52	21.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>71.7</b>

It may be seen from the table above that Bharat Nirman targets under IAY have been more than fully achieved.

The financial releases during the four years are Rs.2,738.22 crore, Rs. 2,907.53 crore, Rs. 3,882.37 crore and Rs. 8,795.79 crore totaling to Rs.18,323.91 crore.

### **Features of the IAY Scheme**

22.5.3 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 percent funding from the Centre. The amount of financial assistance was Rs.25,000/- per house for plain areas and Rs. 27,500/- for hilly/difficult areas till March, 2008 which was revised to Rs.35,000/- and Rs. 38,500/- respectively in April 2008. The amount of financial assistance for construction of houses under

IAY has again been revised from April 2010. The revised assistance per house is Rs.45,000 for the plains and Rs.48,500 for hilly & difficult areas. The scheme is meant only for BPL families and 60 percent of the funds are earmarked for SCs and STs 3 percent for physically handicapped and 15 percent for minorities. The houses are to be sanctioned only in the name of women. Construction of sanitary latrines and smokeless chullahs is encouraged as part of construction of IAY houses. In order to introduce greater transparency, the State governments have been asked to prepare permanent IAY waitlists based on the BPL Census 2002.

### **Phase-II Targets**

Under Phase-II of Bharat Nirman Programme, a target of construction of 1.20 crore houses under IAY have been fixed for five year period from 2009-2010 to 2014-15. Ministry of Rural Development has fixed a target of 40.52 lakh houses under IAY for 2009-2010.

### **Monitoring Mechanism**

22.5.4 The IAY is continuously monitored on the basis of the Monthly Progress Reports received from the States/U.Ts. Senior Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above in the Ministry are appointed as Area Officers for different States/U.Ts. These Area Officers visit the allotted State/U.T.s 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/U.T 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**

22.6.1 The drinking water component of Bharat Nirman envisages "Every habitation to have a safe source of drinking water: 55,067 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 Phase-I envisaged covering 55,067 Not Covered habitations, 2.8 lakh slipped back habitations and about 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations.

22.6.2 The following norms have been adopted for providing potable drinking water to the population: 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). To make the norms broad based, the desirable service level is to be decided in consultation with the community. A rural habitation not having any safe source with a permanently settled population of 20 households or 100 persons was taken as the unit for coverage under Bharat Nirman Phase - I. However, w.e.f 1.04.2009 under the new National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Guidelines, all rural habitations irrespective of the number of households have to be covered. In fact the goal now is to ensure drinking water security for all rural households.

### **Coverage During the Five Years of Bharat Nirman**

22.6.3 The coverage of habitations with safe and adequate drinking water reported by the Department of Drinking Water Supply is given in the table below:

cover 586 un-covered habitations. While Punjab could cover 90.3percent of the targeted uncovered habitations, the States of Rajasthan and Uttarakhand could only cover

	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total
Overall Bharat Nirman Targets	55,067	280,000	216,968	552,035
<b>2005-06</b>				
Target	11,897	34,373	10,000	56,270
Achievement	13,121	79,544	4,550	97,215
<b>2006-07</b>				
Target	18,120	40,000	15,000	73,120
Achievement	12,440	89,580	5,330	107,350
<b>2007-08</b>				
Target	20,931	84,915	49,653	155,499
Achievement	11,457	75,201	94,130*	180,788
<b>2008-09</b>				
Target	16,753	101,743	99,402	217,898
Achievement	17,422	114,037	205,930**	337,389
<b>Phase I</b>				
Total Achievement	54,440	358,362	309,940	722,742

\* Of 94,130 habitations addressed, 18,757 habitations were covered.

\*\* Of 2,05,930 habitations addressed, 21,531 habitations were covered

	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total
Balance Status as on 1.04.2009	627	5,10,916	1,79,999	691,542
<b>Phase II</b>				
<b>2009-10</b>				
Target	586	123,408	34,595	158,589
Achievement	253	118,723	32,129	152,510

### Coverage of 55,067 uncovered Habitations

22.6.4 In the year 1999 a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP '99) was formulated based on a Habitation Survey conducted in 1991 and updated thereafter, to cover the uncovered habitations. In the year 2005, when Bharat Nirman was conceived, the uncovered habitations of CAP '99 as on 1.4.2005 were 55,067 - (4,588 Not Covered - NC and 50,479 Partially Covered-PC).

In 2009-10, the States of Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Punjab had targeted to

28percent of the targeted habitations. Thus 253 of the targeted 586 uncovered habitations were covered in 2009-10.

### Addressing Problem of Slippage

22.6.5 In the rural drinking water sector, the biggest problem is of slippage of habitations. Huge investments have 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 :-

- Sources 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.
- Seasonal shortage of water etc.

The long-term solution lies in ensuring the sustainability of sources and systems. For sustainability of systems, the NRDWP Guidelines prescribe that the Gram Panchayat/Community has to be involved in all stages of planning and implementation and given responsibility for operation and maintenance. An incentive of 10 percent of the NRDWP fund is given to the States that transfer the management of rural drinking water schemes (RWS) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. States can utilize 20percent of NRDWP funds, funded on a 100percent Central share basis, for sustainability of sources. In addition, a number of other schemes for employment generation and water conservation, like the MNREGS and schemes in the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission etc can be converged for achieving sustainability of sources.

The States have been advised to adopt the following strategy:-

- Constructing rainwater harvesting structures.
- Reviving traditional sources.
- Promoting conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
- 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 MNREGS and watershed development programmes.
- Institutionalization of community participation in water quality monitoring and in O&M of intra-village drinking water infrastructure.

As on 1.04.2009, out of a total of 16,59,741 habitations the States reported that 5,10,916 habitations had nil or partial population coverage (0 percent to 100 percent). In the year 2009-10 1,18,723 slipped-back habitations were reported as covered by the States as against the target of 1,23,408 habitations.

### Addressing Water Quality Problems

22.6.6 The results of a survey conducted in the year 2000 to identify 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 revealed that as on 01.04.2006, there were 1,95,813 quality-affected habitations in the country. In the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 50,168 habitations have been covered. Further, as per the updated status on 1.04.2009, there were 1,79,999 quality-affected habitations. The numbers of quality-affected habitations increase due to reasons like greater testing of sources, increased contamination etc. In the year 2009-10, 32,129 quality affected habitations were covered with safe drinking water against the target of 34,595 habitations.

Priority is to be given to tackling the arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Though 20percent funds allocated under NRDWP are set aside for tackling water quality problems, as a measure of flexibility upto 65 percent of the NRDWP allocation can be utilized for this purpose.

### Constraints

- Adherence to priority in coverage of slipped back and quality affected habitations by States is imperative for the success of the programme.
- Depletion of ground water due to consistent exploitation.
- States are taking up bigger projects with long gestation period.
- General reluctance to opt for low cost technology.
- Problem of maintenance of treatment plants and disposal of sludge.
- Implementation record and fund absorption capacity of States is relevant to the success of the programme.

### Monitoring

22.6.7 The Department of Drinking Water is striving to strengthen the monitoring mechanism as indicated below:

- (i) Periodic review meetings, video-conferences, visits, workshops etc are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in implementation of NRDWP in the 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 has been stabilised and State officials responsible for online data entry have been imparted training to undertake this job. The list of

habitations indicating their status has been hosted on the website and forms the basis for online marking of targets, coverage and reasons for slippage etc. being done by States.

- (iv) There is also a system of National Level Monitors who monitor the implementation of schemes and enquire into specific allegations received regarding any rural development programme. In addition the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the local M.P. which are required to review the performance of all programmes of the Ministry, including NRDWP.
- (v) An independent concurrent monitoring survey of NRDWP and TSC is proposed to be conducted.

### 22.6.8 Central Financial Releases

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Releases
2005-06	4060.00	4098.03
2006-07	5200.00	4552.30
2007-08	6500.00	6441.69
2008-09	7300.00	7298.79
2009-10	8000.00	7989.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>31060.00</b>	<b>30380.53</b>

### 22.6.9 Strategy for the Future

- Under Bharat Nirman Phase – II, it is planned to cover the remaining quality affected and uncovered habitations by the end of 2011-12.
- Marking of all targeted habitations online giving priority to targeting of quality affected, 0percent to 50percent population covered, SC, ST & Minority dominated habitations in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

- Effective convergence with other Government programmes like MNREGS, Watershed management programmes.
- Persuade the states for effective dovetailing with funds under 13th Finance Commission and other sources to bridge the resource gaps.
- States are also being urged to undertake rainwater harvesting, water conservation and low cost technology options for drinking water.
- States are encouraged to hand over management of drinking water supply schemes to Gram Panchayats.

## Rural Telephone Connectivity

### 22.7.1 Objective of the Scheme

Under the Bharat Nirman Programme, 66,822 revenue villages not having the telephone connectivity were to be provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility. This excluded those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency. Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in November 2004 to provide VPTs in these 66,822 uncovered villages.

### 22.7.2 Monitorable Targets and Achievements

- The roll out period was prescribed as 20 percent, 40 percent and 40 percent respectively in a phased manner over a period of three years i.e. by November 2007.
- The year wise physical target and achievements are given in the table below:

### Physical target and achievement of VPTs

Year	Target as per the Agreement	Achievement	Remarks
2004-05	4455	7295	
2005-06	17819	17392	
2006-07	26729	22282	
2007-08	17819	7188	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66822</b>	<b>54157</b>	
2008-09 (Extended Period)	12665	3024	(66822-54157)=12665
<b>Total</b>	<b>66822</b>	<b>57181</b>	

### 22.7.3 Subsidy Support

Assistance for capital expenditure as well as operational expenditure for the VPTs will be provided. An estimated sum of Rs.240 crore would be incurred to provide subsidy support for the VPTs. The entire funding shall be met out of the USO Fund and no separate allocation from Government would be required.

An amount of Rs.148.64 crore was disbursed towards provision of VPTs in uncovered villages till March 2009. The year wise financial performance is given in the table below:

**Table 2 : Year wise financial performance in respect of VPTs**

Year	Expenditure (Rupees in crore)
2005-06	29.86
2006-07	55.40
2007-08	44.73
2008-09	18.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>148.64</b>

### 22.7.4 Benefits from the Programme

Villagers in these 66822 villages will have access to telephone facility at an affordable price enabling them to connect to the rest of the world through the telecom

network. Also, provision of communication facilities shall pave the way for the economic development of the village and offer new opportunities of growth.

#### 22.7.5 **Outlook**

BSNL is making all efforts to complete the installations of the remaining VPTs by September 2010.

## CHAPTER 25

## 25.1 INDUSTRY INCLUDING VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

25.1.1 Industry constitutes about 26 percent of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Industry and manufacturing play significant role in contributing to high economic growth. GDP emanating from industry recorded a growth rate of 8.1 percent and manufacturing recorded a growth rate of 8.2 percent in 2007-08, the first year of the Eleventh Plan. During 2008-09, the industry and manufacturing are estimated to grow at the rate of 3.9 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively (Revised Estimate). Both these sectors have been adversely affected by global recession. The growth trend in the major sectors, i.e., industry, agriculture and service can be seen from the table 25.1.1.

**Industrial Growth: Index of Industrial****Production**

25.1.2 The growth of industrial production, also measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compiled and released by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), is in table 25.1.2.

25.1.3 The Industrial Growth had picked up since 2002-03 (the first year of the 10th Plan) and reached to 11.6 percent in 2006-07 (the terminal year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan). The growth of manufacturing sector had more than doubled from 6percent in 2002-03 to 11.6 percent in 2006-07. The Industrial Growth decelerated since April 2007 and it started decelerating further. Manufacturing Sector also showed similar trend and after

**Table-25.1.1 : Growth Rate of GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices****(in percent)**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Agriculture	(-)7.2	10.0	0.0	5.8	4.0	4.9	1.6
Industry	7.1	7.4	10.3	10.2	11.0	8.1	3.9
Manufacturing	6.8	6.6	8.7	9.1	11.8	8.2	2.4
Services	7.5	8.5	9.1	10.6	11.2	10.9	9.7
GDP	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	6.7

Source: Central Statistical Organization

**Table- 25.1.2: Sectoral Growth Rates in percent**

Item	Weight (percent)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Sectoral Growth Rates based on IIP</b>					
Overall	100	8.2	11.6	8.5	2.6
Mining & Quarrying	10.5	1.0	5.4	5.1	2.6
Manufacturing	79.4	9.1	12.5	9.0	2.6
Electricity	10.2	5.2	7.2	6.4	2.8
<b>Use Based classification</b>					
Overall	100	8.2	11.6	8.5	2.6
Basic goods	35.6	6.7	10.3	7.0	2.6
Capital goods	9.3	15.8	18.2	18.0	7.1
Intermediate goods	26.5	2.5	12.0	9.0	(-)2.0
Consumer goods	28.7	12.0	10.1	6.1	4.6
(i) Durables	5.4	15.3	9.2	(-)1.0	4.5
(ii) Non-durables	23.3	11.0	10.4	8.6	4.6

Source: Central Statistical Organisation



reaching a peak of 16 percent in March 2007 started decelerating and recorded an abysmally growth of 2.5 percent in May, 2009.

### **Performance of Industry in 2008-09**

25.1.4 The overall industrial growth has come down to 2.6 percent in 2008-09 in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compared to 8.5 percent during 2007-08. Sectoral growth rates, within the Industry, have also slowed down during 2008-09. The growth rate for the basic goods was 2.6 percent in 2008-09 compared to 7.0 percent in 2007-08. The Capital Goods sector has also recorded a lower growth of 7.1 percent during 2008-09 compared to 18.0 percent in 2007-08. The worst performance was for Intermediate goods which recorded a negative growth of 2 percent in 2008-09 compared to 9.0 percent in 2007-08.

### **Industrial Outlook**

25.1.5 The industrial growth continues to record a moderate growth during 2009-10. During the first 2 months of 2009-10 (April-May) the industry recorded a moderate growth of around 3 percent compared to around 4.5 percent of the corresponding period of previous year as per the latest data released by the CSO.

### **CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (CPSEs)**

25.1.6 As per Public Enterprises Survey 2008-09, the share of value addition in CPSEs as percent of GDP (at current market price) stood at 6.49 per cent in 2008-09 against a share of 8.02 per cent in 2007-08. There were altogether 246 CPSEs as on 31.3.2009, of which 213 were in operation and 33 were are yet to commence commercial operation. As many as 159 CPSEs earned profits during 2008-09 out of 213 operating CPSEs against 54 CPSEs

incurred losses. The Net worth of all CPSEs went up from Rs.5,20,968 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.5,88,217 crore in 2008-09 registering a growth of 12.91 percent. Total turnover of all CPSEs during 2008-09 was Rs.12,63,405 crore compared to Rs.10,94,484 crore in the previous year, showing a growth of 15.43 percent.

### **Revival of sick CPSEs**

25.1.7 Board for Reconstruction of Public Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has provided recommendations on ways and means for strengthening of 56 CPSEs with a view to make these units more autonomous and professional.

### **Plan Schemes Under Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion**

#### **Assistance to Special Category of States**

25.1.8 Schemes for Special Category States are : (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, (ii) Central Interest Subsidy Scheme, (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme, (iv) Transport Subsidy, (v) Central Excise Duty exemption, and (vi) Income Tax exemptions. Under the head 'Package for Special Category States i.e. J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand', the budget allocation made for the 2009-10 is Rs. 45.00 crore.

25.1.9 As per the report submitted by the State Governments of Uttarakhand, HP & J&K, the investment in respect of these are Rs.10,489 crore Rs. 5,224 crore and Rs. 1,364 crore respectively. This has resulted in an estimated employment generation of 1,10,000 man days in Uttarakhand, 69,255 man days in Himachal Pradesh and 34,139 man days in J&K.

### **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project**

25.1.10 In pursuance of MOU signed between Government of India and Government of Japan during PM's visit to Tokyo in December 2006 to promote investments and explore opportunities for mutual cooperation, Union Cabinet had approved in-principle the project outline of Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2007. The project region of DMIC covers parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh besides the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The project has been approved for Rs. 330 crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. During 2008-09, DMIC- Project Development Fund (DMIC-PDF) is proposed to be set up with Rs. 100 crore with equal contribution from Government of India

and Government of Japan. In the Annual Plan 2009-10, Rs. 50 crore has been allocated for DMIC.

### Transport Subsidy Scheme

25.1.11 Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in July, 1971 with a view to promote industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of the country. The Scheme was extended from time to time and was valid up to 31.03.2008. Its extension beyond 31.03.2008 is under process. The Scheme is being evaluated by an outside Agency. Under the Scheme, subsidy ranging between 50 percent to 90 percent of the transportation cost is admissible on transportation of raw material and finished goods to and from the location of the industrial unit and the designated railhead.

25.1.12 Since its inception, total amount of Rs. 1,663.09 crore has been released under the Scheme up to 31.03.2009. In the Annual Plan 2009-10, Rs. 401.00 crore has been allocated for this Scheme.

### Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)

25.1.13 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), launched in 2003, aims at enhancing competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership in selected functional clusters. Central assistance up to 75 percent of the project cost (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore) is given for each project. The remaining project cost is required to be financed by the stake holders of respective clusters subject to a minimum industry contribution of 15 percent of the approved project cost.

25.1.14 For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the outlay for IIUS has been kept at Rs.1,050 crore. In Annual Plan, 2009-10, the Scheme has been provided Rs.150 crore. Targets set for 2008-09 as well as action taken towards their achievements is given in the box 25.1.1 Allocation and releases of funds for to Special Purpose Vehicles of IIUS since 2002-03 are given in Table 25.1.3.

#### Box- 25.1.1: Targets and achievements of IIUS in 2008-09

Targets	Achievements
Sanction of remaining four projects in industrially less developed States	One project for Auto Cluster, Adityapur has been sanctioned. 'In-principle approval' to Industrial Cluster, Jagdishpur has been given. Process to sanction rest of the projects is on.
Recast IIUS and sanction 10-15 projects there under.	The EFC Note for recast IIUS has been circulated for inter ministerial/departmental consultations. It is expected that final approval of the Cabinet

	will be obtained by November, 2008. After approval, the new projects will be taken up.
To complete the ongoing projects.	Out of 26 projects sanctioned during the Tenth Plan, six have been completed and ten are likely to be completed by March, 2009. Other projects are at various stages of implementation and expected to be completed during the next financial year.

25.1.15 Plan allocation for DIPP for 2009-10 is Rs.1,000 crore as against the actual expenditure of Rs.524.70 crore during 2007-08. Scheme wise details of outlay and actual expenditure during 2008-09 and the outlay for 2009-10 are given in Annexure 25.1.1.

### CPSEs AND PLAN SCHEMES IN HEAVY INDUSTRY SECTOR

25.1.16 There are 48 CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry engaged in manufacturing, consultancy and contracting activities, of which nine CPSEs have been closed/ wound up and operations of three have been suspended. Department has referred revival proposals of 27 CPSEs to

BRPSE. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE the Government has approved the revival/ restructuring of 13 PSEs (since 2005), formation of Joint venture of 2 CPSEs and closer in case of two CPSEs. The restructuring of 17 CPSEs (since 2005) involves the cash support of Rs. 1,498 crore and non cash support of Rs. 4,266 crore.

25.1.17 The actual expenditure in Plan schemes for Department of Heavy Industry was Rs 1,351.60 crore (Rs. 191.71 crore Budgetary Support and Rs. 1,159.89 crore

Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) in 2008-09. The plan allocation in 2009-10 is Rs. 3,455.61 crore (Rs. 350.0 crore BS + Rs. 3,105.61 crore IEBR) for implementing ongoing Plan schemes of CPSEs, National Automotive and R & D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), Revival of CPSEs and support for Addition, Modification and Replacement (AMR) schemes.

### Capital Goods & Engineering Industries

25.1.18 The capital goods contribute about 9 percent to the total manufacturing value addition. With deceleration in growth of manufacturing sector in 2008-09 to 2.4 percent in terms of IIP, the low growth of capital goods sector was expected. Capital goods sector recorded 7.3 per cent growth in 2008-09 compared to 18 per cent in 2007-

**Table- 25.1.3 :Allocation and releases of funds for Special Purpose Vehicles of IIUS (Rs. in crore)**

Year	No. of projects sanctioned	Budget allocation (BE)	Budget allocation (RE)	Grant released
2002-03	The Scheme was launched in 2003-04			
2003-04	02	60.00	37.50	37.50
2004-05	24	175.00	175.00	194.97
2005-06	-nil-	275.00	125.00	124.29
2006-07	-nil-	260.00	215.94	222.34
2007-08	03	180.00	117.00	116.24
2008-09	01	180.00	-----	29.10
Total	30		670.44	724.44

08. The overall import of capital goods also declined by 4 percent in 2008-09 as compared to increase by 63 percent in 2007-08 over the previous year (Table-25.1.4). The import of machine tools was valued at \$ 2200 Million 2008-09 almost comparable to previous year. The import of electrical machinery covered under project goods as well as specific equipments continued to grow substantially in 2008-09.

25.1.19 The electrical machinery segment that includes power plants is critical to address the growing need of power sector. The main segments are boilers, transformers, transmission lines, generators etc. A capacity addition of 78,000 MW is planned in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. BHEL as a leading player in this sector has undertaken to increase its manufacturing capacities as well as technology acquisition to meet the need of super critical thermal power projects and nuclear power plants. A capital expenditure of Rs. 1106 crore in 2008-09 has been incurred by BHEL for capacity expansion and an allocation of Rs. 2,483 crore has been made in 2009-10.

25.1.20 A scheme to promote competitiveness of the capital goods sector

in five broad segments has been formulated by Department of Heavy Industry. An allocation of Rs. 24 crore has been made in 2009-10 for the proposed new scheme.

### Automobile Industry

25.1.21 The automobile sector could increase the production level to 11.17 million numbers in 2008-09 compared to 10.85 million in 2007-08, thus recording a reversal in reduction of production volumes and achieving a growth rate of 2.9 percent (Table-25.1.5). Industry exported higher share of production in passenger car and two wheeler segments. In passenger car segment the share of exports increased from 14.8 percent in 2007-08 to 20.8 percent of the production volumes in 2008-09. The two wheeler segment also increased its presence by increasing its exports from 11.2 percent in 2007-08 to 11.9 percent of the production volumes in 2008-09. Value to the total turnover of the automobile industry in exports is about 12 percent. In comparison, the automobile components sector exports constitute around 19.7 per cent of its turnover.

**Table- 25.1.4: Import of Capital Goods**

(US \$ Million)

	Group	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	percentage variation in 2007-08	percentage variation in 2008-09
	Capital Goods					
1.	Manufactures of Metals	1603.6	2662.7	3241	66.0	20.1
2.	Non- Electrical machinery and Machine Tools	15331	22086	23762	44	7.6
3.	Electrical Machinery except Electronics	1959.8	2870.5	3667	46.5	26.2
4.	Transport Equipments	9438.6	20112	13222	113.1	-35.2
5.	Project goods	1796	1294	3188	-28.0	146.0
	Total	30130	49007	47080	63.0	-4.0
	Capital Goods as percent of total Import	16.2	19.5	15.5		

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkatta.

**Table- 25.1.5 : Production of vehicles (in '000s)**

Category	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	percent growth in 2007-08	percent growth in 2008-09
Passenger Vehicles	1545	1777	1838	15	3.4
Commercial Vehicles	520	549	417	5.6	-24.0
Three Wheelers	556	501	501	-9.9	0.07
Two Wheelers	8467	8027	8419	-5.2	4.9
Total	11088	10854	11175	-2.1	2.96

Source: SIAM

### **National Automotive and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP)**

25.1.22 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 actual expenditure on the continuing projects of NATRIP in 2007-08 was Rs. 125 crore. The Plan outlay for 2008-09 has been kept at Rs. 180 crore.

### **Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs- Plan Scheme of Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

25.1.23 The only Plan scheme in Eleventh Plan under Ministry of Corporate Affairs is 'Setting up of Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)' with an outlay of Rs. 211 crore. IICA would provide the required institutional support to meet the demands of the rapidly globalizing Indian economy in terms of a responsive legal/policy

framework, enlightened regulation, effective organizational structures/systems, efficient service delivery and professionally competent manpower. The Scheme was approved by Cabinet in May, 2008. The construction of IICA Campus at Manesar has commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 63 crore incurred in 2008-09. An allocation of Rs. 33 crore for the Institute has been made in annual plan 2009-10.

### **Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) – Plan Scheme of Department of Public Enterprises**

25.1.24 Department of Public Enterprises is responsible for policy pertaining to CPSEs and laying down guidelines for performance improvement (and evaluation). The department has been implementing a Scheme of Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) for the separated employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from 2001-02. A new scheme of Research, Development and Consultancies on Generic issues of CPSE was introduced in 2007-08. The total allocation of both of these schemes in Eleventh Plan is Rs.54 crore.

25.1.25 Under CRR Scheme, 9,728 and 9,772 VRS optees has been provided training in 2007-08 & 2008-09. The actual expenditure on both the scheme made by the department was Rs. 8.3 crore in 2008-09. An

allocation of Rs. 10.0 crore has been made for schemes of the Department of Public Enterprises.

## STEEL

25.1.26 Production of crude steel during 2008-09 was 58.4 million tonnes as against 53.8 million tonnes during the previous year showing a growth of 8.55 per cent. India has emerged as the fifth largest producer of crude steel in the world. Crude steel production grew at more than 10 percent annually from 34.7 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 58.4 million tonnes in 2008-09. This growth was driven by both capacity expansion (from 40.41 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 66.34 million tonnes in 2008-09) and improved capacity utilization (from 86 percent in 2002-03 to 88 percent in 2008-09). Production, consumption, import and export of finished steel (alloy & non-alloy) and crude steel from the year 2002-03 onwards are given in the table 25.1.6

25.1.27 The Public Sector Undertakings - Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are in the midst of ambitious expansion plans. The expansion plans would increase the

capacity of SAIL from 14.6 million tonnes of hot metal production per annum to 26 million tonnes by 2010 and that of RINL from the present level of 3 million tonnes of hot metal production per annum to 6.3 million tonnes by 2009-10.

25.1.28 The actual Plan expenditure of Ministry of Steel during 2008-09 was Rs.8,528.20 crore as against the outlay of Rs. 9,509.00 crore. The shortfall was mainly on account of less than the planned realization of IEBR by RINL, NMDC and KIOL. The approved Plan Outlay for

Steel sector for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 13,756.66 crore, of which Rs. 34 crore is budgetary support and Rs. 13,722.66 crore is internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a new scheme - Promotion of R&D in the Iron & Steel Sector- has been initiated with a budgetary provision of Rs. 118 crore. The allocation for the promotion of R&D scheme in 2009-10 is Rs.26.00 crore.

## CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS

25.1.29 The organic and inorganic chemical industry is one of the oldest industries in

**Table- 25.1.6 : Production, consumption, import and export of finished steel (alloy & non-alloy) and crude steel**

(in million tonnes)

		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Finished Steel including Alloy Steel	Production	37.166	40.709	43.513	46.566	52.529	56.075	57.164
	Consumption	30.677	33.119	36.377	41.433	46.783	52.125	52.351
	Import	1.663	1.753	2.293	4.305	4.927	7.029	5.841
	Export	4.517	5.207	4.705	4.801	5.242	5.077	4.437
Crude Steel	Production	34.707	38.727	43.437	46.460	50.817	53.857	58.437

Source: Economic Research Unit, Ministry of Steel

India ranks twelfth by volume in the world production of chemicals. It accounts for about 14 percent of the domestic industrial activity. It also accounts for about 8.5 percent of total export and 6.8 percent of total import of the country. The chemical industry contributes about 3 percent to the GDP. India is one of the largest exporters of pesticides in the world and has facilities to manufacture a variety of products.

**Table- 25.1.7: Production of selected major chemicals**  
( 000' MT)

Sub-group	2007- 08	2008- 09
Alkali Chemicals	5443	5442
Inorganic Chemicals	609	513
Organic Chemicals	1552	1254
Pesticides (Tech.)	83	85
Dyes & Dyestuffs	44	32
<b>Total major Chemicals</b>	<b>7731</b>	<b>7326</b>

25.1.30 The schemes under Department of Chemicals involved an expenditure of Rs. 139.83 crore in annual plan 2008-09. The Department has been allocated Rs. 239.75 crore in annual plan 2009-10. The scheme wise breakup of allocations is given in annexure-25.1.1.

## PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

25.1.31 The Petrochemical industry comprising synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, polymers, elastomers, synthetic detergents, intermediates and performance plastics witnessed a decrease in production by 5.56 percent to about 8.19 million tonnes during the year 2008-09. (Table 25.1.8)

**Table- 25.1.8: Production of selected major petrochemicals**

Sub-group	2007- 08	2008- 09
Synthetic Fibers	2524	2343
Polymers	5304	5060
Elastomers	105	96
Synth. Detergent Intermediate	585	552
Performance Plastics	157	141
<b>Total (major Petrochemicals)</b>	<b>8675</b>	<b>8193</b>

## DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS

25.1.32 The Indian pharmaceutical industry is one of the largest and most advanced among the developing countries and is now having a turnover of \$19 billion (domestic consumption of \$11.5 billion and exports of \$7.6 billion). The country now ranks third in the world by volume of production and fourteenth by value thereby accounting for around 10 percent of world's production by volume and 1.5 percent by value. The industry produces bulk drugs in all major therapeutic groups. Formulations in various dosage forms are being produced in Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) compliant facilities. Indian exports are destined to more than 200 countries around the globe including highly regulated markets of US, Europe, Japan and Australia. The industry has recorded exports worth Rs. 24,942 crore against imports of Rs. 5,867.30 crore in 2006-07.

## FERTILIZER

25.1.33 At present, there are 56 large size fertilizer units in the country manufacturing a wide range of nitrogenous, phosphatic and complex fertilizers. Of these, 30 units (as on date 28 units are functioning) produce urea,

21 units produce DAP and complex fertilizers, 5 units produce low analysis straight nitrogenous fertilizers and 9 manufacture ammonium sulphate as by-product. Besides, there are about 72 small and medium scale units in operation producing single super phosphate (SSP). The total installed capacity of fertilizer production is 120.61 lakh MT of nitrogen and 56.59 lakh MT of phosphate as on 31.03.2009.

25.1.34 Department of Fertilizer (DOF) has undertaken initiatives during 2009-10 such as capital subsidy for conversion of FO/LSHS based plants to gas, revival of closed urea units in the country and implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy regime. Government approved the revised policy for financing the conversion projects by the companies themselves and the cost will be reimbursed by the Government through a special fixed cost over a period of 5 years after conversion. The four FO/LSHS based units have already started work on conversion of units to gas.

## **TEXTILES**

25.1.35 The Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. The industry which was growing at 3-4 percent during the last six decades has now accelerated to an annual growth rate of 9-10 percent. This industry is extremely varied, with the hand-spun and hand-woven sector at one end of the spectrum, and the capital intensive, sophisticated mill sector at the other. The decentralized powerlooms / hosiery and knitting sectors form the largest section of the Textiles Sector. The Industry depends on a diverse range of fibres and yarn, but is predominantly cotton based. The Industry is supported by diverse raw-material base domestically (third larger producer of cotton

and fifth largest producer of man-made fibre and yarn).

25.1.36 The Textiles Sector is the second largest provider of employment after Agriculture in the country with almost 35 million people employed directly, which includes substantial number of SCs/STs and women. Currently it provides about 14percent to industrial production, 4percent to the GDP, and 17percent to the country's export earnings.

25.1.37 The expenditure on schemes in Textile sector (industry segment) in annual plan was 3127.02 crore. The Ministry has been allocated Rs. 3,750 crore in annual plan 2009-10 for schemes in Textile sector (industry segment). The scheme wise breakup of allocations is given in annexure-25.1.1.

### **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)**

25.1.38 The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched on 01.04.1999 initially for a period of 5 years with a view to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textiles industry by providing credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs both in the organized and the unorganized sector. The Scheme, which has now been extended up to 31.03.2012, has been fine-tuned to catapult the rapid investments in the targeted segments of the textile industry. TUFS has helped the industry in the transition from a quantitatively restricted textiles trade to market driven global merchandise. The modified structure of TUFS focuses on additional capacity building, better adoption of technology, and provides for a higher level of assistance to segments that have a larger potential for growth, like garmenting, technical textiles, and processing.



25.1.39 The major beneficiary sectors under TUFS include Spinning, Composite Upgradation, Processing, Weaving and Garmenting. These segments account for more than 75 percent of the amount disbursed. By 31.3.2009, a sum of Rs.60,955 crore has been disbursed in respect of 24,572 applications with a subsidy element of Rs. 6089.44 crore. The Scheme has propelled investment of more than Rs.1,66,839 crore upto 31.3.2009. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan account for approximately 80 percent of the amount disbursed under TUFS. The actual expenditure on the scheme in 2008-09 was Rs. 2,632 crore. An allocation of Rs. 3,140 crore has been made in 2009-10.

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

25.1.40 The scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic intervention by way of providing world-class infrastructure support. So far, 40 textile parks have been sanctioned. Estimated project cost (for common infrastructure and common facilities) of these projects is Rs.4,199.35 crore, of which GOI assistance would be Rs.1438.03 crore. As many as 2,171 entrepreneurs will put up their units in these parks covering an area of 4,611 acre. The estimated investment in these parks will be Rs.21,700 crore and estimated annual production will be Rs.38,717 crore. An expenditure of Rs 279.59 crore has been incurred during Annual Plan 2008-09. An allocation of Rs. 397 crore has been made in annual plan 2009-10.

#### **Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)**

25.1.41 Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was initiated in February, 2000. The Eleventh Plan outlay under Cotton

Technology Mission is Rs. 241.00 crore. Budget allocations of Rs. 60 crore each year were provided in the FY 2007-08 and 2008-09.

#### **Jute Technology Mission (JTM)**

25.1.42 The Government, on June 2, 2006, approved the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) with four mini-missions constituents. The Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini Mission I of the JTM on November 9, 2006. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini-Mission II of JTM on December 21, 2006. The Mini Mission III & IV of JTM were launched by the Ministry of Textiles on February 6, 2007. The objectives of JTM are to improve the yield and quality of jute fibre and to strengthen existing infrastructure for development and supply of quality seeds as also development of efficient market linkages and modernization and quality upgradation to improve productivity, including diversification.

25.1.43 Out of 10 market yards to be developed under Mini Mission-III, work has been completed in 2 market yards, (1 in WB and 1 in Assam) and inaugurated on 30.8.2009 and 31.08.2009 respectively. Construction in 6 market yards in west Bengal, 3 in Assam and 2 in Bihar are in progress. It is also proposed to construct Retting Tanks to facilitate retting with at least one in each jute producing district of India in phased manner. In the next five years 50 retting tanks are proposed to be constructed in staggered manner to provide retting water to the jute growers. The work on 18 retting tanks out of total 50 retting tanks has already started (11 in West Bengal), 1 in Bihar, and 6 in Assam).

25.1.44 Under Mini Mission-IV, various schemes for modernization of organized jute mills include jute training of workers and supervisors, machinery development, productivity improvement and total quality management facilitation, acquisition of machinery and plant, design and development jute diversified products including its promotion, scheme for Commercialization of Technology and setting up of Jute Parks for the diversified sector. An allocation of Rs.70 crore for Annual Plan 2009-10, under Mini Missions III and IV of JTM has been made.

### Technical Textiles

25.1.45 India is the second largest textile economy in the world after China. The domestic market size of technical textiles in the country is expected to grow at 11 percent per annum and will reach Rs.66,414 crore by 2012. This segment has a potential to attract an investment of Rs.5000 crore by 2010 and create additional employment of three lakh persons by 2012. To facilitate tapping of the opportunities in this segment, Centre of Excellence in four segments of technical textiles i.e. Geotech, Agrotech, Protech and Meditech have been set up in the existing Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and IIT Delhi.

## VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISE SECTOR

### Handlooms

25.1.46 A number of developmental and welfare schemes have been formulated during Eleventh plan for providing continuous support to handloom weavers and empowering them to face the challenges. These are: (a) Integrated Handloom Development, (b) Marketing & Export Promotion facilities (c) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare, (d)

Availability of Input Supplies, and (e) for Diversified Measures. During the year 2008-09, under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme- a Centrally Sponsored Scheme- 131 clusters have been sanctioned covering 20 States (including 6 North-Eastern States). Besides 548 projects were also sanctioned under Group Approach Project Component of the above Scheme.

25.1.47 Handloom weavers were also extended social security support through insurance schemes namely (a) Health Insurance Schemes and (b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana. Health Insurance Scheme is for providing health care facilities for a sum of Rs. 15000 to the weaver and his family (i.e. to himself, his wife and two children) covering even pre-existing diseases and keeping provision for OPD care. Under this scheme, 18.78 lakh weavers were covered in 2008-09, with GOI contribution @ Rs. 800 per weaver. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana provides Life Insurance Cover in case of natural / accidental death up to Rs. 1.50 lakh, total / partial disabilities due to accident also up to Rs. 1.50 lakh . During 2008-09, 5.75 lakh weavers were covered with GOI contribution of Rs. 150 and LIC contribution of Rs. 80 per weaver.

25.1.48 With a view to enable handloom weavers to get regular supplies of hank yarn at reasonable prices, government has been enforcing Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme and supply the yarn through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) at mill gate price. NHDC directly as also through Depots supplied 855 lakh Kgs. of yarn in the year 2008-09.

25.1.49 During 2008-09, one Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) was set up at Bargarh (Orissa). Also the work of Third National Census of Handlooms and issue of

Photo Identity Cards to the weavers was initiated during 2008-09 through National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER).

### **Handicrafts**

25.1.50 The sector plays a significant and important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to nearly 67 lakh craft persons in rural and semi urban areas and promotes preserving of the cultural heritage. Of the craft persons engaged in this sector, 47.42 percent are women, 22.99 percent minorities, 12.38 percent STs and 4.73 percent SCs.

25.1.51 During Eleventh Plan, Government of India has been implementing six generic Schemes in the central sector for holistic growth and development of handicraft sector in the country. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilpa Vikas Yojana (AHVY) is the flag ship scheme which focuses on empowerment of artisans through cluster development. Nearly 400 clusters have already been covered till the end of the Tenth Plan, 375 new clusters in 322 districts will be covered during Eleventh Plan. In 2008-09, 125 clusters have been taken up for integrated development.

25.1.52 For providing Insurance Cover and Health Care to Handicrafts Artisans and their families Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme is being implemented. It has two components namely, (i) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) for providing health care facilities and under which, 10.10 lakh artisans were covered in 2008-09 and (ii) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans under which during 2008-09, 8.38 lakh artisans were covered.

25.1.53 Marketing Support and Services schemes provide support for a better and

meaningful interaction with artisans, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), State Government, exporters and traders. During 2008-09, 492 craft bazaars/expos and exhibitions were organized to provide marketing support to artisans, besides participation in 65 international events.

### **Upgradation of Handicraft Mega Clusters**

25.1.54 Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters which have remained unorganized. The proposed programme is expected to support the Upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification. Support has to be as per need of the Cluster to emerge from diagnostic study and Detailed Project report. The scheme envisages Government of India support to the extent of seventy crores per Mega cluster. The implementation of the scheme is through PPP mode where the Government of India share has been designed in such a manner that it tapers down over the project implementation period. Clusters identified are Varanasi & Sibsagar for handlooms, Moradabad & Narsapur for handicrafts, and Erode & Bhiwandi for Power looms. During the year 2008-09, work has started at Varanasi, Moradabad, and at Erode clusters.

### **Sericulture**

25.1.55 India ranks second in the world, after China in silk production, producing 18,370 MTs (2008-09) of silk annually. It enjoys the unique distinction of producing all the known varieties of silk viz. Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga silks. However, Mulberry silk, constitutes 89 percent of total silk production. The production of raw silk has been at the almost same level in last three years.

25.1.56 During Eleventh Plan, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been restructured in order to focus on complete and holistic development of sericulture industry for sustainability and improvement in output in terms of quality and quantity. The programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in a package-mode. The State Departments of sericulture have to identify existing as well as new farmers and offer the components according to their requirements from out of the basket of components. The packages under CDP covers three major areas - Seed sector, Cocoon sector and Post-cocoon sector and will be supplemented by other components of Support Services, which are common to all packages. During the year 2008-09 alone, CSB has released a sum of Rs 129.96 crore, up by nearly 50 percent from 2007-08, to the States under CDP, of this, the share for North Eastern States has been Rs.16.32 crore.

25.1.57 The anti-dumping duty raw silk was imposed on the basis of landing price of \$27 per kg till January 2009. The government has further extended the anti-dumping for five years from January, 2009 by increasing the slab to \$37 per kg. An anti-dumping duty on silk fabric was also imposed for five years from 2006.

25.1.58 In terms of volume, India's total raw silk imports increased to 8,392 tonne in 2008-09 from 7,922 tonne a year ago. The exports of silk goods that declined in terms of value to Rs 2727 crore in 2007-08 from Rs. 3338 crore in 2006-07 has shown improvement in 2008-09. The silk sector exported goods worth Rs 3178.19 crore in 2008-09.

### **Power looms**

25.1.59 The decentralized power loom sector, producing a wide variety of cloth is

one of the most important segments of the textiles industry. It contributes about 62 percent to total cloth production in the country. More than 60 percent of fabric meant for exports is sourced from this sector. There were 22.38 lakh power looms in the country as on 31st December, 2009 distributed over 5.03 lakh units. The sector employs about 55 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities.

25.1.60 For modernizing the sector, GOI has used Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) under which 20 percent Credit Linked Capital Subsidy is being provided for powerlooms in SSI sector. During 2008-09, subsidy to the tune of Rs 32.48 crore was disbursed benefiting 404 units.

25.1.60 With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2008, a modified Group Insurance Scheme for the power loom workers has been under implementation. As per this scheme, the power loom weaver has to pay a premium of Rs. 80 out of total premium of Rs. 330. The GOI share and LIC share in the balance premium amount are Rs.150 and Rs.100 respectively. During 2008-09, 1.14 lakh weavers were covered and GOI paid a sum of Rs. 1.71 crore as their share of premium.

25.1.62 An integrated scheme for Power loom Cluster Development has been taken up since 2007-08 for 3 years i.e. up to 2009-10. The scheme covers support for cluster development, market development, and exposure visit of power loom weavers to other clusters and survey of the power loom sector.

25.1.63 With the objective to facilitate the establishment of Work sheds for modern looms in an existing or new cluster and to provide improved working condition in terms of more space, work environment, improving the work efficiency to enhance

their competitiveness in the global market Modified Group Work Shed Scheme has also been launched.

### **Wool & Woollens**

25.1.64 Wool & Woollen Textiles is a decentralized rural based segment of textile industry. Hand knotted carpets, druggets, namadahs, Hosiery and knitting, Power loom units at the sub-urban/ rural level are in the decentralized sector. The Woollen Industry is largely concentrated in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. In aggregate, the wool sector is providing employment to around 27 lakh persons.

25.1.65 The share of carpet grade raw wool (about 85percent) dominates in overall wool production in the country. The production of apparel grade and coarse variety is limited to 5percent and 10percent respectively. 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 low priority given by States, depleting grazing grounds and also because the production of wool is being treated as a by-product by the sheep breeders.

25.1.66 The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, an autonomous body, set up by Government of India in the year 1987, has been implementing schemes and programmes for integrated development of the wool sector. The main activities covered by the schemes are: training to sheep breeders, providing necessary inputs like rams for breed improvement, social security including health coverage, product improvement & development, marketing assistance, undertaking research &

development activities, and dissemination of information/ knowledge.

25.1.67 During the year 2008-09, CWDB covered 22 lakh sheep under the Sheep & Wool Improvement scheme (SWIS). Scope of SWIS is further being enlarged for extending increased support to shepherds. The coverage under the other schemes in 2008-09 was 3.91 lakh sheep under Sheep Insurance Scheme and 34,680 sheep breeders under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme. The Board also established 2 Common Facilities Centers (CFCs) under the Scheme of Quality Processing of Wool Scheme.

### **MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)**

25.1.68 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including khadi and village / rural enterprises constitute an important segment of Indian economy in terms of their contribution to country's industrial production, exports, employment and creation of an entrepreneurial base.

25.1.69 Although, the primary responsibility of promotion and development of MSMEs is that of the State Governments, the Government of India, in recognition of potential of these enterprises, has always taken proactive steps towards supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through different initiatives. The role of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) is mainly to assist the States in their efforts aimed at promoting growth and development of MSMEs, for enhancing their competitiveness in the changed scenario. The specific programmes undertaken by the Ministry and its organizations seek to facilitate/provide: i) adequate flow of credit from financial institutions/banks; ii) support for technology Up-gradation and modernization; iii)

integrated infrastructure facilities; iv) modern testing facilities and quality certification; v) access to modern management practices; vi) entrepreneurship development and skill up-gradation through appropriate training facilities; vii) support for product development, design and packaging; viii) welfare of artisans and workers; ix) assistance for better access to domestic and export markets and x) cluster-wide measures to promote capacity-building and empowerment of the units and their collectives.

25.1.70 The Ministry is assisted in its efforts by Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME), the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), the Coir Board, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Ltd. and the three autonomous national level entrepreneurship development/ training institutes, viz.; National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.

25.1.71 The Government also set up the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) was set up as

an advisory body and a watchdog for the informal sector to bring about improvement in the productivity of these enterprises for generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis, particularly in the rural areas. The commission has recommended measures to enhance the competitiveness of the sector in the emerging global environment and link the sector with the institutional framework in areas such as credit, raw material, infrastructure, technology upgradation and marketing.

25.1.72 The sector wise 11th Plan Outlay, Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and BE for the year 2009-10 of the Ministry of MSME are given in Table-25.1.19

#### **Recent Policy Initiatives and other Reforms**

#### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006**

25.1.73 The MSME Development Act, 2006 has been made effective from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2006. Both the Centre and State Governments have taken effective measures towards implementation of the Act.

#### **Issues Pertaining to Delayed Payments for MSEs**

25.1.74 With a view to strengthen the

**Table-25.1.9 : Outlay and Expenditure for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 of Ministry of MSME**

		(Rs. crore)				
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		BE	Actual Exp.	BE	Actual Exp.*	BE
	XI Plan Outlay					
<i>ARI</i>	7500.00	1112.00	994.58	1204.00	1172.49	1204.00
SSI	250.00	40.00	29.11	50.00	45.89	50.00
DC (MSME)	3750.00	490.00	396.50	540.00	443.25	540.00
Grand Total	11500.00	1642.00	1420.19	1794.00	1661.63	1794.00
* Provisional						

mechanism for avoiding delay in payments to MSEs, different Govt. agencies have issued notification on this matter. At the initiatives of the Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Govt. of India has instructed all Central Public Sector Enterprises to ensure prompt payments of bills to MSEs. The then Hon'ble Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has made a request to the Chief Ministers in the States for issuing suitable instructions to the State Public Sector Enterprises and other organizations to take appropriate action on this matter.

### **Reservation/De-Reservation of Products for Manufacture in the Micro and Small Enterprise Sector**

25.1.75 The Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, MSME makes recommendations for reservation/ de-reservation in the light of various factors like economies of Scale, level of employment, prevention of concentration of economic power to the detriment of the common interest and any other factor which the Committee may think appropriate. A total number of 14 items have been de-reserved on October, 2008 and at present only 21 items are deserved for exclusive manufacturing for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector.

### **National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)**

25.1.76 With a view to build a capacity of the Indian Micro Small & Medium Enterprises are overcoming competition in the global markets and facing challenges being posed by the entry of Multi Nationals in the domestic markets, the Government of India has announced this programme. Ten components have been included in areas like Manufacturing, Quality improvement, Technology Up-gradation, Marketing, and

Information & Communication Technology etc with the objective of enhancing the entire value chain of MSMEs. The programme has been initiated in 2007-08 and an amount of Rs.682 crores has been allocated in the Eleventh plan. The scheme is yet to take off in the true sense.

### **Major Programmes/Schemes in MSME Sector**

#### **MSE Cluster Development Programme**

25.1.77 The Scheme has been launched for the capacity building and developing competitiveness of enterprises in MSME sector to sustain in the competitive market and also for inclusive growth. Two types of interventions namely, soft and hard are made in the clusters under this scheme. At present interventions are largely confined in the soft areas, however, hard interventions were made in few cases. Total Budget Outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan-Rs. 620 crore, Budget Outlay for the year 2009-10 was Rs. 26 crore. A total no. of 126 clusters will be undertaken for intervention including 50 clusters for diagnostic survey, 70 clusters for soft intervention and 46 clusters for hard intervention in the year 2009-10.

#### **Credit Support Programme**

25.1.78 There are two components, namely, Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme and Augmentation of Portfolio Risk Fund under MFP. The performance of Credit Guarantee Fund scheme shows an improvement in 2008-09 in comparison to previous years. The Scheme facilitates MSE Sector to have an easy access to credit. The guarantee cover is provided up to 75 percent of the credit facility upto Rs.50 lakhs with an incremental guarantee of 50 percent of the credit facility above Rs.50 lakhs and up to Rs. 100 lakhs. The scheme is demand driven and a total

number of around 85,000 entrepreneurs have been benefitted including 2,800 entrepreneurs in NER in the years 2007-08 & 2008-09.

25.1.79 Total Outlay for the scheme in the Eleventh Plan is Rs.1,040 crore. Plan Outlay provided for the scheme is Rs 122 crore in 2009-10 to cover 57,500 units for accredit amount of Rs. 2,250 crore.

### **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme**

25.1.80 Technology is an important area in MSE sector where most of the MSEs are either not having access to appropriate technology or reluctant to up-grade technology. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme which was launched in October 2000, aims at facilitating technology up-gradation of the MSE sector. The scheme provides 15 percent capital subsidy on institutional finance availed by MSE for introduction of well established and improved technology. At present 48 sub-sectors are eligible under the scheme. The maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy is Rs.100 lakhs. The scheme has been well accepted by the industry and a good number of industries availed benefit under the scheme. An allocation of Rs. 120 crore has been provided in Annual Plan 2009-10 to cover 2,000 units (including 200 units in North Eastern region) in the country.

### **Performance & Credit Rating Scheme**

25.1.81 The Scheme is aimed to create awareness among micro & small enterprises about the strengths and weakness of their existing operations and to provide them an opportunity to enhance their organizational strengths and credit worthiness. The rating under the scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and creditworthiness of the micro & small

enterprises. Under this Scheme, rating fee payable by the micro & small enterprises is subsidized for the first year only and that is subject to maximum of 75 percent of the fee or Rs. 40, 000/-, whichever is less. The Scheme has received a good response from the micro & small enterprises. A target of 16,000 beneficiaries has been fixed in the Eleventh Plan. Benefit has been extended to 8700 entrepreneurs in 2007-08 & 2008-09. An allocation of Rs. 20.90 crore is being provided in annual plan 2009-10 to cover 4,400 units to extend benefit under the scheme.

### **Plan Schemes for Khadi & Village Industries**

#### **Khadi Industries**

25.1.82 The four main components of support provided through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to Khadi institutions/ units are: (i) Khadi Grant for promotion and development of Khadi products, KVI institutions, and rebate to enhance the sale of Khadi items, (ii) Funds provided to banking institutions for interest subsidy adjustment so that institutions registered with KVIC and State KVIBs can avail funds at concessional rate, (iii) grant for S&T application for improvement of Khadi products, and (iv) Khadi loan- to provide loans to khadi institutions in N.E States.

25.1.83 The production and marketing targets set for Khadi products are Rs. 620 crore, and Rs. 910 crore respectively in 2009-10. The sector would provide employment opportunity to 10 lakh artisans.

25.1.84 Khadi Grant has the major share of Plan support. The actual expenditure of the Khadi sector schemes in 2008-09 was Rs. 175 crore. Budget Outlay Rs. 162 crore (excluding Khadi reform development



package and SFURTI) for is provided in annual plan 2009-10 for Khadi sector schemes.

### **Village Industry**

25.1.85 Schemes with same components as in Khadi sector are applicable to the Village Industries. Grant to Village industries is the main component of the financial support.

25.1.86 The production and marketing targets set for Village Industry products are Rs. 18,620 crores, and Rs. 22,344 crores respectively in 2009-10. The sector would provide employment opportunity to 100.25 lakh people.

25.1.87 The actual expenditure of the Khadi sector schemes in 2008-09 was Rs. 40.94 crore. Out of total Plan outlay of Rs 48 crore for the Village Industries in 2009-10, the grant portion is Rs. 40 crore. The other outlay provisions in 2009-10 are for interest subsidy (Rs. 5 crore), grant for S&T applications (Rs. 2 crore) and Village Industry loan (Rs. 1 crore).

### **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)**

25.1.88 With a view to making the traditional industries more productive and competitive and facilitating their sustainable development, a Central Sector Scheme titled the "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" has been initiated in 2005. The clusters would be from khadi, coir and village industries, including leather and pottery. The potential for growth in production and generation of employment opportunities will also be considered in selecting clusters under SFURTI. KVIC and Coir Board are Nodal Agencies for implementation of the scheme and are also responsible for holding and disbursement of funds to the identified Implementing Agencies.

25.1.89 Out of 105 clusters to be developed under SFURTI, progress has been already made in 49 clusters in 2008-09. An amount of Rs.69.78 crores has been allocated in Eleventh five year plan. The actual expenditure on the scheme in 2008-09 was Rs. 16.95 crore. An amount of Rs 17.0 crores has been allocated for the year 2009-10.

### **New Initiatives of Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a new Scheme launched in August, 2008 by merging erstwhile schemes viz. PMRY and REGP. It is estimated that additional employment opportunities of 37.38 lakh would be generated by this programme during Eleventh Plan. The main objective is to generate self-employment opportunities. This scheme is being implemented through KVIC at the National Level. The scheme has been launched at the end of 2008-09 and benefit has been extended to 3.63 lakh persons against the target of 6 lakh. The new Scheme has a total plan outlay of Rs.4735 crore including Rs.250crore for backward and forward linkages.
- KVIC has launched two new Schemes intending khadi artisans and khadi institutions. The scheme namely 'Work shed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' has been launched with a view to provide assistance for construction of work shed for khadi artisans for ensuring better work environment. The second scheme- Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans- aims to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive, market driven and profit oriented through replacement of obsolete and old machinery & equipment.

Another Scheme namely 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' aims to strengthen marketing of Khadi products.

- The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has tied up financial aid from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) amounting to US\$ 150 million over a period of three years for implementing a comprehensive Khadi Reform Programme, aiming revitalizing the khadi sector for enhanced sustainability of khadi; increasing incomes for spinners and weavers; increasing employment; enhanced artisans welfare and gradually enabling khadi institutions to stand on their own feet. Accordingly modification of Market Development Assistance scheme is under consideration.
- In order to strengthen the R & D activities in khadi and village industry sectors, a national level institute namely 'Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI)' has been established at Wardha, Maharashtra in association with IIT, Delhi by revamping the erstwhile Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute.

### **New Initiatives of Coir Board**

25.1.90 With a view to strengthening the coir industry, the Ministry through Coir Board, has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme titled 'Scheme for Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Up-gradation of Coir Industry' in March 2008 for assisting spinners and tiny household sector. Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to groups of spinners and tiny sector workers for replacement of outdated ratts / looms and for constructing worksheds

so as to increase production and earnings of such workers.

25.1.91 An expenditure of Rs. 1659 crore was incurred on the schemes by Ministry of MSME in annual plan 2008-09. An outlay of Rs. 1794 crore is allocated to the Ministry in annual plan 2009-10.

### **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**

25.1.92 India is a leading producer of fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, marine products and other agricultural commodities. It currently produces about 50 million tonnes of fruits, which is about 9 percent of the world's production and 90 million tonnes of vegetables, which accounts for 11 percent of the world's production. Despite India's strong agricultural production base, the country has just about 1.5 percent share in the global food trade. Processing level in the country is very low, i.e., around 2.20 percent in fruits & vegetables, 35 percent in milk, 21 percent in meat and 6 percent in poultry products which is much lower as compared to countries like USA (65 percent), Malaysia (83 percent), S. Africa (80 percent), Thailand (30 percent), China (23 percent) and others. Lack of processing and storage facilities for fruits and vegetables results in huge wastages estimated at about 35 percent of production and nearly Rs.54,000 crore in value term. Food processing sector generates significant employment.

25.1.93 In the past, food processing industry had major constraints such as non-availability of adequate infrastructural facilities, lack of large investment by entrepreneurs/institutions, lack of adequate quality control and testing infrastructure, inefficient supply chain and shortage of processable varieties of farm produce, seasonality of raw material, high packaging cost and perishability. The growth in availability of fruits & vegetables surplus

also has a major bearing to the growth of food processing sector.

25.1.94 With an objective to substantially reduce wastage levels, tapping huge employment generation opportunity and contributing more to the GDP through value addition, MFPI has come out with Vision 2015 for food processing sector. It proposes to enhance the processing of perishables from 6percent at present to 20percent, value addition from 20percent to 35percent and the share in global food trade from 1.5percent to 3percent by the year 2015. This will be achieved through emphasis on stimulating demand for appropriate processed foods, maximum value addition and by-product utilization, creation of increased job opportunities particularly in rural areas, use of modern post harvest technologies by farmers greater investment into this sector.

25.1.95 The existing infrastructure facilities in the food processing sector are inadequate. There is an urgent need for creation of new infrastructure and modernization of existing facilities. The scheme of Technology Up gradation /Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries that provides for 25 percent capital assistance has been decentralised through banks/financial institutions on an e-portal supported electronic system. Specific thrust on infrastructure development like setting up of Mega Food Parks, Modernization of Abattoirs and Integrated Cold Chains are envisaged. The primary objective of these interventions is to facilitate establishment of an integrated value chain with processing at the core and supported by requisite forward and backward linkages.

25.1.96 Mega Food Parks envisage a well defined agri/horticulture processing zone containing state of art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well

established supply chain. Modernization of Abattoirs across the country aims at qualitative and quantitative up gradation of capacities of abattoirs, providing facilities for scientific and less painful slaughtering, chilling, effluent treatment plant, drainage, bye-product utilization, water and power with required sanitary conditions. The cold chains will provide effective value addition through storage of perishables raw agriculture products. A provision of Rs. 150.00 crore has been kept for the year 2009-10 for they Scheme of infrastructure development,

25.1.97 To ensure compliance with National Food Standards, quality management systems such as: ISO 9000. HACCP etc., efficient analysis of the food samples, imparting training, providing information on quality standards and Research & Development are essential. The Scheme for setting up/Up-gradation of Quality Control/Food Testing Laboratory and R&D Promotional Activities would be implemented with an Outlay of Rs. 34 crore in 2009-10.

25.1.98 To augment the quality human resource need for the sector MFPI envisages financial assistance by way of grant to (i) Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC), (ii) Creation of Infrastructure for running Degree/Diploma courses in Food Processing in Universities, (iii) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), and (iv) Training Programmes sponsored by MFPI. An amount of Rs.10 crore has been kept in for the year 2009-10.

25.1.99 Establishment of new and modernization of existing institutes/Boards will be supported in areas such as grapes, meat and poultry processing. Various institutes/boards under MFPI like (i) National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management

(NIFTEM), (ii) National Wine Board, (iii) National Meat and Poultry Processing Board are at different stages of implementation and modernization. Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRFC) is being strengthened. An amount of Rs. 71 crore has been kept for establishment/ strengthening of institutions/ Boards in 2009-10.

25.1.100 The expenditure on the Schemes by MFPI in 2008-09 was Rs. 223.12 crore. An outlay of Rs. 340 crore is provided in annual plan 2009-10. The scheme wise breakup of allocations is given in annexure-25.1.1.

## Annexure-25.1.1

**Plan Expenditure under major sectors / Heads of Development during 2007-08, 2008-09  
and Outlay in 2009-10.**

	<b>Major Schemes pertaining to Industry Division</b>	<b>Eleventh Plan Outlay</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2007-08</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2008-09</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2009-10 (BE)</b>
	<b>Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion</b>	<b>4183</b>	<b>925.15</b>	<b>524.75</b>	<b>1000</b>
1.	Ind Infra Upgrad Scheme (IIUS)	1050	116.72	137.98	150
2.	Delhi Mumbai Ind Corridor Dev Corporation (DMICDC)	330	4.9	50	50
3.	Indian Leather Dev Programme	1300	77.99	110	100
4.	Cap. Investment Subsidy (old)	N.A.	-	0.28	0
5.	Package for NE States (NEIIPP)	300	25.7	68.16	95
6.	Transport Subsidy	1.0	619.29	0	401
7.	Package for Spl. Cat. States	200	29	60	45
8.	Growth Centre Scheme	10	0	15.98	discontinued
9.	Mod. Of IP Offices	320	9.06	22.31	30
10.	IC & JV (New Scheme-Investment Promotion)	97	2.65	6.94	15
11.	Autonomous Institutions	558	36.96	48.96	105
12.	O/o Salt Commissioner	5	0.21	0.96	0
13.	D/o Explosive	12	1.69	2.77	3
14.	Others	0	0.98	0.41	6
	<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>2211.27</b>	<b>3824.67</b>	<b>4500</b>
	(A) Village and Small Enterprise	<b>3000</b>	<b>588.43</b>	<b>697.65</b>	<b>750</b>
1.	Handloom	1370.45	292.58	324.44	340
2.	Handicrafts	975.07	162.85	198.47	220
3.	Sericulture	472.54	110	131	115
4.	Powelooms	114.78	9.65	10.54	10
5.	Wool & woolens	67.16	13.35	14.5	15
6.	Mega Clusters		0	18.7	50
	(B) INDUSTRY	<b>11000</b>	<b>1622.84</b>	<b>3127.02</b>	<b>3750</b>
1.	NIFT	50	9	78.25	32.25
2.	R&D including TRAs	10	2	2	10
3.	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	8000	1142.33	2632	3140
4.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks	2000	371.17	279.59	397
5.	Jute Technology Mission	356	37.5	66	70
6.	Export Promotion Studies	5	0.66	0.93	1
7.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textiles Management	13	9.18	5.25	5.25
8.	New Schemes- Brand Promotion, FDI Cell, textipolis, fashion Hub, Common Compliance Code, HR Scheme, Textiel Engineering	229		0	16.5
9.	Technical Textiles	96	1	13	18
10.	Cotton Technology Mission (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	241	50	50	60
	<b>Department of Heavy Industry</b>	<b>11301.67</b>	<b>878.33</b>	<b>1351.6</b>	<b>3455.6 (Rs.)</b>

	<b>Major Schemes pertaining to Industry Division</b>	<b>Eleventh Plan Outlay</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2007-08</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2008-09</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2009-10 (BE)</b>
		<b>(Rs. 4039 cr. BS)</b>	<b>(Rs. 82.4 cr. BS)</b>	<b>(Rs. 191.71 cr. BS)</b>	<b>350 cr. BS)</b>
1.	National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP)	1418 (Rs. 1300 cr. BS)	0	125	191 (Rs. 180 cr. BS)
2.	Restructuring of PSEs under DHI (lumpsum provision for pending proposals)	8961.97	861.23	1220.95	
3.	Project based support to CPSEs/Autonomous Institutes	(Rs. 2429 cr. BS)	(Rs. 65.3 cr. BS)	(Rs. 61.06 cr. BS)	3130.7 (Rs. 136.1 cr. BS)
4.	Modernisation fund for capital goods sector	300 (BS)	1.13	0	24
5.	Additions Modifications and replacements (AMR)	50 ( BS)	18.81	3.71	5
6.	Professional and Special Services	10 ( BS)	1.15	0.67	4
7.	Coal gassification demonstration project	558 (IEBR)	0	0	0
8.	Secretariat Expenditure (Computerization)	3.7 ( BS)	0	1.27	0.9
	<b>Department of Fertilizers</b>	<b>20627.87 ( Rs. 1492 cr. BS)</b>	<b>263.34 (Rs. 37.5 cr. BS)</b>	<b>587.76 (Rs. 40.3 cr. BS)</b>	<b>2269.56 (Rs. 200 cr. BS)</b>
1.	RCF \$	6880.37	118.57	241.83	988.05
2.	FAGMIL \$	42.25	0.69	0.61	29.01
3.	PDIL \$	12.5	4.77	3.74	5.35
4.	NFL \$	6050.75	22.04	27.56	550.15
5.	KRIBHCO \$	6150	79.73	273.77	497
6.	Revival of Sick CPSEs	607**			
7.	Revival- BVFCL		7.47	20	65
8.	Revival- FACT		14.08	4.17	34
9.	Revival- MFL		9	13	96.99
10.	Misc. Schemes (MIS/IT and R&D)		6.99	3.08	4
11.	Capital Subsidy for Conversion	885.00##	0	0	0
12.	Investments for JVs abroad				0.01
	<b>Ministry of Steel</b>	<b>45607.08 ( Rs.217 cr. BS)</b>	<b>3831.03 (Rs. 70 cr. BS)</b>	<b>8525.86</b>	<b>13756.66 (Rs. 34 cr. BS)</b>
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL)	27409	2181	5233	10356
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd(RINL)	9569.18	1309.18	2886.02	2437
3.	NMDC Ltd.	7147	134.34	335.66	700
4.	KIOCL Limited	650	7.25	2.7	85
5.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd (MOIL)	342.9	90.85	46.8	102.25
6.	MSTC Limited	30	6.54	5.91	5
7.	Sponge Iron (I). Ltd (SIIL)	25	3.32	1.04	0

	<b>Major Schemes pertaining to Industry Division</b>	<b>Eleventh Plan Outlay</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2007-08</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2008-09</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2009-10 (BE)</b>
8.	Bharat Refractories Ltd (BRL)	0	7 ( BS)	3.33	8
9.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(FSNL)	60	13.2	11.06	11.8
10.	Bird Group of Companies	149 (Rs. 1 cr. BS)	15.35	0.34	16.61( Rs. 1 cr. BS)
11.	MECON Ltd.	72 ( Rs. 63 cr.BS)	63 ( BS)	0	0
12.	Hind. Steel Works Cons. Ltd. (HSCL)	35 ( BS)	0	0	7 (BS)
13.	R&D Schemes	118 ( BS)	0	0	26 (BS)
	<b>Department of Public Enterprises</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>10</b>
1.	Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme	<b>47.5</b>	8.21	8.0	9.5
2.	Research, Development & Consultancies	<b>6.5</b>	0.17	0.34	0.5
	<b>Ministry of Corporate Affairs</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>
	<b>Department of Chemicals</b>	<b>563.83</b>	<b>90.12</b>	<b>139.83</b>	<b>239.75</b>
1.	Project Based Support to Existing CPSUs ( HIL, HOCL)	139.83	12	0	40.13
2.	CIPET	67	31.11	15	15
3.	IPFT	25	5	4.99	7
4.	Assam Gas Cracker Project	200	37.43	100	150.24
5.	Chemical Promotion & Development Scheme (CPDS)	7.5	0.95	1.88	2
6.	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	4	0.4	0.5	1
7.	IT/Secretariat	0.5	0.23	0.21	0.25
8.	New Schemes for CIPET	70	3	16	19.13
9.	Other New Schemes of Petrochemicals	50	0	1.25	5
	<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>	<b>1396.17</b>	<b>76.62</b>	<b>110.11</b>	<b>155.25</b>
1.	Project Based Support to PSUs (BCPL, HAL, IDPL, KAPL & RDPL)	220.17	40.17	28.15	30
	Project Based Support to Autonomous Institutions				
2.	NIPER, Mohali	164	23.69		23
3.	New NIPER like Institutes	514	7.91	68.46	50
4.	NPPA	65	0.85	0.92	2.25
5.	Interest subsidy for Scheduled M Compliance	340	0	0	15
6.	Critical assistance for WHO pre qualification for pharma PSUs/R&D	75		10	10
	Other Schemes	18	4.0	2.58	25.0
	<b>Department of Food Processing Industries</b>	<b>4031</b>	<b>182.97</b>	<b>223.12</b>	<b>340</b>
1.	Infrastructure Development	2613	14.79	48.28	150
2.	Technology Up-gradation/ Establishment, Modernization of FPI	600	119.36	96.87	66

	<b>Major Schemes pertaining to Industry Division</b>	<b>Eleventh Plan Outlay</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2007-08</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2008-09</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2009-10 (BE)</b>
3.	Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D	250	16.73	17.37	34
4.	Human Resource Development	65	4.21	5.96	10
5.	Strengthening of Institutions	325	27.16	52.71	71
6.	Up-gradation of Quality of Street foods	178	0.72	1.93	9
	<b>Ministry of MSME</b>	<b>11500</b>	<b>1101.39</b>	<b>1659.63</b>	<b>1794</b>
	<b>DC (MSME) Schemes</b>	<b>3750</b>	<b>396.5</b>	<b>443.25</b>	<b>540</b>
1.	Technology Support Institutions and Programmes	1555	139.25	174.99	268
2.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	347	25.78	35.85	57
3.	MSME Clusters Development Programmes and MSME Growth Poles	660	16.95	20.09	39
4.	Credit Support Programme	1040	207.52	178.67	144
5.	MDA Programme	48	1.36	2.75	11
6.	Upgradation of Data Base	100	5.64	30.9	20
7.	National Fund for Unorganised Sector (NAFUS)	0	0	0	1
	<b>1 SSI Division ( NSIC's Schemes)</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>29.09</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>50</b>
8.	Performance & Credit Rating	73	9.5	7.15	20.9
9.	Marketing Assistance (Merged & newly launch with the fund in Aug.2008)	61	10.5	12.77	10
10.	Other Scheme (including Training Institutes & RGUMY)	116	9.09	25.97	19.1
	<b>2. ARI Division</b>	<b>7500</b>	<b>675.8</b>	<b>1170.49</b>	<b>1204</b>
	KVIC				
11.	KVIC grant including MDA & others	1591.48	622.99	281.94	306
12.	PMEGP (Merged & newly launch with the fund in Aug.2008)	5540	0	823	823
13.	MGIRI	16.33	1.8	1	3
	<b>3. Coir Board</b>				
14.	Marketing & Training	140.41	19.7	20.3	27
15.	RMOT	99	9	21.3	21
16.	Plan(S&T)	43	7	6	7
17.	SFURTI	69.78	15.31	16.95	17



## 25.2 MINERALS

25.2.1. Minerals are vital national natural resources. Adequate supplies of minerals to the industries are essential for the development of a modern economy. India is endowed with favourable geological potential for large mineral resources especially of iron ore, bauxite, base metals, gold and diamonds; however, there is need for adequate survey and exploration activities in the country to discover the full potential of these deposits. Efforts for locating minerals in the past have increased reserves of various mineral such as bauxites, chromite, manganese ore, iron ore and coal (thermal), and have placed the country among top 10 producers of these minerals. However, there has not been any significant progress in discovering new deposits in respect of diamond, gold, nickel, fertilizer minerals platinum group of metals, copper, and lead-zinc in recent years.

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

25.2.2 The new National Mineral Policy was approved by the Government of India in March, 2008. Some of the basic features of the National Mineral Policy, 2008 include seamless and transparent grant of mineral concessions, and security of tenure to a holder of a concessionaire, arms length distance between State agencies that mine and those that regulate, preference to value addition industry in grant of mineral concession, development of a proper inventory of resources and reserves and priority to a mining tenement registry and a mineral atlas, application of data filing requirement, development of framework of sustainable development to take care of biodiversity issues, special care to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) population through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practices, assistance to State

Governments to overcome the problem of illegal mining through operational and financial linkages with the Indian Bureau of Mines, development of a comprehensive institutional framework for R&D and training, development of capital market structures to attract risk investment into survey and prospecting and strengthening of Geological Survey of India; the Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Directorates of Mining and Geology, with manpower, equipment and skill sets up graded to the level of state of the art. Based on the policy initiatives in the National Mineral Policy, 2008 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee (HLC) on National Mineral Policy (Hoda Committee), the Government has initiated a proposal for amendments / revision of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act and the Bill is to be introduced in the Parliament.

25.2.3. Based on the over all trends so far, the index of mineral production (base 1993-94 = 100) for the year 2008-09 is expected to be 175.38 as compared to 171.57 for 2007-08 showing a positive growth of 2.34%. The total value of mineral production (excluding atomic minerals) during 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.115980.53 crores, which shows an increase of about 7.10% over that of the previous year. During 2008-09, provisional value for fuel minerals would account for Rs.73063.37 crores or 62.25%, metallic minerals, Rs.29189.32 crores or 25.17% of the total value and non-metallic minerals including minor minerals Rs.13727.84 crores or 11.84% of the total value.

25.2.4. An export duty of Rs.300 per tonne on export of iron ore fines having 62% and above Fe content and on all kinds of lump ore and Rs.50 per tonne for iron ore fines having Fe content below 62%, was imposed with effect from May 2007. In June 2008,

an ad valorem duty of 15% was imposed on export of all grades of iron ore. However, in December, 2008 the export duty of 8% on iron ore fines was withdrawn and export duty on iron ore lumps has been reduced from 15% to 5% ad valorem.

25.2.5. In order to conserve and make it available for value added manufactured in India an export duty of Rs.2000 per tonne on chrome ore was introduced in 2007-08 which has been increased to Rs.3000 per tonne in 2008-09.

25.2.6. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the mining sector has been gradually liberalized over the last few years. FDI in the mining sector for all non-atomic and non-fuel minerals including diamond and precious stones have now been opened up to 100% through automatic route. The FDI in the mining sector has increased from US\$ 42 million in 2006-07 to US\$ 461 million in 2007-08. In 2008-09 (April to September 2008) FDI in the sector was around US\$ 92 million (source: Reserve Bank of India).

25.2.7. Ministry of Mines had constituted a study group to review the royalty rates and dead rent on major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) in August 2006. The new rates of royalty on major minerals approved by the Government were notified by the Ministry of Mines in August 2009.

25.2.8. As per the direction of Union Cabinet the Ministry of Mines had constituted a high powered Committee on 7<sup>th</sup> Jan., 2008 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines to thoroughly review the functioning of the Geological Survey of India and redefine its role to meet the emerging challenges. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. The Committee visualized making the GSI a

world class geo-scientific institution and gave 74 main recommendations, which inter-alia set out the vision, charter, function, goals, strategies, mile-stones and the reorganization of the structure of GSI. Implementation of recommendation of the High Power Committee has also commenced.

25.2.9. The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) was conferred Navratana status in April 2008, and Mini Ratna Category – 1 status was conferred upon Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) in July 2008.

### **Sub-sectoral profile**

25.2.10. Physical performance of various ferrous and non-ferrous metals during Annual Plan 2008-09 is shown in Annexure 25.2.1.

#### **Iron Ore**

25.2.11. Iron ore resources estimated on the basis of UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are 14.63 million tonnes of Haematite ore and 10.62 million tonnes of Magnetite ore. In 2008-09 the production of iron ore was 222.54 million tonnes against 206.45 million tonnes in 2007-08. However, the exports of iron ore have increased marginally from 104.50 million tonnes in 2007-08 to around 105.980 million tonnes (Source: Indian Bureau of Mines). Domestic consumption of iron ore was 81.16 million tonnes in 2007-08. The production of finished steel has increased from 56.08 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 56.93 million tonnes in 2008-09.

#### **Chromite Ore**

25.2.12. As per the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) system, total resources of chromite in the country as on 1.04.2005 are estimated at 213 million tonnes, comprising 66 million tonnes reserves (31%) and 147 million tonnes

remaining resources (69%). More than 85% resources of chromite are located in Orissa, mostly in the Sukinda valley in Cuttack and Jajpur districts. Minor deposits are scattered over Manipur, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

25.2.13. Production of Chromite in the year 2008-09 was 3.976 million tonnes (estimated) as compared with 4.799 million tonnes during the year 2007-08. The export of chromite during 2006-07 was 1.20 million tonnes which declined to 0.90 million tonnes in 2007-08.

### Manganese Ore

25.2.14. The total resources of manganese ore in the country as on 1.4.2005 are placed at 378.6 million tonnes as per UNFC system. Out of these, 138.2 million tonnes are categorized as reserves and the balance 240.4 million tonnes are in the remaining resources category.

25.2.15. Production of manganese ore during year 2008-09 was 2.695 million tonnes (Provisional) compared with 2.551 million tonnes (estimated) during the year 2007-08. In Annual Plan 2006-07 domestic consumption was around 0.72 million tonnes and exports were of the order of 0.157 million tonnes. The export of manganese ore was 0.20 million tonnes in 2007-08 against 0.157 million tonnes in 2006-07.

### Aluminium

25.2.16. The total resources of bauxite as per UNFC system in India are placed at 3290 million tonnes as on 1.4.2005. These resources include 899 million tonnes of reserves and remaining 2390 million tonnes of resources. The reserves include 530 million tonnes of proved category and 360 million tonnes of probable reserves. By grades, about 86 percent resources are of

metallurgical grade. The resources of refractory and chemical grades are limited and together account for about 3 percent. Orissa accounts for 55 percent of country's resources of bauxite followed by Andhra Pradesh 19 per cent, Gujarat 6 percent, Chhattisgarh 5 percent, Madhya Pradesh 4 percent, Jharkhand 4 percent and Maharashtra 3 percent.

25.2.17. The installed capacity for the production of alumina in the country is 3.02 million tonnes per annum and 1433 thousand tonnes per annum of aluminium. There are six companies which produce Alumina and Aluminium namely, the NALCO – a public sector undertaking; BALCO – a joint sector undertaking; HINDALCO, INDAL, MALCO and Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL) all the four in private sector. The details of installed capacity are given in table 25.2.3.

**Table: 25.2.3: Installed Capacity - Aluminium**

(Tonnes per Annum)	
Company	Installed Capacity
NALCO	3,45,000
BALCO	3,45,000
HINDALCO	4,55,000
MALCO	38,000
Vedanta Company Limited	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,33,000</b>

Source: Ministry of Mines, Annual Report 2008-09

25.2.18. During the year 2008-09 the production of Aluminium was 1348.70 thousand tonnes out of which 361.26 thousand tonnes was from NALCO alone. It indicated that NALCO had contributed around 26.78 percent to the total aluminium production in the country and the balance 73.22 percent was produced by the private sector companies like HINDALCO, BALCO, MALCO and Vedanta Aluminium

Limited (VAL). In 2007-08 export of aluminum was 303.643 thousand tonnes which has increased to 381.870 thousand tonnes in 2008-09. The London Metal Exchange (LME) prices of aluminium had gone up to more than US\$3000 per tonne in first half of 2008. However, due to global melt down since, July 2008, the aluminium prices have fallen by around 60 percent from a high of US\$3291.50 per tonne in July 2008 to 1290 per tonne in March 2009. MALCO has temporarily shut down its operations since December, 2008.

### **Copper**

25.2.19. Copper is a critical metal being used in defence, space programme, railways, power cables and mint etc. The total copper ore resources as on 1.4.2005 are estimated at 1.39 billion tonnes containing 11.4 million tonnes metal. Of these 369.49 million tonnes (26.5%) fall under 'reserves' (proved and probable categories) while the balance 1.02 billion tonnes (73.5%) are remaining resources. Of the total ore resources, 28.03 million tonne comprise ore containing 1.85% Cu or more and 622 million tonnes of 1 percent to below 1.85 % Cu grade, 604.49 million tonnes between 0.5 to 1% Cu and remaining 139.92 million tonnes are less than 0.5% Cu.

25.2.20. The installed capacity for the production of copper cathode for Annual Plan 2007-08 in the country was 9,47,500 tonnes per annum which included 47500 tonnes per annum capacity of Hindustan Copper Limited. The metal in concentrate (MIC) production in 2008-09 was 123 thousand tonnes against the production of 159 thousand tonnes in 2007-08. Private companies, HINDALCO and Sterlite Industries Limited (SIL) import copper concentrate for their operations of smelting and refining to produce usable copper in the country.

25.2.21. The production of cathode was 640.665 thousand tonnes in Annual Plan 2008-09 against 704.966 thousand tonnes in 2007-08 as shown in Annexure – 25.2.1.

### **Price of Copper**

25.2.22. LME price of copper had witnessed rising trend during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and reached to US\$ 7584 per tonne in 2007-08. However, it declined to US\$ 5864 per tonne in 2008-09 due to recession in the world economy.

### **Lead and Zinc**

25.2.23. The country has 522.58 million tonne lead – zinc ore resources as on 1.04.2005 as per UNFC system. Of these, 125.75 million tonnes (24%) fall under reserves category while balance 396.83 million tonnes (76%) are classified as remaining resources. The resources of ore containing over 10% lead-zinc were 144.68 million tonne and ore containing less than 5% lead – zinc were 291.08 million tonne.

25.2.24. The present smelting capacities for primary Zinc and primary Lead metal in the country is 707 thousand tonnes with 669 thousand tonnes of HZL and 38 thousand tonnes of Binani Industries Limited (BIL) and in case of lead 117 thousand tonnes primary metal installed capacity, respectively.

25.2.25. In Annual Plan 2008-09 production of zinc was 582.16 thousand tonnes against 458.23 thousand tonnes in 2007-08. In case of lead the production in Annual Plan 2008-09 was 60.323 thousand tonnes against 58.247 thousand tonnes in 2007-08 as shown in Annexure 25.2.1.

### **Geological Survey of India(GSI)**

25.2.26. The major thrust areas identified for GSI for the Eleventh Five Year Plan included : Creation and updating of national geo-scientific database through specialized

thematic studies, geological, geochemical and geophysical mapping, Concept oriented search for concealed mineral deposits with stress on deficient and high-tech minerals, Seismic micro-zonation of urban clusters, active fault mapping and observational seismology for delineation of potential risk zones for geo-hazard management, Landslide studies, Compilation and digitization of maps for archival and dissemination and Modernization programme .

25.2.27. The Government has approved the acquisition of new deep sea going research vessel for Geological Survey of India at an estimated cost of Rs.448 crore for carrying out seabed surveys and exploration of non-living resources. Procurement action for the Research Vessel is on. The Government has also accorded approval for the acquisition of a Geotechnical Vessel at a cost of Rs.72.20 crore. Procurement action for Heliborne Survey System of four sensors (gravity, magnetic, time domain electromagnetic and radiometric) along with a hyper spectral camera to be fitted to the helicopter is underway.

25.2.28. GSI had undertaken 42 items of geotechnical and engineering geological studies through 319 investigations related to civil engineering projects for water resources development, creation of communication network, river linking projects, transport and other infrastructural facilities in almost all the states of the country. Further GSI has also extended its expertise in international projects like Punatsangchhu Hydro electric project I&II, Bhutan. The detailed geotechnical investigation for the conservation of the archaeological monuments at Ajanta and Ellora Caves District Aurangabad, Maharashtra was also carried out. Geotechnical mapping of 3670 sqkms of in

accessible scarp having Ajanta caves and 5950 sq.kms in Ellora caves have been completed.

25.2.29. Being declared nodal agency on land slides by the Government of India, GSI systematically carried out land slide hazard zonation (LHZ) mapping on different scales, site specific study of land slides for their stabilization and preparation of inventory of land slides. Land slide studies were carried out in Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa and Maharashtra.

#### **Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM)**

25.2.30. During the year 2008-09 overlays of 100 multi-mineral maps of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan on a scale of 1:50,000 along with corresponding forest maps were prepared. Mineral Beneficiation studies are taken up by IBM for optimum utilization of mineral resources. In 2008-09 in all 68 ore dressing investigations, 49,108 chemical analysis and 2366 mineralogical studies were completed.

#### **Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)**

25.2.31. MECL since its inception in the year 1972 is carrying out mineral exploration activities. The company carries out its exploration activities under promotional work funded by the Government of India and contractual work on behalf of other agencies including public sector, private sector and state governments on agreed terms and conditions.

25.2.32. The authorized share capital and paid up equity of the company are Rs.125 crore and Rs.119.55 crore respectively. The equity is fully held by the Government of India.

**Physical-Financial Performance, 2008-09.**

The physical and financial performance in drilling, developmental mining and geological reports for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the following tables.

Copper Project, Madhya Pradesh. For augmenting supply of copper ore from indigenous sources it is necessary to intensify exploration activities for copper ore and for this HCL could enter into joint ventures with specialized companies abroad

**Table-23.2.1:Physical performance of MEC**

Product	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 MoU Target	2008-09 Achievement
Drilling Meterage (Mtrs)	196979	205860	210000	221847
Mining (Mtrs)	7811	6640	8000	5900
Final Geological Reports (Nos.)	41	34	25	32

**Table-23.2.2:Financial Performance of MECL**

(Rs. In crores)

Details	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 MoU Target	2008-09 **Actual
Gross Revenue	85.29	94.46	125.00	105.90
Operating cost	74.08	81.62	95.35	99.54
Interest	-	-	0.23	-
Depreciation and amortization	5.17@	3.28	10.60	2.93
Net profit after EOI & taxes	59.57*	6.11	12.49	1.24

@ corrected

\* includes extra ordinary item i.e. waiver of interest on Government loan of Rs.55.69 crores (net of taxes)

\*\* Financial figures for the year 2008-09 are subject to CAG audit. Further, the shortfall in net profit after taxes is due to provision of Rs.15.30 crores made for wage revision due from 1/1/2007.

**Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)**

25.2.33. HCL, a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), is the only undertaking mining copper one in the country. The Company has installed capacity of 47500 tonnes per annum with smelters at Indian Copper complex having installed capacity of 16500 tonnes at Ghatsila in Jharkhand, and 31000 tonnes capacity per annum at Khetri Copper Complex in Rajasthan. The capacities of HCL's mines was 3.2 million tonnes which includes 1.2 million tonnes from Khetri Copper Complex, Rajasthan and 2.0 million tonnes from Malanji Khand

that have the latest technologies to undertake the exploration activities. The Company has incurred loss of Rs.33.24 crores in 2008-09 against the net profit of Rs.246.46 crore in 2007-08.

**National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)**

25.2.34. The second phase of expansion of NALCO approved by the Government of India in October 2004 at an estimated cost of Rs.4091.51 crore is underway. The proposed expansion will augment the capacity of bauxite mine to 6.3 million

tonnes per annum from 4.8 million tonnes per annum, alumina refinery to 2.1 million tone per annum from 1.575 million tonne per annum, smelter to 0.460 million tonne per annum from 0.345 million tonne per annum and power generation to 1200MW from 960 MW.

NALCO, a schedule – A Central Public Sector Undertaking which has been conferred Navratna status in April, 2008, is one of the largest integrated aluminium company in the country. The company is one of the lowest cost producers of alumina and aluminium in the world due to efficient operations. The company has earned a net profit after tax (before dividend) Rs.1272 crore in 2008-09 against the profit of Rs.1632 crore in 2007-08. It has embarked upon debottlenecking in mines and refinery beyond second phase expansion, at an outlay of Rs.409 crore.

### **Employment of Personnel in Various Organizations/ PSUs**

25.2.35 Organization wise employment details in term of various categories viz. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes etc. during 2008-09 are furnished in Annexure – 25.2.2.

### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

25.2.36 The objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) included: intensification of exploration for low volume high value minerals such as gold, diamond, base metals and platinum group of metals, and efforts towards augmentation of the existing resources in respect of ferrous and non ferrous minerals and industrial minerals; improvement of the

National Mineral Inventory , particularly for those minerals in which reserves are low such as base metals , nickel, tin, graphite, noble metals , precious stones, and rock phosphate; restructuring and modernization of the GSI in the areas of instrumentation for both ground and air borne surveys; and acquisition of state-of-the-art laboratory facilities with high precision capabilities, establishment of a comprehensive portal giving meta –data by GSI and the scope for investment based on such work; modernization of IBM and the state directorates for establishment of a national registry (Cadastre) and a mineral atlas; acceleration of the process of adoption of United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) system for classification of mineral resources so as to present reserves / resources of minerals on an internationally uniform system that may help in attracting more private investment into the sector; development of minerals in North Eastern Region (NER) and strengthening research and development (R&D) activities in all aspects of mining.

25.2.37 An outlay of Rs 1647.82 crore was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10, to be financed through IEBR of Rs 1447.32 crore and GBS of Rs 200.00 crore. The expenditure in Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs 1627.37 crore against the approved outlay of Rs 2160.00 crore which indicates shortfall of 22.50 percent. A scheme/Programme wise detail of outlay for 2009-10 in respect of Ministry of Mines is given in Annexure 25.2.3. A scheme/programme wise detail of the outcome budget 2008-09 for the Ministry of Mines is given in Annexure 25.2.4.

## Annexure – 25.2.2

**Physical Performance for Annual Plan 2004-05 (Actual), Annual Plan 2005-06(Actual), Annual Plan 2006-07, Annual Plan 2007-08 (Estimated) and 2008-09 (Provisional)**

S.No.	Item	Unit	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Actual	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)
1.	Finished Steel <sup>§</sup>	Mill. tonnes	43.51	46.57	52.53	56.08	56.93
2.	Aluminium* *	Tho. tonnes.	883.472	1003.182	1152.261	1233.242	1348.185
3.	Copper Cathode #	Tho. tonnes.	408.404	518.900	641.668	704.966	640.665
4.	Zinc (Primary)@	Tho. tonnes.	265.924	317.558	380.940	458.227	582.164
5.	Lead@	Tho. tonnes.	15.727	23.636	44.553	58.247	60.323

\*\* Includes production from the private sector companies i.e. BALCO, HINDALCO, INDAL, MALCO and Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL)

# includes production from the private sector companies i.e. Sterlite Industries Ltd. & HINDALCO

@ physical performance of HZL

P- Provisional

Source: 1. Ministry of Mines

2. <sup>§</sup>Joint Plant Committee



## Annexure – 25.2.2

## Organization wise employment details in term of various categories as on 31-3-2009

S. No.	Organization/ PSUs	Total no. of employees	SC	ST	OBC	Women	Minority	Ex-SM	PH	LDP	PWD PWD WD
1	GSI	9163	1892	836	491	865	*	*	64	*	
2	IBM	1179	283	112	61	153	67	*	*	*	
3	NALCO	7461	1187	1315	*	*	279	44	70	1968	74
4	HCL	5440	887	670	666	310	329			409	
5	MECL	1961	291	134	103	49	152	*	*	*	

PWD – Person with disability

LDP – Land displaced person

EX-SM – Ex serviceman

\* Not Indicated

Source: Annual Report 2008-09 , Ministry of Mines

## Annexure-25.2.3

## Annual Plan 2009-10

(Rs. In crores)

Organization	Outlay	IR	EBR	GBS	NBS	NER
NALCO	1391.00	1391.00	-		-	-
HCL	40.00	40.00	-		-	-
MECL Promotional	10.00	-	-	10.00	10.00	-
-Capital	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
GSI	160.00	-	-	160.00	160.00	16.00
-Construction	7.00	-	-	7.00	7.00	-
IBM	19.00	-	-	19.00	19.00	1.90
-Construction	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Science & Technology	9.82	6.32	0.50	3.00	3.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1647.82</b>	<b>1447.32</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>17.90</b>

## Out Come Budget- 2009-10

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Geological Survey of India</b>				
(i) Survey & Mapping	Creation and updating of national geo-scientific information and knowledge base through ground, marine and airborne surveys.	52.74	(i) Systematic Geological Mapping(in sqkm.)150 (ii) Specialized Thematic Mapping (in sq.km.) 7000 (iii) Geochemical Mapping (in sq.km.) 25000 (iv) Geophysical Mapping (in sq.km.) 25000 (iv) Multisensor Surveys (in lkm) 28000 Marine survey: Parametric studies within EEZ & beyond a) Bathymetry(1km) 10000 b) Magnetic (1km) 10000 (vi) Systematic coverage within TW(sqkm) 3000+para metric surveys	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	21.58	(i) Large Scale Mapping( sqKm)- 1300 (ii) Detailed Mapping( sqKm)- 35 (iii) Drilling( m)- 70000	-
(iii) Specialized Investigation	Geoscientific input to water resource development, transport and miscellaneous civil engineering projects, Geo-environmental investigations, Natural Hazard studies, disaster management including, Earthquake and landslide zonation studies.	3.11	In Nos. -75	-

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(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.	8.54	1000 (in sq.km.) on 1:50,000 scale 55 ( in nos)	
(v) Information Dissemination	Computerized archival, analyses, retrieval of geoscientific data and creation of theme-based relational database. Dissemination of data through maps publications , customization.	14.26	50 (in nos)	
(vi) Human Resources Development	Training in specialized fields for up gradation of technology and expertise	3.37	(no. of types/ no. of course) 30(35) courses)	.
(vii) Modernization & Replacement	Modernization and expansion of laboratories and survey facilities aiming at refurbishing and upgrading the in-house capabilities of GSI.	40.40		
(viii) Provision for NER	Development of North Eastern Areas	16.00	1. Survey Mapping i) Systematic Geological Mapping (sq.km.) 150 ii). Specialized Thematic mapping 550sqkm) iii). Geochemical mapping (in sqkm) 2192 iv). Geophysical mapping (in sqkm) 1400. 2. Mineral Exploration: i) large scale mapping (sq.km.) 350 ii) Detailed mapping (sq.km.) - one iii) Drilling (metres) 1000	-
	<b>Total GSI ( Plan)</b>	<b>160.00</b>		-

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2. Mineral Exploration Corporation LTD</b>				
(i) Promotional	Proving of mineral reserves	10.00	i) Drilling 10700 mts. ii) Associated geological activities (mapping, survey, sampling analysis, geological report and ore body modeling.	Subject to necessary forest clearance.
(ii) Capital		10.00	Replacement of old plants & equipment.	
	<b>Total: MECL</b>	<b>20.00</b>		
<b>3.Indian Bureau of Mines</b> (i) Inspection of mines for scientific and systematic mining, mineral conservation and mines environment.	To ensure systematic and sustainable development of mineral resources, promotion of conservation of minerals, protection of mine environment though statutory enforcement of MM(D&R) Act 1957, MCDR 1988 and relevant portions of MCR 1960 and community development in mining areas.	6.74	For enforcement of MCDR and approval of Mining Plans/Scheme of Mining, 2500 mines will be inspected and 12 Regional Mining geological studies covering the aspects of community development in mining areas will be completed as per the annual programme. The outcome of this scheme is systematic & scientific development of the mineral deposits, conservation of minerals, protection of environment and sustainable closure of the mines. For this purpose mining plans, scheme of mining & mine closure plans, prepared by the lessees are being approved by IBM and are being monitored for their effective implementation.	Fulfillment of target is subject to the availability of existing strength of inspecting officers, throughout the year. All the activities under various schemes/programmes of IBM are in accordance with its charter of functions notified by the Government dated 6 <sup>th</sup> March 2003.

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Mineral beneficiation studies- utilization of low grade and sub - grade ores and analysis of environmental samples	To ensure value addition to the low grade ores, which are otherwise going as wastes and to help directly or indirectly to the mineral industry for optimum exploitation of mineral resources of the country. Further, analysis of air, water, solids wastes etc. for monitoring of mine effluent parameters are also being carried out.	5.17	Ore Dressing Investigations - 70 Chemical analysis - 50,000 Mineralogical Examinations - 2300 Clay testing laboratory at Kolkata will be made functional. S&T Projection "Recovery of ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite and garnet from beach sand" will also be taken up.	
(iii) Technological up gradation & Modernization	To estimate the National mineral reserves & preparation of mineral maps with forest overlays; to ensure development of new mining methods, environmental management of mines and human resource development and infrastructure.	3.17	Updating of NMI (National Mineral Inventory) as on 1-04-2010 will be completed, 100 multi mineral maps along with forest overlays in respect of Rajasthan will be prepared. 16 training courses will be conducted.	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).

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(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, analyse and disseminate data through various statistical and technical publications.	1.56	Publications to be prepared/released: (i) monthly statistics of mineral production 12 issues (Jan – Dec.2009). (ii) Indian Mineral industry at a glance - one issue (iii) Statistical profile of minerals – one issue (iv) Bulletin on mineral information. (v) Bulletin on mining lease RPs and PL, 2007. (v) Directory of mines as on 31.3.2008 (vi) Directory of Mining leases as on 31.3.2008 (vii) Indian Mineral year Book 2007	
V Management of solid waste from mining in India	To consider environmental related problems in different geomorphological situations to bring out economically viable solutions of managing wastes.	0.15		
Vi Computerized online Register on Mining tenement system	To develop an online National Mineral Information System by linking Central and State Govt. organizations engaged in administration of mineral resources (excluding atomic minerals, oil and natural gas) in the country.	0.30	Procurement and installation of hardware and basic software, development of software and linking the same with existing data base system (TMIS) available with IBM. Digitization of village maps of mineral rich states, displaying the information pertaining to mining tenements in graphical form and other details in textual form.	

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(vii) Provision for NER	Development of mineral sector in NER	1.90	(i) Inspection of Mines. (ii) Beneficiation test on low grade ores and minerals available in North East States. (iii) To extend consultancy services to mining industry (iv) Impart training to personnel in mining industry and state governments. (v) Providing instruments/equipments to the state governments of North East states to strengthen their capabilities for development of minerals in the states.	
<b>Total IBM (Plan )</b>		<b>19.00</b>		
<b>5. Hindustan Copper Limited</b>				
Replacement and Renewals	For achieving maximum utilization of the existing plant and mines machinery by replacement and renewals	40.00	Some of the main equipment proposed to be purchased include : Battery locomotive, DTH machine, LHD, rectifier, dumper, engine transmission tertiary crusher and thickened tailing system.	
<b>6. Other Programmes : S&amp;T</b>	Research &Development work on mining non ferrous metals.	9.82	R&D projects catering to the nation requirements and for building the capabilities and strength of the mineral and non ferrous metals.	



Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>7. National Aluminium Company Limited</b>				
1.New Schemes : 1.Phase II Expansion (i) Alumina 4 <sup>th</sup> stream (ii) Aluminium 4 <sup>th</sup> potline (iii)IX and X th units of captive power plant.	Increase in capacity: (i) Bauxite Mine : 4.8 million tones to 6.3 million tones (ii) Alumina Refinery 1575 th.tonnes to 2100 th.tonnes (iii) smelter 345 th.tonnes to 460 th.tonnes (iv) Captive power plants IX and Xth Units 120 MW each to increase from existing 960 MW to 1200 MW.	952.00	The project is under the advanced stage of commissioning. Production at following major plant units:	
2. Utkal E-Coal	To cater coal requirement of 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> units of CPP of 240 MW.	54.00	The project is scheduled to be completed during 2010-11.	
3. Pottangi Mines	To cater the bauxite requirement of the Alumina Refinery when the production from fourth stream is taken off.	1.00	It is meant for pre project activities.	
4. Up gradation of Alumina plant	To expand the fourth steam of alumina plant capacity from 5.25 lakh tonnes to 7.00 lakh tonnes by improving in technology.	6.00	It is meant for pre project activities.	

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
5. Green field projects	Exploring for setting of a smelter Plant to produce Aluminium in the energy rich countries Indonesia, Iran by utilizing Cheap Coal and Gas based Gas in setting up a power plant & utilizing surplus alumina available after 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase expansion.	63.00	It is meant for various studies and consultancies.	
IIIrd phase project	To expand the capacity of Mine, alumina and smelter by adding another stream and power plant.	15.00	Completion of project will be know only preparation of DPR., feasibility report, PIB clearance etc.	
6. Schemes aimed at Maximizing benefits. Additions/Modifications/Renewals/Replacements (AMRs)	To maintain the production/productivity in different segments of the company.	300.00		
<b>Total National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)</b>		1391.00		

Name of Scheme	Objective /Outcome	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 (Rs crore)	Projected outcome Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical outputs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Construction	Building construction in Indian Bureau of Mines & Geological Survey of India	8.00	GSI:Rs 7.00 crore and IBM Rs i.00 crore i) Construction of Training Institute complex, Bandlaguda, Hyderabad ii) ii) Construction of chemical Laboratory complex including Auditorium-cum-conference Hall, Guest House and Post office at Bangalore iii) Construction of Office-cum-Lab complex at Shillong iv) Construction of office building of OP: TamilNadu, Pondicherry & Kerala v) Purchase of land for office of Guwahati Project and Sikkim IBM: Construction of office building at Bhubaneswar, Guwahati.	
<b>Total Plan Outlay Ministry of Mines</b>		1647.82		

## CHAPTER 24

### SERVICES

#### 24.1 TOURISM

24.1.1 Tourism is the largest service industry in the country and has potential to stimulate economic growth of the country through its backward and forward linkages and cross-sectoral synergies with other sectors. Accordingly, the main objective of this sector would be to place emphasis on positioning & maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity; enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourist destination; improving existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements by creating world class infrastructure, developing sustained and effective market plans & programmes, and giving special thrust to rural & small segment tourism.

##### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

24.1.2. A sum of Rs. 973.33 crore was spent on various schemes of tourism during the Annual Plan 2008-09 against the approved outlay of Rs. 1,000 crore. The scheme-wise outlay and expenditure during 2008-09 is given at Annexure-24.6.1.

24.1.3. In addition, under State sector Rs.1,151.41 crore was approved for tourism sector during the Annual Plan 2009-10. The State / UT-wise break up is given at Annexure-24.6.2.

24.1.4. During the year 2008-09, with a view to augment the infrastructure facilities at tourist destinations/circuits and build capacities for service providers, 162 new infrastructure projects and 2 new Institutes

of Hotel Management & 6 Food Corporation of India were sanctioned. The State-wise infrastructure projects sanctioned and funds allocated/released during 2008-09 are given at Annexure-24.6.3. The promotional campaign run by the Ministry during 2008-09 has brought number of laurels to the nation. Amongst the laurels won in the International market

- Conde Noste Travellers, U.K. in its Reader Travel Award 2008, ranked India among the top two most favored countries of the world.
- India won the World Travel Award 2008 for Responsible Tourism.

24.1.5. During 2008-09, the growth in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) has not been satisfactory. The number of FTA in 2008-09 was 4.66 million as compared to 5.3 million in 2007-08 registering a decrease of about 12percent. Similarly, the FEE during 2008-09 was US\$ 10.54 billion as compared to US\$ 11.66 billion in 2007-08 witnessing a decrease of 9.6 percent.

##### Annual Plan 2009-10

24.1.6. During 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crore has been provided for Ministry of Tourism. Scheme-wise break-up of outlay is given at Annexure-24.6.4.

24.1.7. The Ministry of Tourism deals with 13 Central Sector and one CSS schemes, major among them are as under:

### **Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (CSS)**

24.1.7.1. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the focus of the scheme is on the improvement of existing product and developing new tourism products to the world standard. The focus will also be on integrated infrastructure development of the identified tourist sites. The scheme envisages convergence of resources and expertise through coordinated action with the State Governments/UTs and private sector as well. Under this scheme 162 new infrastructure projects, including 54 in NE States, with a total cost of Rs.899.44 crore were sanctioned during the Annual Plan 2008-09. For the Annual Plan 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 522.00 crore has been provided under the scheme. Out of which Rs. 86.00 crore earmarked for NE States including Sikkim.

### **Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance**

24.1.7.2. The objective of the scheme is to position India as a most favored destination in the overseas travel market through a vigorous campaign. The main emphasis during 2009-10 would be to maintain the tempo and reinforce the 'Incredible India' campaign and launch print and electronic media campaign in important tourism markets and also in emerging markets particularly in East Asia, South East Asia, CIS countries and South America. Besides, joint promotional campaigns would also be run by the Ministry, to broad-base the scope of promotional activities. Ministry of

Tourism released the Atithi Devo Bhav campaign for the domestic market.

### **Domestic promotion and publicity including hospitality**

24.1.7.3. The main objective of the scheme is to achieve increased international tourist arrivals to India and promote domestic travel by facilitating and disseminating information to the tourists through various promotional means. During 2009-10, awareness about the tourist destinations through theme based domestic media campaigns, mass social awareness programmes, production of publicity materials and collaterals, organizing fairs & festivals through States/UTs, production of tourism promotion and window displays etc. would be created.

### **Assistance to HMs /FCIs/ IITTM/ NIWS etc.**

24.1.8. The scheme provides assistance for setting up new institutes and expansion of existing ones with a view to create adequate infrastructure to trained tourism manpower resources. The proposals for Annual Plan 2009-10 are setting up of infrastructure for new Institutes of Hotel Management, providing financial assistance for improving and upgrading existing infrastructure of IHMs/FCIs, financial assistance for building construction of Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management, New Delhi, and financial assistance for creation of adequate infrastructure for Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management. During Annual Plan 2008-09, 2 IHMs, 6 FCIs were sanctioned under the scheme.

## Annexure-24.6.1

## Scheme-wise outlay and expenditure during Annual Plan 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	Annual Plan 2008-09	
		Outlay	Expenditure
<b>I</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)</b>		
1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and circuits	522.00	541.50
	<b>TOTAL – CS</b>	<b>522.00</b>	<b>541.50</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes(CS)</b>		
1	Externally Aided Projects	8.00	3.91
2	UNDP Endogenous Projects	2.00	1.55
3	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS	58.00	70.00
4	Capacity Building for Service Providers	17.00	8.76
5	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	220.00	211.35
6	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	72.00	73.44
7	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	40.00	20.42
8	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg Kashmir	3.00	3.00
9	Computerization and Information Technology	25.00	19.76
10	Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan	5.00	2.41
11	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	15.00	9.99
12	Creation of Land bank for Hotels	1.00	0.00
13	Equity contribution to ITDC	12.00	7.25
14	Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development	10.00	4.00
	<b>Total – CS</b>	<b>478.00</b>	<b>431.83</b>
	<b>TOTAL (CS+CSS)</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>973.33</b>

## Annexure-24.6.2

## State/UT wise approved outlay for Tourism Sector during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

States	2009-10 (Approved Outlay)
Andhra Pradesh	4.18
Arunachal Pradesh	4.50
Assam	7.23
Bihar	29.78
Chhatisgarh	52.33
Goa	49.76
Gujarat	172.83
Haryana	12.75
Himachal Pradesh	7.40
J & K	112.67
Jharkhand	35.00
Karnataka	179.80
Kerala	65.01
Madhya Pradesh	32.76
Maharashtra	*
Manipur	1.60
Meghalaya	12.00
Mizoram	3.90
Nagaland	4.88
Orissa	32.50
Punjab	19.27
Rajasthan	25.24
Sikkim	20.31
Tamil Nadu	35.80
Tripura	20.79
Uttar Pradesh	36.64
Uttaranchal	73.76
West Bengal	31.50
Andaman & Nicobar	11.30
Chandigarh	1.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.96
Daman & Diu	3.40
Delhi	5.25
Lakshadweep	3.06
Puducherry	41.25
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1151.41</b>

- Plan size not finalized.

**Annexure-24.6.3****State-wise Infrastructure Projects sanctioned by the Department of Tourism and funds released during the year 2008-09**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	9980.58	5480.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	3121.97	2497.81
3	Assam	4	2107.61	1686.09
4	Bihar	9	1798.45	1438.76
5	Chandigarh	2	769.11	564.73
6	Chhattisgarh	1	1133.82	566.91
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	9.88	7.90
8	Goa	1	4309.91	100.00
9	Gujarat	5	2118.66	1450.75
10	Haryana	4	2450.49	724.22
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	2957.66	2366.12
12	Jammu & Kashmir	17	3689.42	1756.47
13	Kerala	10	4197.02	2912.20
14	Karnataka	3	4258.21	2421.11
15	Maharashtra	2	4095.05	2154.58
16	Manipur	6	2918.84	2335.07
17	Meghalaya	2	1213.54	970.83
18	Mizoram	1	298.38	238.71
19	Madhya Pradesh	9	3111.66	2311.69
20	Nagaland	6	2490.46	1992.34
21	Orissa	4	4109.38	2380.67
22	Pondicherry	1	227.80	182.24
23	Punjab	3	1968.10	848.35
24	Rajasthan	8	4189.56	2965.73
25	Sikkim	16	7000.88	4883.52
26	Tamil Nadu	11	3552.22	2836.27
27	Tripura	1	336.17	268.94
28	Uttar Pradesh	6	3839.64	2631.81
29	Uttaranchal	2	4452.22	1461.74
30	West Bengal	4	3238.27	1977.84
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>89944.96</b>	<b>54414.28</b>



**ANNEXURE - 24.6.4****Scheme-wise outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of Schemes</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2009-10 Approved outlay</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)</b>	
1	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and circuits	522.00
	<b>TOTAL - CSS</b>	<b>522.00</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>	
1	Externally Aided Projects	5.00
2	UNDP Endogenous Projects	5.00
3	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/NIWS	102.00
4	Capacity Building for Service Providers	12.00
5	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	250.00
6	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	60.00
7	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	10.00
8	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg Kashmir	0.00
9	Computerization and Information Technology	14.00
10	Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan	4.00
11	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	5.00
12	Creation of Land bank for Hotels	1.00
13	Equity contribution to ITDC	0.00
14	Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development	10.00
	<b>Total - CS</b>	<b>478.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL (CS+CSS)</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

## 24.2 IT ENABLED SERVICES (ITES)

### Performance of IT/ ITES-BPO sector in 2008-09

24.2.1 The Indian Information Technology/ Information Technology-Enabled Services (IT-ITES) industry has continued to perform its role as the most consistent growth driver for the economy. Service, software exports and BPO remain the mainstay of the sector. The economic recession in the US and the Europe, the leading export destinations of the Indian software and service industry, has adversely impacted the financial performance of the Indian IT companies. However, strong fundamentals of a large talent pool, sustained cost competitiveness and enabling business environment have helped establish India as the preferred sourcing destination. The IT /ITES exports have grown to a staggering US\$ 46.3 billion in 2008-09. The IT sector currently employing 2.2 million professionals directly and another 8 million people indirectly accounts for over 5 percent of GDP. A majority of the Fortune 500 and Global 2000 corporations are sourcing IT/ITES from India and it is the premier destination for the global sourcing of IT/ITES accounting for

55 percent of the global market in offshore IT services and garnering 35 percent of the ITES/BPO market. The IT / ITES industry's contribution to the national GDP is estimated to increase from 5.15 per cent in 2007-08 to 5.8 per cent in 2008-09.

24.2.2 The Indian IT-BPO sector including the domestic and exports segments continue to grow, witnessing high levels of activity both onshore as well as offshore. The companies continue to move up the value-chain to offer higher end research and analytics services to their clients. India accounts for around 28 per cent of IT and

BPO talent among 28 low-cost countries. It has a rapidly growing urban infrastructure fostering several IT centers in the country. Offshore service centers are spawning in the country due to operational excellence with low delivery cost, quality leadership and a conducive business environment. Favourable policy interventions and enabling infrastructure coupled with the availability of wide skill set based workforce has further enhanced India's brand image.

24.2.3 The Department of Information Technology (DIT) is coordinating strategic activities, promoting skill development programmes, enhancing infrastructure capabilities and supporting R&D for India's leadership position in IT and IT-Enabled services. For the promotion of software exports from the country, the Software Technology Parks (STP) of India was set up in 1991 as an Autonomous Society under DIT. The exports made by STP units have grown largely over the years. STP scheme is a pan India scheme and over 8000 units are registered under the scheme. The exports made by STPI registered units during 2008-09 are Rs.2,15,571 crore, about 90 percent of total software exports from the country. The most important incentive available under STP scheme is 100 percent exemption from Income Tax of export profits, which has been extended till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011.

24.2.4 The overall performance of revenue earnings, exports, and domestic sector of IT-ITES industry is given below:

### Revenue

24.2.5 The Indian Software & Services industry revenue is estimated to have grown from US\$ 10.2 billion in 2001-02 to US\$ 58.7 billion in 2008-09 with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 26.9

**Table 24.2.1: IT-ITES Industry Revenue Trends****(US\$ billion)**

<b>Year/ 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>	<b>2007- 08</b>	<b>2008- 09</b>	<b>CAGR</b>
IT-ITeS Exports	7.6	9.5	12.9	17.7	23.6	31.1	40.4	46.3	28.6
IT-ITeS Domestic	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.8	6.7	8.2	11.7	12.4	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>

Source: NASSCOM

per cent. The IT/ITES industry revenue growth trends are given in table 24.2.1.

24.2.6 As per NASSCOM, the industry is diversified across three major focus segments namely IT Services, BPO, and Software Products & Engineering services. The various components of IT Services sector are custom application development, application management, support and training, IT consulting, systems integration, Infrastructure Services (IS) outsourcing, network consulting & integration and software testing.

24.2.7 The Banking, Financial services and insurance sector (BFSI) is the biggest end user sector for BPO services, generating half of the total exports revenues. The BFSI segment benefited from being one of the earliest adopter of BPO services, across a wide spectrum of services – transactional, voice and knowledge based such as credit card billing and process, claims processing, credit underwriting, and customer support. The hi-tech/ telecom sector accounted for 22 percent of total Indian BPO exports revenues in financial year 2008. This sector is driven by competitive market conditions to offload non core services such as customer care services. The manufacturing sector, airlines and transportation, retail and healthcare are upcoming end user for Indian BPO services.

### Exports

24.2.8 Exports continue to dominate the revenues earned by the Indian Software & Services Industry. The export intensity (the share of IT-ITeS Exports to total IT-ITeS Revenue) of Indian Software & Services Industry has grown from 74.5 percent in 2001-02 to 78.9 percent in 2008-09. Total Software & Services Exports are estimated to have grown from US \$ 7.6 billion to US \$ 46.3 billion in 2008-09, a CAGR of 28.6 percent.

24.2.9 The share of ITES-BPO exports has nearly doubled during this period. The total ITES -BPO exports is estimated to have increased from US \$ 1.5 billion in 2001-02 to US \$ 12.7 billion in 2008-09, a CAGR of about 39.2 percent. BPO now accounts for about 27 percent of total exports. The fastest growing segment however is software products. It is growing at a CAGR of 48.5 percent. Segment wise export revenue trends are given in the table 24.2.2.

24.2.10. While US & UK remained the largest export markets (accounting for about 60 percent and 19 percent respectively in 2007-08), the industry is steadily increasing its exposure to other geographies. Exports to Continental Europe in particular have witnessed steady growth. Over 600 multinational companies are known to be sourcing product development and

**Table 24.2.2: Segment wise export Revenue Trends in IT-ITES Industry**

(US\$ billion)

Year/ Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR
IT Service	5.8	5.5	7.3	10.0	13.3	17.8	23.1	26.5	23.2
ITeS-BPO	1.5	2.5	3.1	4.6	6.3	8.4	10.9	12.7	39.2
Software Products, Engineering Services	0.3	1.5	2.5	3.1	4.0	4.9	6.4	7.1	48.5
<b>Total IT-ITeS</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>

Source: NASSCOM

engineering services from their centres in India. The growing nature of responsibilities and ownership assumed by these India-based resources are helping India evolve into a strategic hub for R&D.

24.2.11 The industry has enhanced India's credibility as a business destination by creating a fundamentally new model of global 24X7 service delivery, forging relationships with 75 percent of the Fortune 500 companies, generating immense saving for customers (savings from global sourcing for customers amounted to an estimated US \$ 20 billion to US \$ 25 billion in 2008) and promoting a focus on quality (65 percent of all Capability Maturity Model Level 5 firms are based in India). In addition, the industry has fostered the emergence of a large number of first generation entrepreneurs.

### Domestic Market

24.2.12 Though the IT-BPO sector is export driven, the domestic market is also significant. The revenue from the domestic Software & Services market is estimated to have grown from US \$ 2.6 billion in 2001-02 to US \$ 12.4 billion in 2008-09 a CAGR of about 22.2 percent. The domestic revenue trends in the IT-ITES industry are given in table 24.2.3.

24.2.13. In the Domestic verticals of the Indian IT-ITeS Industry the IT Services segment continues to dominate domestic portfolio of the industry. Its share however has declined from 80.8 percent in 2001-02 to 66.9 percent in 2008-09. ITES-BPO segment in the domestic market has witnessed noticeable growth over the past few years. The share of ITES-BPO industry

**Table 24.2.3: Segment wise Domestic Revenue Trends in IT-ITES Industry**

(US\$ billion)

Year/ Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR
IT Service	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.5	7.9	8.3	19.5
ITeS-BPO	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	44.5
Software Products, Engineering Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	23.7
<b>Total IT-ITeS</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>

Source: NASSCOM

in domestic market is estimated to have increased from 3.8 percent in 2001-02 to 15.3 percent in 2008-09.

## Employment

24.2.14 The phenomenal growth of the Indian IT Software & Services and ITES-BPO sector has had a perceptible multiplier effect on the Indian economy as a whole. It has created immense opportunities for employment and has contributed to the growth of National Income. It has also spawned the mushrooming of several ancillary industries such as transportation, real estate, catering and has created a rising class of young consumers with high disposable incomes, triggered a rise in direct-tax collections and propelled an increase in consumer spending.

24.2.15 The total IT Software and Services employment is estimated to touch 2.21 million in 2008-09, as compared to 0.52 million in 2001-02. This represents a net addition of 1.69 million to the industry employee base since 2001-02. The employment strength in IT-ITES industry is given in table 24.2.4.

24.2.16 The indirect employment attributed by the sector is estimated to about 8.0 million in 2008-09. This translates to the creation of about 10.20 million job opportunities attributed to the growth of this sector.

24.2.17. The industry has also set a precedent for talent practices in India. It has created career opportunities for the youth, provided global exposure and offered extensive training and development. Furthermore, the industry has been a front runner in diversity at the workplace (over 30 percent of employees are women; over 60 percent of industry players employ differently abled people). IT-ITES Exports constitute the major source of employment. The share of IT-ITES Exports segment in total employment of the IT Software & Services Industry has grown from 52.9 percent in 2001-02 to 77.6 percent in 2008-09.

## Outlook

24.2.19 Indian IT firms are striving hard to rise up to the new challenges and put in all out efforts to meet the customer needs. The Software and Services exports are expected to reach US\$ 60 billion and US\$ 72 billion by 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

**Table-24. 4: Employment in IT-ITES Industry**

Year/ Item	(Million)							
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
IT Services & Exports	0.17	0.21	0.30	0.39	0.51	0.69	0.86	0.92
BPO Exports	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.55	0.70	0.79
Domestic Market	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.45	0.50
Total Employment	0.52	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.21</b>

## CHAPTER 25

### TRANSPORT

#### 25.1 RAILWAYS

25.1.1 Indian Railways is the principal mode of transportation for bulk freight and long distance passenger traffic. The major challenge before Indian Railways during the Eleventh Plan is to meet the accelerated demand for high quality services generated by a vibrant economy for which it has to undertake steps to augment capacity. Therefore, the long term strategy of Eleventh Plan is to achieve bulk capacity augmentation as well as to provide premium services, through

25.1.2. During the year 2008-09, the freight traffic recorded an increase of 7.6 percent and passenger traffic 6.2 percent over the actual achievement of 2007-08. 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.

#### Review of Annual Plan for 2008-09

25.1.3. The Annual Plan 2008-09 (BE) provided for a total outlay of Rs.37,500.00 crore comprising of internal generation of resources of Rs.20,600.00 crore, market borrowings of Rs.8,500.00 crore and Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.8,400.00 crore. However, the actual Plan expenditure in 2008-09 was Rs.36,855.51 crore comprising of internal resources of Rs.18,941.22 crore, market borrowing of Rs. 7,803.84 crore and Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.10,110.45 crore (Annexure-25.1.1). Actual expenditure includes additional GBS of Rs. 1,710.45 crore for National Projects, not provided at the BE stage, but made available during the

course of the year. There was a shortfall amounting to Rs.1,658.78 crore in generation of Internal Resources and of Rs. 696.16 crore in market borrowing.

25.1.4. The progress of freight and passenger tariff carried by the railways over the years is given in Annexure-25.1.2 and 25.1.3 respectively. The targets of freight and passenger traffic 2008-09 were achieved.

25.1.5. The major programmes in 2008-09 included acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals, gauge conversion, doubling, railway electrification, investment in PSUs and construction of new railway lines (Annexure-25.1.4). The achievements of physical targets are given in Table 25.1.1.

**Table-25.1.1: Targets and Achievements**

	Target	Achievement
Construction of New Lines (Route Kms.)	357	357
Gauge Conversion (Route Kms.)	563	563
Doubling (Route Kms.)	1000	363
Electrification (Route Kms.)	1000	797
Track Renewals (Track Kms.)	3975	3841
<b>Rolling Stock :</b>		
1. Locomotives	<b>470</b>	<b>507</b>
Diesel	250	257
Electric	220	250
2. Coaches	2734	3193

25.1.7. There have been shortfalls mainly in doubling and electrification and marginal shortfall in track renewals. These shortfalls

are on account of delays in execution contract works due to steep increase in prices of cement and steel, adverse law and order situation particularly in North East and supply constrains. Indian Railways is making efforts to make good these shortfalls in 2009-10.

### **Annual Plan (2009-10)**

25.1.8. An outlay of Rs. 40,745 crore comprising of Rs.15,800 crore of gross budgetary support, Rs.15,675 crore of internal resource generation and Rs.9,270 crore of market borrowing, has been given in Railway Budget (Annexure-25.1.1). The traffic plan during 2009-10 envisages lifting of 882 million tones of revenue earning originating freight traffic as against actual of 850 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic during 2008-09. As regards passenger traffic, a higher target of 7,384 million passengers has been fixed as against actual of 7,097.60 million passengers in 2008-09. The details of freight and passengers traffic carried by the Railways are given in Annexure-25.1.2 and 25.1.3 respectively. The major programmes in 2009-10 include construction of 250 kms of new railway lines, gauge conversion of 1,300 kms, doubling of 700 kms of single line tracks, electrification of 1,000 kms of railway lines, 3,500 kms of track renewals, and acquisition of 250 Diesel and 250 Electric locomotives, 3,155 coaches and 45,000 wagons. The details of amounts proposed to be spent on various project plan heads are at Annexure-25.1.4.

## **25.2. ROADS**

### **Review of Annual Plan 2008-09**

25.2.1. Against an outlay of Rs.13,270.00 crore for 2008-09, the expenditure was Rs.13,349.41 crore. In case of Non-NHDP

works, the achievements in respect of major programmes had been more than the targets. However, there are slippages in certain programmes such as construction of bridges and ROBs. Details are at Annexure-25.2.1.

### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

25.2.2. The Annual Plan 2009-10 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 four-laning, two-laning, strengthening of weak two-lanes and improvement of riding quality. Details of physical targets for 2009-10 and achievements upto December, 2009 for Non-NHDP works are given at Annexure-25.2.1.

25.2.3. An outlay of Rs.20,198 crore has been provided for the development of roads in the Central Sector during 2009-10. The scheme-wise details are indicated at Annexure-25.2.2.

### **National Highway Development Project (NHDP)**

25.2.4. The performance of NHDP programme during the first half of Eleventh Five Year Plan has been far below the targets. Phase-wise progress of NHDP as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009 is given at Annexure-28.2.3. This is briefly discussed as follows:

#### **NHDP Phases-I & II**

25.2.4.1 NHDP Phase-I & II comprise of the development of NHs. 4/6 lane standards on – (a) Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) connecting four major metropolitan cities which are Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata-Delhi (b) North-South and East-West corridors (NS-

EW) connecting Srinagar to Kanyakumari and Silchar to Porbandar with a spur from Salem to Cochin (c) road connectivity of major ports of the country to National Highways and (d) other National Highway stretches. Phase I is almost complete while only 10 percent of total length of Phase-II remains to be awarded. The Phase-II is likely to be completed by December 2010.

### **NHDP Phase-III**

25.2.4.2. The Govt. has approved 4/6 laning of 12,109 km. of NHs. on BOT basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,626 crore. The scheduled date of completion of Phase-III is December, 2013. In case of Phase-III as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009 against the total length of 4,815 km., only 1,160.31 km. could be completed. The progress of NHDP-III indicates that there may be slippage in achieving these targets.

### **NHDP Phase-IV**

25.2.4.3 This Phase envisages upgradation of about 20,000 km. of NHs. to 2-lane with paved shoulders under NHDP. Out of the approved length of 20,000 km. which is to be implemented in a phased manner in stretches of 5,000 km. each, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORTH) is in the process of implementing the first Phase i.e. NHDP Phase-IV-A, upgradation/strengthening of 5,000 km. of single/intermediate/two lane NHs. to two lane with paved shoulders on BOT (Toll) and BOT (Annuity) basis.

### **NHDP Phase-V**

25.2.4.4 Six laning of 6,500 km. of existing 4-lane NHs. under NHDP Phase-V (on DBFO basis) has been approved in October, 2006. Six laning of 6,500 km. includes 5,700 km. of GQ and 800 km. of other

stretches. Against 6,500 km, a length of 118 km. had been completed during 2008-09. During 2009-10, against the target of 77 km. only 41.21 km. has been completed. The progress of NHDP-V indicates that there may be slippage in achieving these targets.

### **NHDP Phase-VI**

25.2.4.5. NHDP Phase-VI envisages development of 1,000 km. fully access controlled expressways under Public Partnership (PPP) model following Design-Build-Finance-Operate (DBFO) approach. This includes expressways connecting Vadodara-Mumbai, Delhi-Meerut, Bangalore-Chennai and Kolkata-Dhanbad stretches. So far no progress has been done in Phase-VI. The total fund required for this phase is Rs.16,680 crore, out of which Rs.9,000 crore will come from the private sector and the balance Rs.7,680 crore will be Government funding for bridging the viability gap as well as meeting the cost of land acquisition, utility shifting, consultancy, etc. The entire project is targeted to be completed by December, 2015.

### **NHDP Phase-VII**

25.2.4.6. Government has approved construction of stand along Ring Roads, Bypasses, Grade Separators, Flyovers, elevated roads, tunnels, road over bridges, underpasses, service roads etc. on BOT (Toll) mode under NHDP Phase-VII in December, 2007 at an estimated cost of Rs.16,680 crore.

25.2.5. The progress of works on various phases of NHDP has not been satisfactory in 2008-09. The main reasons for this include delay in pre-construction activities, local law and order problem, poor performance by some contractors.



25.2.6. The progress regarding award of projects on BOT basis had not been satisfactory during 2008-09. This was partly due to slow down. The Govt. has taken a number of measures to stimulate private investment in road sector.

**Table-25.1.2: The Award of Projects during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to February, 2010)**

Year	No. of Contracts	Awarded Length in km.	Completed Length in km.
2008-09	8	643	2205
2009-10 (up to February, 2010)	36#	3166#	2013*

Note:\* Completed Length is up to January, 2010.

# As on 24.02.201

25.2.6. The private sector responded to the various initiatives taken by the Govt. As a result, against eight contracts (of which seven on BOT) were awarded in 2008-09, 36 contracts (of which 11 on BOT) have been awarded up to February, 2010. (Table 25.1.2)

#### **Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE)**

25.2.7. The programme is to be implemented in two phases i.e. Phases-A &

Phase-B. Phase-A would include improving 6,418 km. of roads (including 2,319 km. of roads under Arunachal Package) and the likely date of completion of Phase-A is 2012-13. Phase-B involves two-laning of 3,751 km. of roads and it has been approved only for DPR preparation and investment decision is yet to be taken by the Government.

25.2.8. The year-wise details of the projects approved under SARDP-NE Phase-A, expenditures incurred thereon and the physical performance of the programme are given in Table 25.1.3.

25.2.9. Against an outlay of Rs.1000 crore in 2008-09, the expenditure was only 637 crore. The progress is extremely slow, mainly due to inadequate contracting capacity of implementing agencies. In 2009-10, an outlay of Rs.1,200 crore has been provided.

#### **Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas**

25.2.10. The Government has approved in February, 2009 the proposal for development of about 1,202 km. of

National Highways and 4,362 km. of state Roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas as a special project estimated to cost about Rs. 7,300 crore. The projects covers 33 districts in eight states namely in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

**Table-25.1.3: physical performance of SARDP-NE**

Year	Allocation (Rs. crore)	Length Approved by HPC(in km)	Approved Cost (Rs. in cr.)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Length completed (in km)
2006-07	550	502	1,255	449	-
2007-08	700	299	780	651	150
2008-09	1,000	254	1,194	637	290
2009-10 (up to October, 09)	1,200	94	451	223	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>440</b>

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Technical and financial sanction for all identified National Highways & State Road Projects would be as per stipulated procedure for National Highways works. During 2009-10, an outlay of Rs.500 crore has been provided for this project.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

#### (i). Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisaged connecting all habitations with a population of more than 1,000 within the next 3 years and of more than 500 by the year 2007 (250 persons and above in respect of hilly, tribal and desert areas). About 1.67 lakh unconnected eligible habitations need to be taken up under the programme. The programme also provides for upgradation of existing through routes having aggregate length of 3.68 kms.

#### Rural Roads – Bharat Nirman (a subset of PMGSY)

The original targets set for PMGSY was found to be too ambitious. Subsequently, PMGSY was re-phased to achieve time bound targets of rural connectivity by folding in to Bharat Nirman programme initiated in 2005-06. It aims to provide connectivity to all the habitations with a population of more than 1000 in the plain areas and habitation with a population of 500 or more in hilly or tribal areas in a time bound manner by 2009.

**Table 25.1.4: Physical Targets & Achievements under PMGSY**

PMGSY	No. of Habitations
Overall target	1,67,000
Achievement upto March, 2009	62,484
Bharat Nirman	
Overall target	54,648
Achievement upto March, 2009	31,924

**Table 25.1.5: Progress under Bharat Nirman**

Activity	Unit	Target (2005-09)	Achievement up to March'09
Habitations	Nos.	54,648	31,924 (58 percent)
New Connectivity	Length in km.	1,46,185	85,405 (58 percent)
Upgradation (Renewal)	kms	1,94,131	1,55,019 (80 percent)

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of steps to improve the implementation of projects under PMGSY. These include e-procurement, aimed at reducing time for processing bids increasing competitiveness and enhancing transparency, rationalization of standards and stakeholders, review of performance of States which are lagging behind in achieving targets, strengthening maintenance, monitoring etc.

#### Annual Plan 2009-10

An outlay of Rs.18,500 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2009-10. This includes a sum of Rs.12,000 crore as GBS and Rs.6,500 crore as borrowing from NABARD. It is proposed to connect 37,000 habitations in 2009-10.

(ii) **Roads of Economic & Inter-State Importance**

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 percent of accruals to CRF meant for State roads may be earmarked for E&I Roads. Under this scheme, 100 percent grant is provided for inter-state connectivity projects and 50 percent grant is provided for projects of economic importance.

**Progress during 2008-09 and 2009-10**

During Annual Plan 2008-09 against the allocation of Rs.185.74 crore to States / UTs, an expenditure of Rs.175.65 crore was incurred. During Annual Plan 2009-10 the allocation is Rs.230 crore.

**Road Transport**

**Review of Annual Plan 2008-09**

25.2.11. Against approved outlay of Rs. 180.00 crore for Annual Plan 2008-09 for Central Road Transport Sector an expenditure of Rs. 126.00 crore was incurred. The bulk of expenditure was for promoting road safety. The scheme-wise financial and physical performance is as follows:

**Road Safety**

25.2.12 Under this scheme against the approved outlay of Rs. 73.00 crore an expenditure of Rs. 54.77 crore (about 75.02 percent) was incurred. With a view to create road safety awareness refresher training imparted to 70,700 drivers through 77 NGOs as against the target of 75,000 drivers. 490 radio spots were broadcasted /

telecasted and publicity materials were printed and supply to States / UTs. 72 ambulances were sanctioned for hospital/trauma centers along national highways identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 25 cranes were procured and supply to various States. Besides, 100 NGOs were sanctioned grants-in-aid for road safety awareness programmes.

**National Database Network**

25.2.13. Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 71.30 crore, against an allocation of Rs. 75 crore, was incurred. With a view to create State and National Registers of Driving Licenses and Registration Certificates by linking all RTO's within State and Central level, a project at a total cost of Rs. 148 crore was approved during 2008-09 for which an outlay of Rs. 75.00 crore was provided during 2008-09. In order to meet the balance requirement, an outlay of Rs. 56 crore has been earmarked for the year 2009-10.

**New Schemes**

25.2.14. Three new schemes i.e., Setting up of Inspection & Maintenance Centre with an approved Outlay of Rs. 7 crore, Strengthening of Public Transport System with an approved Outlay of Rs. 24.99 crore and National Road Safety Board with an approved Outlay of Rs. 0.01 crore were initiated during the Annual Plan 2008-09. Against these outlays no significant expenditure was incurred.

**Performance of State Road Transport Corporations/ Undertaking (SRTUs)**

25.2.15 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 2008-09. However the improved physical performance could not lead to improvement in the financial performances of most of the SRTUs which further deteriorated during 2008-09 (net loss increased from Rs. 1,422.28 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1,451 crore in 2008-09).

### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

25.2.16. An outlay of Rs. 252.00 crore has been provided during Annual Plan 2009-10 for the development of road transport in the central sector. Scheme-wise details are indicated in Annexure-25.3.1. Road Safety is one of the major schemes in the central sector and an allocation of Rs. 79 crore has been made for Annual Plan 2009-10. Under Road Safety Scheme, refresher trainings to 70,000 drivers is to be provided, 20 training programmes for State Transport Personnel's will be conducted, 360 video spots and 1230 radio spots will be telecasted, 30 cranes, 25 small/medium crane and 70 ambulances will be provided to State/UTs/NGOs. For National Data Base Network a provision of Rs. 56.00 crore is made for 2009-10. Creation of National Register/State Registers of Driving Licence and registration Certificate is being implemented through NIC.

### **25.3. SHIPPING**

25.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 5,098.71 crore was approved for Annual Plan 2009-10 comprising of Rs. 600.00 crore as GBS and Rs. 4,498.71 crore as IEBR. The PSUs like Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) and Dredging Corporation of India (DCI) do not require GBS and their IEBR is out of their own resources.

### **Shipping**

#### **Outlay and Expenditure**

28.3.2. Against an outlay of Rs. 2574.01 crore (Rs. 232.00 BS+ Rs.2342.00 crore IEBR) in 2008-09, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1344.16 crore which is 52.2 percent of the approved outlay. The main reason for lower expenditure was due to low expenditure incurred by Shipping Corporation of India (SCI).

#### **Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)**

25.3.3. Indian tonnage is about 9.28 million GRT (15.31m. DWT) as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. The public sector Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the country's largest carrier, owns 80 ships with 2.94 m. GT (5.13 m. DWT) and accounts for 31.65 percent of national tonnage. Share of Indian flagship in the overseas trade of the country was about 9.5 percent during 2007-08 which has declined from a level of 13.7 percent during 2005-06.

25.3.4. Against an outlay of Rs. 2,342.01 crore in 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 1,221.32 crore was spent. The main programme during 2008-09 was making stage payments for 26 vessels for which orders were placed in earlier Annual Plans and placing orders for the 10 new vessels. During 2008-09, SCI ordered for 4 new vessels of 0.17 m.GT and acquired 3 vessels of 0.25 m.GT. The main reason for the shortfall in placing orders for new vessels was liquidity crunch in the global financial markets.

25.4.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 2408.00 crore (IEBR) has been provided in Annual Plan 2009-10 for funding 20 vessels for which orders have already been placed and for placing orders for 8 new vessels.

### **Director General (Shipping)**

25.3.6. Against an outlay of Rs. 12 crore in Annual Plan 2008-09, the expenditure was Rs. 5.00 crore. The works taken up during the period included implementation of e-Governance Scheme for DG (HQ) and its Allied Offices.

25.3.7. During 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 crore has been provided which includes Rs. 53.80 crore for the development of Indian Maritime University (IMU). IMU is envisaged to be a centre of excellence for maritime education and training. Under the Scheme for DG (HQ) and execution of civil works, apart from making provision for upgradation and development of infrastructure facilities at headquarter and its allied offices under DG (Shipping), it is proposed to implement Seafarers Identity Document (SID) as mandatory requirement of ILO Conventions. .

### **Director General (Light Houses and Light Ships)**

25.3.8. 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.

25.3.9. Against an outlay of Rs. 40 crore, a sum of Rs. 26 crore was spent during 2008-09. The bulk of expenditure was incurred on continuing schemes viz Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) at Gulf of Kutch (GoK). Five major lighthouses, racons at lighthouse and new racons at five platforms in Bombay High (ONGC) were established.

25.3.10. An outlay of Rs. 40 crore been provided for the Annual Plan 2009-10. A major expenditure would be incurred on VTS at GoK and for replacement of MV Deep Stumph. In addition to implementing

the continuing schemes of establishing and technological upgradation of lighthouses and establishment of lighted beacons, provision has also been made for the establishment of six new light houses.

### **Inland Water Transport (IWT)**

25.3.11. Against an outlay of Rs. 180 crore, a sum of Rs. 91.84 crore was spent during 2008-09. The major shortfall in expenditure was slow pace of work relating to the development of National Waterway (NW)-2&3. The major expenditure was incurred on construction of jetties at Kolkata, acquisition of four

CSD and construction of terminal at Allahabad apart from usual expenditure on provision/maintenance of fairway, terminal and navigational aids at the existing three National Waterways, and techno - economic feasibility studies.

25.3.12. For the Annual Plan 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 110 crore has been provided as Grant to IWAI for the development of three National Waterways, new technical studies and R &D etc. The major expenditure would be incurred on terminal at Patna and Varanasi, acquisition of six CSD units, night navigation facilities at NW- 1 & 2, floating jetties etc.

Table 25.1.6 shows outlays and expenditure for shipping sector during Annual Plan 2008-09 and outlays for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2009-10.

### **25.4. PORTS**

25.4.13. Ports act as transshipment point between water transport and surface transport and, therefore, play a crucial role in the transportation system for facilitating

**Table-27.1.6: Outlays and Expenditure for shipping sector****(Rs. in crores)**

Sl. N.	Scheme/ Prog.	11 <sup>th</sup> plan outlay	Annual Plan 2008-09						Annual Plan 2009-10		
			Outlay			Expenditure			Outlay		
			GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total
1.	SCI	13135.00	0.00	2342.01	2342.01	0.00	1221.32	1221.32	0.00	2408.00	2408.00
2.	DG(S)	66.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	6.20	0.00	6.20
3.	IMU	300.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.80	0.00	53.80
4.	DG(LL)	150.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	26.00	0.00	26.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
5.	IWAI	615.00	180.00	0.00	180.00	91.84	0.00	91.84	110.00	0.00	110.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14266.00</b>	<b>232.00</b>	<b>2342.01</b>	<b>2574.01</b>	<b>122.84</b>	<b>1221.32</b>	<b>1344.16</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>2408.00</b>	<b>2618.00</b>

international trade. About 95 percent by volume and 70 percent by value of India's trade is carried out through maritime transport. Twelve major ports along the coastline of India handle about 73 percent of the port traffic of the country and remaining 27 percent 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 surrounding and hinterland.

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

#### Financial Performance

25.4.14. During 2008-09 against an outlay of Rs. 3,650.99 crores (Rs. 338.00 GBS+ 3,312.99 crores IEBR), the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,135.12 crores which is 31.1 percent of the approved outlay. The utilisation of budgetary support was 59.46 percent.

#### Physical Performance

25.4.15. During Eleventh Plan the capacity of major ports is expected to increase from 504.75 MT in 2006-07 to 1016.55 MT in 2011-12 resulting in capacity addition of 511.80 MT. The capacity addition during the first two years of Eleventh Plan was 70.02 MT which is only 13.7 percent of the Eleventh Plan target of capacity addition.

The capacity addition due to addition of new berths was 32.90 MT and due to implementation of mechanization and other productivity improvement schemes was 37.12 MT. Against the target of 104.60 m cum, DCI dredged 77.42 m cum.

25.4.16. The traffic at major ports was projected to increase from 519.31 MT as on 31<sup>ST</sup> March, 2008 to 576.09 MT as on 31<sup>ST</sup> March, 2009. The actual achievement was 530.53 MT showing a growth of about 2.16 percent only. The lower achievement was due to perceptible moderation in the world economic activity. The growth rate marginally increased during April-September (2009-10). The analysis of port-wise traffic indicates that during 2008-09, the positive growth was witnessed in Mormugao (18.65 percent), Kandla port (11.25 percent), Paradip (9.36 percent), JNPT (2.60 percent), Tuticorin (2.47 percent), New Mangalore (1.87 percent) and Chennai (0.59 percent). Rest all other ports witnessed negative growth in cargo traffic. Commodity wise analysis shows that highest growth was witnessed in FRM (9.60 percent) followed with coal (8.43 percent), POL (4.38 percent), iron ore (2.44 percent) and containerized cargo (about 1 percent). The 'others cargo' witnessed a negative growth of 8 percent.

25.4.17. Ports productivity parameters shows that for all cargo, the average turn around time decreased from 3.93 days during 2007-08 to 3.87 days in 2008-09. This was mainly due to decrease of turn

25.3.19. During 2009-10 capacity to the tune of 30.6 MT is likely to be added. This includes capacity addition of 21.6 MT through projects to be implemented on BOT

**Table-25.4.1: Outlays and expenditure for Port sector**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.	Scheme/ Prog.	11 <sup>th</sup> plan outlay (GBS)	Annual Plan 2008-09						Annual Plan 2009-10		
			Outlay			Expenditure			Outlay		
			GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total	GBS	IEBR	Total
1	Major ports	2056.98	149.00	1238.52	1387.52	140.00	748.29	888.29	150.00	1525.00	1675.00
2	ALHW	266.37	36.00	0.00	36.00	14.10	0.00	14.10	45.00	0.00	45.00
3	DCI		0.00	494.40	494.40	0.00	33.61	33.61	0.00	495.50	495.50
4	Others*	1425.65	153.00	1580.07	1733.07	46.88	152.24	199.12	190.00	10.00	200.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3749.00</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>3312.99</b>	<b>3650.99</b>	<b>200.98</b>	<b>934.14</b>	<b>1135.12</b>	<b>385.00</b>	<b>2030.50</b>	<b>2415.50</b>

\*Includes Post Tsunami Works, Development of Deep Sea Ports, Survey Vessels, R&D, Sethusamudram Project and Web based EDI etc.

around time by 9.32 percent in case of container cargo from 2.36 days (2007-08) to 2.14 days (2008-09). Ports wise, the performance shows that the average turn around time declined mainly due to decline by 13.72 percent (Paradip port), 10.42 percent (Mormugao), 8.69 percent (Chennai port), 5.54 percent (Kolkata port) etc. whereas it remained almost at the same level for Haldia and Visakhapatnam ports. The other ports witnessed a rise. Commodity-wise, it declined by 13.77 percent (other liquid bulk), 6.17 percent (iron ore), 5.25 percent (FRM) and 4.30 percent (coal) whereas it remained almost at the same level for other dry bulk and containers. The other commodities witnessed a rise. The overall decrease in the turn around time is due to very low rate of growth of traffic.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

25.4.18. The following table shows outlays and expenditure for Port sector during Annual Plan 2008-09 and outlays for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2009-10.

basis and 9.0 MT through internal resources of ports. The projects taken up through BOT route which are likely to be completed include Development of Second Container Terminal at Chennai Port; Mechanisation at HDC berth No. 2 and Mechanisation at HDC berth No. 8 at Kolkata Port and Mechanisation of Cargo Handling Project – 1 and Mechanisation of Cargo Handling Project – 2 at Paradip Port.

### 25.5. CIVIL AVIATION

25.5.1 The Eleventh Plan emphasized on modernisation/upgradation of existing airports, construction of Greenfield airports, upgradation/modernization of Air Traffic Management (ATM) System, augmentation of training facilities and acquisition of modern fuel-efficient aircraft fitted with the latest equipments etc.

#### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

25.5.2 During the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 10,031.00 crore was approved for Civil Aviation, of which Rs. 7,304.08 crore

(around 72.82 percent) was spent. The financial performance in terms of expenditure incurred by some of the organizations of Ministry was not encouraging. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA), Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security could spend about Nil to 26.25 percent and 41.33 percent respectively of the approved budget outlay. The details of outlay and expenditure incurred by the Civil Aviation are given at Annexure-25.5.1.

**Table-25.1.8**

Physical performance of NACIL				
Particulars	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	2008-09		2009-10
	Targets	Targets	Achievements	Targets
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	54111	1168	843	1348
Revenue Tonne kms. (million)	38217	900	637	1058
Overall Load factor (percent)	70.6	77.1	75.6	78.50

**25.5.3.** The financial performance in terms of profitability of various organisations of the Ministry of Civil Aviation indicates that NACIL and Air India Charters Ltd. could not achieve the targets fixed in respect of revenue and expenses during the year 2008-09 and incurred a loss of Rs. 5,548.26 crore and Rs.339.60 crore respectively during the year. The Financial performances (in terms of profitability) are given at Annexure-25.5.2.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

25.5.4. During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 12,164.76 crore has been approved for Civil Aviation Ministry, of which Rs. 190.00 crore would be a Gross Budgetary Support.

25.5.5. Of the total approved of Rs. 12,164.76 crore, 67 percent is meant for National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) followed by 26.67 percent of the outlay for Airport Authority of India (AAI). The organization-wise break-up of outlay is given at Annexure-25.5.3.

### National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL)

25.5.6. Air India and Indian Airlines were merged into a new company namely National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) in 2007-08. The approved outlay for 2009-10 in respect of NACIL is Rs. 8,165.64 crore, of which Rs. 7,591.50 crore is allocated for aircraft payments, Rs. 134.00 crore for infrastructure outgo for new aircraft, Rs. 190.14 crore for spare engine payments and Rs. 250 crore for other capital expenditure. The physical targets/achievements for 2008-09 along with targets for Eleventh Plan and 2009-10 are given below:

### Air India Charters Ltd.

25.5.7. Air India Charters Ltd., a low cost subsidiary of Air India Ltd. was created during 2005-06. The outlay provided during 2009-10 to this Co. is to the tune of Rs. 573.81 crore, of this Rs. 489.27 crore is for payment towards the purchase of new Aircraft and Rs. 64.55 crore is for spare engine payments and Rs. 20.00 crore for other capital expenditure.

### Airport Authority of India (AAI)

25.5.8. An outlay of Rs. 3,244.96 crore, including a budgetary support of Rs. 99.15 crore, has been approved for the AAI during 2009-10 of which Rs. 3,044.96 crore would be for development of Airport infrastructure for various airports.



25.5.9. The GBS of Rs. 99.15 crore is meant for certain specific schemes such as (a) investment in NE Region (Rs. 20.00 crore); (b) investment in other crucial areas like Jammu, Srinagar, Leh & Port Blair, Agati etc. and Puducherry airport (Rs. 4.15 crore). The physical targets / achievements for 2008-09 along with targets for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and 2009-10 are given below:

**Table-25.1.9: Physical Targets of Airports Authority of India**

Particulars	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	2008-09		2009-10
	Targets	Targets	Achievements	Targets
Traffic Handling Capacity				
Passenger(in lakh)	733.57	1218.42	1096.78	1447.65
Cargo('000 tonnes)	817.50	289.19	88.44	327.24

#### **Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd (PHHL)**

25.5.10. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter support services to ONGC, State Governments, especially North Eastern States and remote and inaccessible States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs and NHPC. An outlay of Rs 84.50 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 10.00 crore has been approved for PHHL, which would be spent largely on advance / part payment for five light helicopters, nine medium halicopters and two heavy helicopters during 2009-10. Budgetary support of Rs.10.00 crore has been earmarked for creation of heliport at Rohini to provide connectivity to tourists & business community for emergency/ disaster management.

#### **Hotel Corporation of India (HCI)**

25.5.11. HCI is a subsidiary of Air India Ltd. During 2009-10 the plan outlay provided to HCI is to the tune of Rs. 15.00

crore. This would be spent mainly on renovation of Centaur Hotel at Delhi Airports and upgradation of hotel rooms and other facilities at Centaur Hotel, Srinagar and Flight Kitchens, Delhi and Mumbai.

#### **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA)**

25.5.12. GRUA is a premier institute for imparting flying training to commercial pilots. During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 8.00 crore has been provided for completion of on going works.

#### **Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)**

25.5.13. DGCA is responsible for ensuring quality and safety in aircraft operations. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore has been approved for 2009-10 which would be spent on setting up of Flying Training Academy in Gondia, purchase of Machinery & Equipment, payment towards purchase of Light Aircrafts, Sailplanes & Simulators for restructuring of Flying/Gliding Clubs/Institutions, civil works at DGCA Hqrs. & Regional offices, training and contribution towards COSCAP projects etc.

#### **Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)**

25.5.14. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is responsible for ensuring security in the aircraft operations. The approved outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 14.00 crore. Out of this Rs. 10.00 crore would be spent on restructuring of BCAS and construction of Hq. Building, Rs. 2.00 crore for purchase of security related equipments and balance would be spent on setting up of Civil Aviation Training Academy, construction of regional offices and Information Technology etc.

**Aero Club of India (ACI)**

25.5.15. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has been approved for ACI for 2009-10 which would be spent towards promotion of flying

training and aerospports in the country. During the year 2 single engine and 1 multi engine simulators and 1 multi-engine trainer aircraft would be procured.

## ANNEXURE-25.1.1

**Financing the Plan**  
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Source of Funding	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (Actual)	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08 Exp.	Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10
						Outlay (BE)	Exp.	(BE)
1.	GBS Total*	27600	33888	50063	8899.67	8400	10110.45	15800.00
2.	Internal Resources	33000	29568	90000	14716.26	20600	18941.22	15675.00
3.	Market Borrowing		16900	79654	5169.43	8500	7803.84	9270.00
4.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60600</b>	<b>80436</b>	<b>219717</b> **	<b>28785.36</b>	<b>37500</b>	<b>36855.51</b>	<b>40745.00</b>
5.	National Projects	--	3628	12000	--	--	--	--

\* Excludes amounts for National Projects given directly by Ministry of Finance.

\*\* Excluding private participation of Rs. 20,000 crore.

## ANNEXURE-25.1.2

## Freight Traffic Carried by the Indian Railways

Year	Originating Traffic (in Million Tonnes)			Net Tonne Kms. (in Billion)		
	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
2001-2002	492.5	29.7	522.2	333.2	3.2	336
<b>10<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets</b>	<b>624 Million Tonnes</b>			<b>396 Billion Tonnes KMs.</b>		
2002-03	518.74	23.95	542.69	353.2	2.83	356.03
2003-04	557.39	24.00	581.39	381.24	2.83	384.07
2004-05	602.1	24.08	626.18	407.4	3.88	411.28
2005-06	666.5	15.87	682.38	439.6	2.16	441.76
2006-07	727.75	16.81	744.56	480.99	2.43	483.42
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Targets</b>	<b>1100 Million Tonnes</b>			<b>707 Billion Tonnes Kms.</b>		
2007-08 (BE)	785	NA	785	515.67	NA	515.59
2007-08 (RE)	790	NA	790	512.59	NA	512.59
2007-08 Actual	790	NA	790	512.60	NA	512.60
2008-09 (BE)	850	NA	850	549.42	NA	549.42
2008-09 Actual	850	NA	850	545.28	NA	545.28
2009-10 (BE)	882	NA	882	572.43	NA	572.43

## ANNEXURE-25.1.3

## Passenger Traffic Carried by the Indian railways

Year	No. of Passengers (in Million)			Passenger Km (in Billion)		
	Sub-Urban	Non-Sub-Urban	Total	Sub-Urban	Non-Sub-Urban	Total
1991-92	2411	1637.1	4048.1	63.4	251.2	314.6
1992-93	2282	1467	3749	60.5	239.7	300.2
1993-94	2302	1406	3708	63.1	233.2	296.3
1994-95	2430	1485	3915	68	251	319
1995-96	2481	1557	4038	72.6	261.4	334
1996-97	2578	1575	4153	76.5	280.5	357
1997-98	2657	1691	4348	78.8	301.1	379.9
1998-99	2724.8	1743.7	4468.5	83.5	321.1	404.6
1999-2000	283.4	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>10<sup>th</sup> Plan Target 5885 Million Passengers 625 Billion Pass. Km.</b>						
2002-03	3011.4	2036.75	5048.15	91	424.78	515.38
2003-04	3076.76	2126	5202.91	96.82	445.23	542.05
2004-05	3275.12	2200.38	5475.5	104.66	471.94	576.6
2005-06	3437.11	2395.28	5832.39	107.42	509.21	616.63
2006-07	3628.63	2705.1	6333.73	112.95	582.87	695.82
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Target 8400 Million Passengers 942 Billion Passengers Km</b>						
2007-08 (BE)	3828.87	2777.36	6606.23	133.46	638.58	772.04
2008-09 (RE)	3816.36	2871.92	6688.28	137.03	631.72	768.75
2007-08 Actual	3688.22	2990.69	6678.91	120.96	653	773.96
2008-09 (BE)	3879.10	3177.28	7056.38	159.49	670.86	830.35
2008-09 Actual	3903.68	3193.92	7097.60	163.73	689.04	852.77
2009-10 (BE)	-	-	7384.00	-	-	923.89

**ANNEXURE-25.1.4**

**Plan Head-wise Outlays and Expenditure of Indian Railways**  
(Rs. in crore at constant price)

Sl. No.	Scheme	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Approved Outlay	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
1	New Lines	18733.86	1496.05	2541.38	1514.70	2807.54	2489.57
2	Restoration	0.00	28.59	34.30	26.73	15.15	25.57
3	Gauge Conversion	15296.20	2300.30	2879.66	2217.70	2663.20	1491.53
4	Doubling	14146.77	1905.80	1592.30	2246.21	1631.42	1619.37
5	Traffic Facilities-Yard Remod.	5862.07	762.32	787.10	876.74	1045.14	1096.06
6	Computerization	3483.64	309.69	112.44	320.76	183.55	282.96
7	Railway Research	375.77	57.17	19.06	55.24	21.38	51.99
8	Rolling Stock	51724.14	8482.72	7746.12	9841.10	9564.89	10257.43
9	Leased Assets-Payment of Capital Component	0.00	1598.01	1598.01	1612.71	1616.27	1882.73
10	Road Safety-Level Crossing	618.92	476.45	177.24	534.60	222.75	596.61
11	Road Safety-ROB/RUB	3129.97	525.05	330.66	623.70	281.56	852.30
12	Track Renewals	18925.73	3201.74	2892.05	3207.60	3689.63	3366.59
13	Bridge Works	3006.19	568.88	435.48	535.49	367.09	419.33
14	Signaling & Telecom Works	8753.32	1521.78	1279.74	1354.32	1228.69	896.62
15	Electrification Projects	2652.52	285.87	442.15	557.77	697.65	632.41
16	Other Electrical Work	1909.81	222.03	233.46	302.94	401.84	418.48
17	Machinery & Plant	1768.35	283.01	182.96	392.04	289.58	345.18
18	Workshop including Production Unit	7692.31	615.57	471.69	1565.49	907.04	1528.17
19	Staff Quarters	696.73	152.46	160.09	196.02	178.20	285.52
20	Amenities for Staff	1286.47	196.30	174.38	198.69	251.26	361.38
21	Passenger & Other Users Amenities	6373.12	469.78	636.54	759.13	737.75	939.23
22	Investments in PSUs	33156.50	2563.30	1507.49	2882.39	1866.65	3188.45
23	Other Specified Works	795.76	303.98	280.15	298.49	270.86	378.42
24	MTP	3934.57	687.99	382.11	579.15	603.21	554.00
25	Inventories	1945.18	524.10	718.49	712.80	833.09	767.07
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206267.90*</b>	<b>29538.95</b>	<b>27615.04</b>	<b>33412.50</b>	<b>32375.38</b>	<b>34726.96</b>

\* Includes approximately 12000.00 crore of rupees available under National project.

**ANNEXURE-25.2.1****Physical Targets & Achievements on Non-NHDP Sections of NHs during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Sl. No.	Category	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target (km/nos.)	Achv. (km/nos.)	Target (km/nos.)	Achv. (km/nos.)	Target (km/nos.)	Achv. (upto December, 2009) (km/nos.)
1.	Missing Link (km)	22	36	26	16	8.80	3.2
2.	Widening to 2-lanes s (km)	919	950	1,176	1,153	1,321	793
3.	Strengthening (km)	577	911	706	1,010	1,058	635
4.	Improvement of Riding Quality (km)	1,602	1,657	1,350	2,470	2,510	1,990
5.	Widening to 4-lanes (km)	34	36	51	63	80	45
6.	Bypasses (No.)	3	6	8	4	6	0
7.	Bridges/ROBs (No.)	107	86	92	77	132	49

## ANNEXURE 25.2.2

## Ministry of Road Transport &amp; Highways

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl No.	Scheme	10th Plan Approved Outlay	10th Plan Actual Expenditure	11th Plan Approved Outlays (2007-2012)	Annual Plan (2007-08) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2008-09) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2009-10) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2009-10) Anticipated Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1</b>	<b>Externally Aided Projects (A+B+f+g)</b>	<b>13990.50</b>	<b>9495.30</b>	<b>4454.00</b>	<b>2220.00</b>	<b>1894.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>
a	Externally Aided (RW)	2560.00	15.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	Counterpart Funds (RW)	640.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>A</b>	<b>EAP Ministry (a+b)*</b>	<b>3200.00</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
c	Externally Aided (NHAI)	8712.00	9479.48	3563.20	1776.00	1515.20	272.00	272.00
d	Counterpart Funds/	49.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e	Loan to NHAI	2028.00	0.00	890.80	444.00	378.80	68.00	68.00
<b>B</b>	<b>EAP NHAI (c+d+e)</b>	<b>10789.50</b>	<b>9479.48</b>	<b>4454.00</b>	<b>2220.00</b>	<b>1894.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>
f	Strengthening of PIC	0.50	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
g	Head 04.00.42	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>2</b>	<b>Other Schemes (a+b+c+d)</b>							
a	NH (O)	8664.00	7519.39					
b	Travel Expenses	20.00	2.55					
c	Machinery & Equipment	15.00	29.00	16500.00	1891.07	<b>2857.01</b>	3234.55	4234.55
d	Development of NH under NHDP Phase-III	0.00	810.00					
<b>3</b>	<b>Works under BRDB</b>	<b>950.00</b>	<b>1356.39</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>623.93</b>	<b>645.80</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>756.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Other Charges &amp; IT (a+b)</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>
a	Other Charges							
b	Development of IT							
<b>5</b>	<b>Strategic Roads under RW**</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>150.56</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Strategic Roads under BRDB</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>150.56</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>67.80</b>	<b>76.96</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>R&amp;D and Training</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>
a	R&D Planning Studied							
b	Training							
<b>8</b>	<b>Charged Expd.</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>NHAI</b>	<b>10500.00</b>	<b>15518.19</b>	<b>36238.00</b>	<b>6541.06</b>	<b>6972.47</b>	<b>8578.45</b>	<b>8578.45</b>



Sl No.	Scheme	10th Plan Approved Outlay	10th Plan Actual Expenditure	11th Plan Approved Outlays (2007-2012)	Annual Plan (2007-08) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2008-09) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2009-10) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2009-10) Anticipated Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(Investment)							
10	E&I for States from CRF	500.00	286.18	900.00	130.74	175.65	230.00	230.00
11	E&I for UTs from CRF							
12	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region, including Arunachal Pradesh Package & Kaladan Multi Modal Project, (Mizoram)	0.00	450.00	9877.65	698.02	643.72	1200.00	1200.00
13	Rail Cum Road Bridge at Ganga, Munger (Bihar)	0.00	0.00	392.00	120.00	40.00	60.00	60.00
14	Mughal Road in Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	127.50	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
15	Improvement of Duburi-Brahmanipal-Harichandanpur-Naranpur State Road in Orissa (POSCO)	0.00	0.00	140.85	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00
16	Dandi Heritage Route (NH-228)^	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	125.00
17	Sansari Nalla Killar, Thiro Road in Himachal Pradesh**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
18	Special Programme for development of road connectivity (NH and State Roads) in Naxalite Affected Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	125.00
19	Spl. Grant for Vijaywada-Ranchi Road^						200.00	20.00
20	Spl Programme for Development of entire NH Network to minimum							

Sl No.	Scheme	10th Plan Approved Outlay	10th Plan Actual Expenditure	11th Plan Approved Outlays (2007-2012)	Annual Plan (2007-08) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2008-09) Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan (2009-10) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2009-10) Anticipated Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	acceptable standard of 2-lanes (including fund for DPR preparation (Rs. 80 crore), R&R, LA & utility shifting (Rs. 100 crore)							
	<b>TOTAL ***</b>	<b>34790.00</b>	<b>35662.89</b>	<b>71830.00</b>	<b>12339.92</b>	<b>13349.39</b>	<b>15198.00</b>	<b>15838.00</b>
	<b>IEBR</b>	<b>24700.00</b>	<b>9092.9</b>	<b>34829.00</b>	<b>2090.00</b>	<b>3700.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59490.00</b>	<b>44755.79</b>	<b>106659.00</b>	<b>14429.92</b>	<b>17049.39</b>	<b>20198.00</b>	<b>20838.00</b>
*	Additional fund proposed under EAP keeping in view Ministry's initiatives for development of entire NH network to minimum acceptable standard of 2-lanes							
**	It is proposed to include Sansari Nallah-Killar-Thirot (SKT) Road in Strategic Roads under RW subject to consent of M/o Defence, keeping in view request of State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh							
^	Proposed to be allocated under NH(O) instead of dedicated earmarking of funds for these projects;							
***	excluding Rs. 700 crore outlay for Rail Cum Road Bridge at Boghibeel, Assam for 11th Plan, which is a National Project being dealt by Ministry of Railways							

## Phase-wise &amp; Year-wise Physical and Financial Target &amp; Achievement on Projects (NHDP)

NHD P Phase	Physical Target (Length in Kms.)				Actual Achievement (Length in Kms.)				Financial Target (Rs. in Crore)				Actual Achievement (Rs. in Crore)		
	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010 -11	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10 (upto Dec. 09)	2010 -11	2007- 08	2008-09	2009-10	2010- 11*	2007-08	2008-09	2009- 10 (upto Dec. 09)
I	437.10	220.00	201.00	-	212.49	132.00	74.52	-	1500.00	1911.12	1553.32	521.00	1863.03	1257.72	774.57
II	2013.04	2522.00	1785.00	-	1020.24	1534.00	1235.22	-	9000.00	14295.67	10367.77	7541.00	10169.22	11621.94	6201.12
III	435.00	659.10	1102.00	-	381.00	376.00	403.31	-	5000.00	8551.01	9270.98	15097.00	3050.30	3961.59	3141.76
IV	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	5.00	130.02	130.02	1323.00	-	-	-
V	0.00	118.00	77.00	-	0.00	108.00	41.21	-	2100.00	4881.02	7010.58	8432.00	557.15	-	445.85
VI	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	5.00	20.00	409.02	972.00	-	-	-
VII	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	5.00	294.02	1199.00	115.00	-	-	-

Note: The figures related Physical Target & Actual Achievement have been compiled based on the Monitorable Targets prepared by IS&P Division.

\* As per the Draft Agenda item proposed for the Authority's approval.

**ANNEXURE-25.3.1****Scheme wise Outlay in respect of Road Transport Sector for the Annual Plan 2009-10**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10
1.	<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>79.00</b>
i	Refresher Training to Drivers in Unorganized Sector and Human Resource Development	20.00
ii	Publicity measures and awareness campaigns	27.50
iii	Road Safety Equipments and Pollution Testing and Control	6.50
iv	National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme	25.00
2	<b>National Data Base Network</b>	<b>56.00</b>
	<b>New Schemes</b>	<b>117.00</b>
1	Setting up of Inspection and Maintenance	10.00
2	Strengthening of Public Transport System	35.00
3	Creation of National Road Safety Board	72.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>252.00</b>

## ANNEXURE-25.5.1

## Financial Progress of the Civil Aviation Sector – During 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Organization	2008-09	
		Outlay	Exp. (Actual)
1	2	3	4
1	National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL)	5786.48	4023.93
2	Airports Authority of India (AAI)	3377.10 (95.88)*	2667.43
3	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	123.80	32.50
4	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA)	1.12 (1.12)	NIL
5	Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)	63.00 (63.00)	60.36
6	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)	15.00 (15.00)	6.20
7	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. (HCI)	15.00	10.00
8	Air India Charters' Ltd.	634.50	493.55
9	Aero Club of India (ACI)	15.00 (15.00)	10.11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10031.00</b> <b>(190.00)</b>	<b>7304.08</b>

\* Includes EAP.

i) Figures in Brackets indicate budgetary support component.

**ANNEXURE -25.5.2****Financial Performance of Organizations of Ministry of Civil Aviation**

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	2008-09		2009-10
	Targets	Target	Achievement	Target
<b>NACIL</b>				
Total Revenue	113367.15	17314.00	13479.38	13561.50
Total Expenses	111925.73	19470.50	19002.13	16435.23
Profit/(loss) after Tax	1441.42	(2156.50)	(5548.26)	(2873.73)
<b>Air India Charters Ltd.</b>				
Total Revenue	14044.93	1744.00	1416.35	2025.60
Total Expenses	13174.10	1691.00	1586.66	1602.60
Profit/(loss) after Tax	870.83	53.00	339.60	185.00
<b>Airports Authority of India (AAI)</b>				
Total Revenue	23782.70	4117.40	4185.95	4449.97
Total Expenses	14419.09	2714.70	3067.61	3442.49
Profit/(loss) after Tax	5149.99	841.55	526.46	478.00
<b>Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.</b>				
Total Revenue	1800.00	238.52	328.82	376.60
Total Expenses	1465.62	226.02	290.64	336.25
Profit/(loss) after Tax	209.52	14.45	25.12	28.35

**ANNEXURE -25.5.3****Organization-wise Outlay for 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
1	Ministry of Civil Aviation (Sectt.)	3.85 (3.85)
2	National Aviation Company of India Limited Ltd (NACIL)	8165.64
3	Airports Authority of India (AAI)	3244.96 (99.15)
4	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	84.50 (10.00)
5	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA)	8.00 (8.00)
6	Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)	50.00 (50.00)
7	Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	14.00 (14.00)
8	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	15.00
9	Aero Club of India	5.00 (5.00)
10	Air India Charters' Ltd.	573.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,164.76</b> (190.00)

\* Includes EAP.

i) Figures in Brackets indicate budgetary support component.

## CHAPTER 26

### ENERGY

#### POWER

26.1 Power is an important key element of infrastructure essential for delivering targeted levels of GDP growth. This sector has received utmost priority in the successive Five-Year Plans since independence resulting in utility-based installed generation capacity rising from 1,362 MW at the time of independence to more than 15,600 MW today. Along with the growth in installed generation capacity, there has also been a phenomenal increase in the transmission and distribution (T&D) capacity. While there has been some progress, shortage of power and lack of access continues to be a major constraint on the economic growth. The Electricity Act, 2003 provided the essential framework for reforms in this sector and to promote Energy Efficiency in consumption and Demand Side Management measures. The enactment of the Electricity Act in June, 2003 was a major milestone which paved the way for development of the Power Sector within a competitive and liberal framework while protecting the interests of the consumers as well as creating a conducive environment for attracting investments in the sector. National Electricity Policy and National Tariff Policy were formulated for providing direction to the power sector within the

ambit of the Electricity Act. The Regulatory framework has been established and has been in operation for 5 to 10 years. However, both competition and a robust regulatory regime that supports such competition are still to be realized.

#### Review of Annual Plan (2008-09) & Annual Plan (2009-10)

#### Electricity Generation & Plant Load Factors (Utilities)

26.2. Against a target of 774.34 Billion Units (BU), actual generation during 2008-09 was 723.80 BU, representing a shortfall of 6.52 percent. The thermal generation slips the target by 6.52 percent and the achievement of hydro generation was short of the target by 4.11 percent while nuclear generation fell short of target by 22.57 percent.

26.3. The hydro generation also include 5.90 BU of electricity received from Bhutan's Chukha, Kurichu Hydel and Tala Hydel projects.

26.4. The total generation envisaged for 2009-10 is 789.51 BU, which is about 1.96 percent higher than the target for the preceding year. The generation programme for 2009-10 includes 6.56 BU from the

**Table-26.1: Source-wise Electricity Generation**

	2007-08 Actual	2008-09		2009-10
		Target	Achievement	Target
Hydro	123424	118450	113081	115468
Thermal	558990	631270	590101	648480
Nuclear	16777	19000	14713	19000
Import from Bhutan	5278	5624	5899	6564
<b>Total</b>	<b>704469</b>	<b>774344</b>	<b>723794</b>	<b>789512</b>

(Million Units)



Chukha, Kurichu, and Tala Hydel Projects in Bhutan.

26.5. The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 2008-09 and projections for 2009-10 in respect of power utilities are summarized in Table 26.1. A detailed region-wise break-up of these numbers is provided in Annexure I.

26.6. During 2008-09, the target for All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) for thermal stations was 77.14 percent and the actual achievement was 78.61 percent. Twenty-three coal based thermal power stations reported a PLF higher than the national Average the highest being 100.99 percent for Dahanu Thermal Power Station of Reliance Energy located in Maharashtra State. Table 26.2 summarizes the sector-wise break-up of PLFs for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and the target for 2009-10. The target and achievement in respect of PLF for all State Electricity Boards, Central Power Organizations and Private Sector are provided in Annexure II.

**Table 26.2: Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (percent)**

	2007-08 Actual	2008-09		2009-10 Target
		Target	Achievement	
Central Sector	86.74	83.81	84.34	82.4
State Sector	71.89	75.31	71.20	73.6
Private Sector	90.79	87.08	91.04	81.5
IPP	-	-	-	72.7
<b>All India</b>	<b>78.61</b>	<b>77.14</b>	<b>78.61</b>	<b>77.20</b>

### Capacity Addition

26.7. A capacity addition of 3,453.70 MW of generating capacity could be added in

during the Annual Plan 2008-2009 which was about 31.22 percent of

the target of 11,061.20 MW. Table-26.3 summarizes the capacity additions realized during 2008-09 and the target for the Annual Plan 2009-10.

**Table- 26. 3: Addition in Capacity (MW)**

	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009		2009-10 Target
		Target	Achievement	
Hydro	2423.00	1097.00	969.00	845.00
Thermal	6320.00	9304.20	2484.70	13002.00
Nuclear	220.00	660.00	0.00	660.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8963.00</b>	<b>11061.20</b>	<b>3453.70</b>	<b>14507.00</b>

26.8. The project-wise details of capacity addition are provided in Annexure III. There were 35 generating units totaling about 7,990.00 MW that failed to achieve the targeted 2008-09 generating capacity addition programme. The delayed projects comprised of 128 MW of hydro capacity (3 generating units), 7,202.00 MW of thermal capacity (31 generating units) and 3 units aggregating to 660 MW of Nuclear capacities. The complete list of delayed projects is provided in Annexure IV.

26.9. The generation capacity addition of 14,507.00MW targeted for 2009-10 includes capacity addition of 3,402.00 MW in the Central Sector, 4,980.00 MW in the State Sector and 6,125.00 MW in the Private Sector. The 2009-10 target includes projects aggregating 7,990.00 MW that spilled over from 2008-09. The scheme-wise details of anticipated additions to installed capacity during 2009-10 are indicated in Annexure V.

### Transmission & Distribution

26.10. The programme and achievement in respect of construction/energisation of 765

KV/400 KV/ 220 KV transmission lines for 2008-09 along with the targets for 2009-10 are summarized in Table 26.4. The actual achievement in 2008-09 shows that the target was exceeded in 765 kV & 220 kV segment of transmission lines.

**Table-26. 4: Transmission Lines additions**

	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009 (Ckt. kms)		2009-2010 Prog ramme
		Prog ramme	Achieve ment	
+/-500 kV HVDC	120	1250	1180	280
765 kV	370	519	564	614
400 kV	6947	7041	6827	7720
220 kV	4160	4092	4171	3282

### Power Sector Reforms

26.11. 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 corporatized their power sector and unbundled their boards into separate entities for transmission, distribution and generation.
- Ten States namely Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have done so under their State Electricity Reforms Acts. Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal (w.e.f 1-04-2007), Chhattisgarh (w.e.f 1-01-2009) have reorganized their SEBs under the provision of the electricity act, 2003. The SEB of Assam presently continues to discharge the licensee function only for trading of electricity. Government of Tripura has corporatized

its electricity department. However, remaining States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Jharkhand, & Meghalaya have sought further extension may continue for some more time as agreed to mutually by State and Central Government.

- State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have been constituted in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh. A Joint Regulatory Commission has been notified for Manipur and Mizoram. SERCs have been operationalised in 23 States out of 28 States where SERCs have been constituted. Tariff Orders have been issued by SERCs in 23 States.

### Operationalisation of open access

26.12. Open access is one of the key features of Electricity Act, 2003 for making the electricity industry competitive. Open access in inter-State transmission is effective but open access in intra-state transmission and distribution has been largely restricted to captive consumers and open access to consumers other than captive has been a long starter on account of various reasons. In order to operationalise the open access, one of the first requirements is for the appropriate Commission to issue relevant regulations and specify related charges such as cross subsidy surcharge, wheeling charge and transmission charge. The CERC has issued detailed regulations for open access and 23 SERCs have also issued relevant regulations. Of these SERCs, most have notified charges relevant to open access. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009, a total 274 applications were received in 16 States requesting open access with a capacity of about 25,955 MW. Of these, 155 cases related to captive power plants. At present, out of the total capacity applied for a little

under 29 percent i.e. 7,489 MW has been implemented.

### **Power Trading**

26.13. Power Trading has been instituted with incorporation of Power Trading Corporation of India in the year 1999. Enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 paved a way for developing market for optimal utilization of energy; promote exchange of power with the neighbouring countries and easy access for exchange of power within the country for surplus to deficit system. Forty four trading companies have been issued trading licence as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. During the year 2008-09, only fifteen companies have been engaged in power trading. The total volume of electrical energy traded by these companies was 24.15 BU, which constitute 3.34 percent of the total generation from utilities as against 20.96 BU which constituted 2.98 percent of the total generation from utilities in previous year 2007-08.

### **Power exchanges**

26.14. CERC has issued guidelines for setting up power exchanges. Two Power Exchanges i.e. Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange India Ltd. are functional. This action is expected to stabilize the market rate of surplus power.

### **Setting up of Ultra-Mega Power Projects**

26.15. Recognizing the fact that economies of scale leading to cheaper power can be secured through development of large size power projects. Ministry of Power has launched an initiative for development

of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) with a capacity of 4,000 MW or above. These projects would be realized through tariff based competitive bidding.

The size of these projects being large would meet the power needs of a number of States through transmission of power on regional and national basis. The projects will include development of power projects as well as associated Coal Mine in respect of pithead sites and imported coal sourcing in respect of coastal sites. These projects will be awarded to developers on Build, Own, and Operate (BOO) basis. The bidding process in respect of Sasan, Mundra Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya UMPPs has been completed. M/s. Tata Power has been awarded the Mundra Project at Rs.2.26 per kWh. M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. has been awarded Sasan, Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya UMPPs at Rs.1.19 per kWh, Rs.2.33 per kWh and Rs.1.77 per kWh respectively.

### **Guidelines issued for encouraging competition in developing of Transmission projects**

26.16. Central Government has notified guidelines for encouraging competition in development of transmission projects. Similarly, guidelines for tariff based bidding for transmission projects have also been notified. Further, as per the guidelines for Encouraging Competition in Development of Transmission Projects, an Empowered Committee has been constituted for identification of projects and selection of developers. The Empowered Committee has identified 14 transmission projects for 100 percent private investment with the approval of all standard bidding documents in 2008. The bidding process for the first three projects has been undertaken.

### **Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)**

26.17. APDRP went into operation in March, 2003. The scheme has two components viz. Investment and Incentive. Under the investment component projects

worth Rs.19,180 crore had been sanctioned. However, as seen from the summary of the investment component given in Table 26.5 below, the investments under APDRP have not progressed well.

### Restructuring of APDRP

26.19. Taking note of the shortcomings in the APDRP implementation, the Restructured-APDRP scheme was approved in July 2008 with focus on actual

**Table-26.5 : Status of APDRP Investment Component as on 31<sup>st</sup> Aug, 2009**  
(Rs.in crore)

	Category of States	Project Outlay	Revised Project Cost after Completion	APDRP component	Released amount	Counterpart drawn	Total utilization
1	Non-special	13668.28	11457.48	5014.56	4987.01	6470.26	11292.54
2	Special	3365.30	3125.59	2937.07	2790.18	241.56	2697.02
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17033.58</b>	<b>14583.07</b>	<b>7951.63</b>	<b>7777.19</b>	<b>6711.80</b>	<b>13989.56</b>

26.18. As regards the incentive components of the APDRP scheme, Ten States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tripura have received incentive amount aggregating to Rs. 2,904.95 crore corresponding to an overall loss reduction of Rs. 5,809.89 crore by these Ten States over their loss levels of 2001-02. The details of State-wise incentive disbursement for 2002-03 onwards are given in Table 26.6.

demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in two parts. Part 'A' focuses on establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting & auditing and consumer base services. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects besides enabling activities like automation and validation of baseline data systems, project evaluations, capacity Building and

**Table-26.6 :Status of Incentive Payments under APDRP**  
(Rs.Crore)

States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
Andhra Pradesh		265.11						265.11
Gujarat	236.38			148.08	76.87	577.98		1039.31
Haryana	5.01	100.48						105.49
Maharashtra	137.89							137.89
Rajasthan		137.71						137.71
W. Bengal			73.00	302.76	5.88	115.10		496.74
Kerala				64.94	31.44	51.55		147.93
Punjab				65.28	44.14	142.52		251.94
Madhya Pradesh					54.06	243.55		297.61
Tripura							25.22	25.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>379.28</b>	<b>503.30</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>581.06</b>	<b>212.39</b>	<b>1130.70</b>		<b>2904.95</b>

development of franchisees in Distribution Sector, consumer attitude surveys, etc. Projects under Part B would be taken up after the establishment of baseline data.

26.20. The programme size is Rs. 51,577 crore with the expected investment of Rs.10,000 crore for Part A projects aimed at developing baseline data and Part B would be of the size of Rs. 40,000 crore. PFC would be the nodal agency for operationalizing the programme. So far, 1,093.57 crore has been released under this scheme, out of which Rs.1,068.57 crore is the loan to PFC to disburse the same to utilities and Rs. 25 crore is grant to PFC as rolling advance against fee to the nodal agency. The PFC being nodal agency for this programme has released Rs. 691.55 crore to various States.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):**

26.21. RGGVY, a scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure was launched by Govt. of India in March, 2005, provides 90 percent capital subsidy for the projects. The balance 10 percent of the project cost would be contributed by states through own resources/loan from financial institution.

#### **Review of RGGVY in 2008-09**

26.22. Ministry of Power set a target to electrify 19,000 un-electrified villages in

2008-09 and providing free electricity connections to around 50 lakh BPL households. An amount of Rs.5,500 crore was provided in the budget of Ministry of Power to meet the subsidy requirements of RGGVY in 2008-09 which have been reported to be fully utilized during the year. Ministry of Power has reported an achievement of electrification of 12,056 un-electrified villages which is 63.5 percent of target. During the year under review free electricity connections were provided to 30.85 lakh BPL households which is 61.7 percent of target.

#### **RGGVY for 2009-10**

26.23. An amount of Rs.7,000 crore has been provided in the Ministry of Power budget to meet capital subsidy under RGGVY during 2009-10. Ministry of Power has set a target to electrify 17,500 un-electrified villages during 2008-09 and provide free electricity connections to around 47 lakh BPL households. The achievement reported up to 01.01.2010 includes electrification of 7198 un-electrified villages (41 percent achievement) and free electricity connections to 29.04 lakh BPL households (62 percent achievement).

26.24. The cumulative status (Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan) of implementation of RGGVY as on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 is given in Table 26.7.

**Table -26.7:Implementation of RGGVY**

No. of Projects sanctioned	Cost of the Projects (Rs. Crore)	Total funds released (including 10 percent REC loan) (Rs. Crore)	No. of villages to be Electrified (nos.)		No. of free connections to be Provided (In Lakh)	
			Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
567	26238.94	18490.97	119860	67607	246.24	83.78

26.25. For speedy progress under the scheme, the Ministry of Power is now focusing on electrification of villages in 4 States namely Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa, which have 81 percent of balance un-electrified villages under the sanctioned RGGVY projects. Similarly, for providing electricity connections to BPL households, Ministry is focusing on 12 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, which contain about 90percent of balance BPL connections under RGGVY.

### Renovation & Modernization (R&M)

26.26. R&M is seen as a cost effective option to maximize generation from the existing thermal power stations and for better asset management. During the Eleventh Plan, 53 old thermal units with a capacity of about 7,318 MW have been identified for taking up Life Extension (LE) works. In addition, R&M works for 76 thermal units (18,965 MW) have also been identified for implementation during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

26.27. Another scheme on Partnership in Excellence (PIE) was also launched by Ministry of Power in August, 2005 for an initial period of two years (i.e. upto Aug.2007) to improve performance of such stations which were running at PLF much below 60 percent. CEA identified thermal stations which were running at PLF below 60percent. NTPC was chosen as partner in 16 thermal power stations and Tata Power was selected in case of Dhuvaran TPS. Four stations decided to take self improvement measures. The PIE programme has been concluded in all identified thermal power stations by June, 2008.

### Status on Thermal units

26.26. As per CEA, LE works for Ukai-Unit 1 (120 MW), Panipat Unit-1 (110 MW), Obra unit 2 (40 MW), Obra TPS Unit 1,2&6 and unit 5 (60 MW) of Harduganj have been completed. Similarly, R&M works on 20 units (4,690 MW) in the State sector have been completed. Works on another 52 units with a total capacity of 11,945 MW are in progress.

**Table-26. 8: Annual Plan Outlays**

	2007-2008 Actual	2008-2009		2009-10 Approved Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)	
States & UTs	27256.99	33493.88	33173.44	35220.46*
Central Sector	29426.99	45052.20	39817.58	57878.74
<b>Total(All India)</b>	<b>56683.98</b>	<b>78546.08</b>	<b>72991.02</b>	<b>93099.20*</b>

Note: - \*Figure excludes the States of Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

**Table- 26. 9 :Utilization by North Eastern Council**

	2007-2008 Actual Expenditure	2008-2009		2009-10 Approved Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Anti. Expenditure	
Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council	63.50	68.70	78.45	98.75

### Status on Hydel units

26.29. In regard to hydro, a total of 56 schemes with an installed capacity of 10,810 MW were programmed to accrue a benefit of about 4,099 MW through LE & Up-rating and Restoration. Out of this, only eight schemes (two in Central Sector and six in State Sector) with an installed capacity of 950 MW have been completed and have accrued a benefit of 380 MW through LE & up-rating.

### Plan Outlay

26.30. The Anticipated expenditure in the power sector in the Central Sector during 2008-09 is Rs. 39,817.58 crore against the approved Outlay of Rs. 45,052.20 crore. In the case of State Sector, the anticipated expenditure for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 33,173.44 crore against the approved outlays of Rs. 33,493.88 crore. Table 26.8 summarizes the plan outlays for 2007-08 onwards for both the Central and State sectors. Detailed outlays for each State & CPSUs are presented in Annexure VI.

26.31. The utilization of funds available for the power sector development in the Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC) is given in Table 26.9.

### Externally Aided Power Projects

26.32. The year-wise allocation and actual utilization of external assistance in 2003-04 to 2008-09 by Ministry of Power through bilateral and multilateral arrangements is indicated in Table 26.10.

**Table- 26. 10: Year-wise Allocation and Actual Utilization during 2003-04 to 2008-09**  
(Rs.crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization	Utilization (percent)
<b>2003-04</b>			
Central Sector	1007.72	1035.65	102.77
State Sector	2036.28	2519.39	123.72
Total	3044.00	3555.04	116.79
<b>2004-05</b>			
Central Sector	993.50	684.78	68.93
State Sector	1352.22	1728.63	127.84
Total	2345.72	2413.41	102.89
<b>2005-06</b>			
Central Sector	897.21	695.86	77.56
State Sector	1402.85	1475.85	105.20
Total	2300.06	2171.71	94.42
<b>2006-07</b>			
Central Sector	1195.81	1272.06	106.38
State Sector	1416.38	1136.09	80.21
Total	2612.19	2408.15	92.19
<b>2007-08</b>			
Central Sector	1907.00	1956.46	102.59
State Sector	923.68	874.34	94.66
Total	2830.68	2830.80	100.00
<b>2008-09</b>			
Central Sector	2840.38	2526.73	88.96
State Sector	1104.03	1024.91	92.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>3944.41</b>	<b>3551.64</b>	<b>90.00</b>

### New and Renewable Sources of Energy:

26.33. The programmes under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) include (a) grid connected and stand-alone power generation from small hydro, wind, solar, biomass and industrial/urban wastes;

(b) rural energy programmes like electrification of remote villages, biogas & 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 geothermal, hydrogen energy, fuel cells, alternative fuels for surface transport etc. are also undertaken by MNRE. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a financial institution under the administrative control of MNRE supports the renewable energy programmes by providing concessional funds. By the end of 31.10.2009, the contribution of power generation from renewables had reached 15,538.09 MW. Of this, wind power accounted for 10,891 MW (70.10 percent) followed by small hydro at 2,519.88 MW (16.22 percent) and biomass (including cogeneration) at 2,057 MW (13.24 percent). Approximate renewable energy potential and actual achievements are indicated in Annexure VII

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

26.34. The financial outlay for 2008-09 for MNRE is given in Table 26.11. The Outlay includes provisions for the institutions under MNRE including equity support for IREDA.

**Table-26.11 : Financial outlays for 2008-09**

<b>Outlay</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>
Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS)	611.00	491.00
External assistance in Plan (EAP)	9.00	9.00
Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	620.00	500.00
I.E.B.R.	647.00	647.00
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>1267.00</b>	<b>1147.00</b>

26.35. During 2008-09, 1,485.50 MW of wind power, 248.93 MW of Small Hydro Power, 345.40 MW of Biomass Power (including cogeneration) were achieved. During the same year, 1.08 lakh family type biogas plants were installed.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

26.36. The total outlay for MNRE for 2009-10 is provided in Table 26.12. The Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.620.00 crore includes an amount of 10percent earmarked for utilization by North Eastern States and Sikkim under various programmes of MNRE. The programme-wise break up is given in Annexure VIII. The physical targets established for 2009-10 include 1.50 lakh biogas plants, installation of solar water heating systems with a total collector area of 600,000 sq.m and 20,000 solar cookers. Under power generation from renewable energy sources the targets are set to install 2,500 MW of wind power, 405 MW of biomass power, 4.00 MW of solar power, 300 MW small hydro power and 15 MW equivalent power capacity from Urban & Industrial wastes. Under Remote Village Electrification Programme, it is targeted to sanction new projects for electrification of 1,500 remote villages/hamlets. Under the programme of Small Wind Energy and Hybrid Systems it is proposed to install 0.30 MW equivalent hybrid systems for displacement/conservation of conventional power.

**Table 26.12: Financial outlays for 2009-10**  
(Rs.crore)

<b>Outlay</b>	<b>B.E.</b>
Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS)	612.00
External assistance in Plan (EAP)	8.00
Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	620.00
I.E.B.R.	726.78
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>1346.78</b>



## Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

26.37. There are no Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) under MNRE during the Eleventh Plan.

## Launching of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

26.38. Consequent to the announcement of the National Action Plan on Climate Change in June 2008, which identified development of solar energy technologies in the country as a National Mission, the Government of India has approved "Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission" (JNNSM) which aims at development and deployment of solar energy technologies in the country to achieve parity with grid power tariff by 2022. Total financial outlay for the Phase 1 of the National Solar Mission is approved at Rs. 4,337 crore.

## 26.2. COAL & LIGNITE

### Overview

26.2.39. Coal and lignite are the principal source of commercial energy in the country as it accounts for over 50 percent of India's commercial energy consumption and some 78 percent of domestic coal production is dedicated to power generation. Coal demand in the Eleventh Plan period is estimated to grow at around 9 percent against around 5 percent achieved during Tenth Plan period. Eleventh Plan envisages to meet growing coal demand by increasing the share of coal production from captive mines in a significant manner. Production from such captive blocks is likely to around 81 mt against 104 mt estimated earlier. Emphasis is also laid on to make coal available to meet the projected energy requirements, augment coal resources through accelerated exploration programme, switching over to

Gross Calorific Value(GCV) for pricing of coal instead of Useful Heat Value(UHV) of coal, mitigate adverse impact of coal mining in the old mined out areas in Jharia & Raniganj Coalfields, improve safety & conservation, greater application of IT in all mining related activities, development of clean coal technologies, augmentation of washed coal supplies for power generation, augmentation of infrastructure facilities for improved coal movement, rationalisation of rail freight and improved project implementation.

26.2.40. The estimated country's coal and lignite reserve as on 01.01.2009 are 267.21 billion tones(Bt) and 39.07 Bt of which 105.82 Bt and 5.36 Bt are proved reserve for coal and lignite respectively.

### Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

26.2.41. Against the projected demand of 555.0 mt of raw coal, the actual offtake was 548.34 mt and coal production was 492.93 mt against the target of 496.0 mt. Raw coal demand/offtake and production in 2008-09 fell short by around 1.0percent to the set targets. Production from Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) was 21.31 mt against the target of 21.14 mt. Gross power generation from NLC was 15,768 BU which fall little short of target of 16,299 BU. The expenditure during the year 2008-09, as reported by Ministry of Coal (MoC) is 4,914.25 crore which is about 71.25 percent of BE provision of Rs 6,898.61 crore. About 12 percent of coal of CIL production was sold in open market through e-auction during 2008-09. Detailed performance of the sector are shown in Table 26.13.

**Annual Plan 2009-10****Coal Demand**

26.2.42. Projected coal demand for Annual Plan 2009-10 is 604.34 mt. excluding coking coal imports. Including provisional import

of coking coal for the year 2009-10, the coal demand has been revised downward to 597.98 after Mid –Term Appraisal of coal sector for Eleventh Plan. This demand is about 1 percent less than the provisional offtake in 2009-10. The demand of coking coal for hot metal production is about

**Table -26.13 : Physical Performance (Mt)**

	<b>2006-07 Actual</b>	<b>2007-08 Actual</b>	<b>2008-09 Actual</b>	<b>2009-10 BE</b>	<b>2009-10 RE</b>	<b>2011-12 Original Target</b>	<b>2011-12 As per MTA</b>
<b>Coal Demand /Offtake</b>							
<b>Coking Coal:</b>							
Steel							
<b>Non Coking Coal:</b>	35.17	40.02	37.03	20.29	44.52	68.50	68.50
Power (Utilities)							
Power (Captive)	307.84	332.09	361.10	397.54	401.00	483.00	473.00
Cement	28.13	31.58	33.18	57.66	40.00	57.06	47.00
Others	19.74	19.32	19.39	25.59	25.59	31.90	33.35
Total non coking:	72.99	81.21	95.02	103.26	86.87	90.54	91.39
<b>Total Demand/ Off-take</b>	428.70	464.20	508.69	584.04	553.46	662.50	677.74
	463.87	504.22	545.72	604.33	597.88	731.00	710.94
<b>Imports:</b>							
Coking Coal							
Non Coking Coal	17.87	22.03	21.08	22.00	27.26	40.85	42.48
Total Imports	25.20	27.77	35.00	37.00	35.49	10.15	38.55
	43.08	49.80	56.08	59.00	62.75	51.00	81.03
<b>Coal Production:</b>							
ECL	30.46	24.06	28.14	31.00	31.00	46.00	36.00
BCCL	24.20	25.22	25.51	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00
CCL	41.31	44.15	43.24	48.00	48.00	78.00	54.00
NCL	52.15	59.62	63.65	66.50	66.50	70.00	76.00
WCL	43.21	43.51	44.70	45.00	45.00	45.00	47.00
SECL	88.50	93.79	101.05	106.0	106.0	111.00	117.00
MCL	80.00	88.01	96.34	0	0	137.00	125.10
NEC	1.05	1.10	1.01	109.3	109.3	3.50	1.40
TOTAL CIL	360.91	379.46	403.74	0	0	520.50	486.50
SCCL	37.70	40.60	44.54	1.20	1.20	40.80	47.00
Others#	32.22	36.94	44.65	435.0	435.0	118.70	96.41
<b>All India Total Prod.</b>	<b>430.83</b>	<b>457.00</b>	<b>492.93</b>	0	0	<b>680.00</b>	629.91
				44.50	45.00		
				52.83	52.83		
				<b>532.3</b>	<b>532.8</b>		
				<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
NLC Lignite Production (mt)	21.01	21.58	21.31	23.60	21.75	27.05	26.02
NLC Gross Power Generation (MU)	15786	17456	15768	17140	16600	26078	21129

\* Includes demand for captive power.

#Includes

7.5 percent of the total estimated coal demand in 2009-10. About 67 percent of the total estimated demand for non-coking coal in 2009-10 is for power sector utilities; about 4.5 percent is for cement sector; about 6.7 percent for captive power and the remaining about 14.3 percent is for other sectors.

### **Coal Production**

26.2.43. Coal production target of 532.83 mt is set for Annual Plan 2009-10 which is about 8 percent more than the production in 2008-09. This comprises of 435 mt from CIL, 45.0 mt from SCCL, and 52.83 mt from others which includes production of 37.11 mt from captive sources. The coal demand/ off-take & company-wise coal production is given in Table -26.13.

### **TISCO/IISCO/DVC/JSMDCL/JKML/ CAPTIVE MINES/MEGHALAYA.**

### **Washed Coal Production**

26.2.44. 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 Ministry

of Environment and Forest. There is an urgent need to arrest the declining yield from coal washeries by taking up appropriate measures.

### **Demand, Supply & Coal Movement**

26.2.45. The likely gap between demand and supply is 65.15. The projected demand is

planned to be met through domestic production and imports. Proposed import for the year is 62.75 mt (27.26 mt of coking and 35.49 mt non-coking coal in terms of Indian raw coal). 233.06 mt of domestic coal is proposed to be moved by rail from CIL and 26.60 mt from SCCL needing 12628 wagon loading(box) per day and about 94.73 mt through MGR.

26.2.46. There are certain critical rail link to be established in potential coalfields like Talcher, Korba, North Karanpura and Bhoopalpalli. The doubling and electrification of Talcher and Paradip rail links in MCL, construction of Dipika – Pendra road rail link & development of rail road link for Mand- Raigarh coalfield from Robertson station in SECL, construction of Tori- Shivpuri railway link in North Karanpura of CCL etc. are some of the important rail links identified for proper development of potential coalfields. Railways have taken up execution of some of these links.

### **Status of Manpower & Employment**

26.2.47. The number of employees in CIL during 2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009) was 4,12,350. This is proposed to be brought down to 4,01,891 during 2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010) implying a decline of 2.53 percent. It is proposed to bring down the employment in SCCL from 70,586 (as on 31.3.2009) to 69,370 (as on 31.3.2010) implying a decline of 1.72 percent. Manpower requirement in NLC during 2009-10 is estimated at 18,952.

### **Productivity**

26.2.48. Against an overall OMS in CIL of 4.09 t (UG-0.76 t, OC-8.95 t) in 2008-09 the revised target of OMS for 2009-10 is set at 4.4.48 t (UG- 0.77 t, OC-9.81 t) implying an

increase of about 9.5 percent in overall OMS. In case of SCCL against the overall OMS of 3.01 t (UG-1.05 t, OC-10.60 t) in 2008-09, the revised target of OMS for 2009-10 is set at 3.25 t (UG-1.04 t, OC-11.61 t) implying an increase of about 8 percent in overall OMS. In NLC, against the overall OMS of 10.16 in 2008-09, the target of OMS for 2009-10 is set at 9.06 implying a decrease of about 10.82 percent in overall OMS.

### **Central Sector Schemes Promotional Exploration**

26.2.49. Against a drilling target of 1,50,000 meter in 2008-09 for promotional exploration, the achievement is 1,26,813 meter and the expenditure was Rs. 30.0 crore. For AP 2009-10, the proposed outlay is Rs. 30.39 crore for drilling of 1, 58,100 meters.

### **Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks**

26.2.50. 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 drilling target of 2, 49,000 meter in 2008-09, the achievement is 59,936 meters. A revised target of drilling for 2009-10 is set at 72,390 meters for which an outlay of Rs 60.0 crore has been proposed.

### **Science & Technology (R&D)**

26.2.51. Despite the thrust laid on Coal Research and Development (Science & Technology) programme, the continuing scheme since 1975, the progress has not been satisfactory both in terms of taking up of new projects and utilizing the outlays provided to various ongoing projects. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has been provided

in 2009-10 against a provisional expenditure of Rs 10.00 crore in 2008-09.

### **Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)**

26.2.52. The purpose of the scheme is to improve the environmental conditions in the old mined out areas, particularly, Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, through implementing number of projects for mitigating the damages that occurred due to unscientific mining carried out prior to nationalization of coal mines. The progress of implementation of this scheme has not been satisfactory due to constraints of land acquisition, agitations/frequent interruptions by local people, non finalization of site for rehabilitation by local authorities, technical problems, etc. The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure approved the master Plan of Jharia & Raniganj dealing with fire, subsidence & rehabilitation and diversion of surface infrastructure in July, 2009. Presently, there are 9 ongoing schemes under subsidence control, 3 schemes under environmental measures, 2 schemes under rehabilitation (social mitigation) and 3 schemes under fire control. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore has been provided in 2009-10 against a provisional expenditure of Rs 10.00 crore in 2008-09.

### **Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines and Development of Transport and Infrastructure in Coal Mines**

26.2.53. On the directions of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Coal had proposed two plan schemes, namely, (i) conservation and safety in coal mines and (ii) development of transport & infrastructure in coal mines as plan schemes in 2007-08. The same were examined in the Planning Commission earlier and was not agreed to consider them as Plan schemes in view of their nature. The

Ministry of Finance, now, is of the view that, as the source of funding of these schemes is through the dedicated Subsidence Excise Duty collected under CCDA, funding would not be a problem. For better monitoring, these schemes should be treated as Plan schemes. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.135 crore and Rs. 21.80 crore respectively was provided for these schemes in AP 2008-09 against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 132.0 and Rs. 0.00 crore respectively. An outlay of Rs 135.0 and Rs. 22.0 crore has been provided for these schemes for these two schemes during the year 2009-10.

### **Safety and Welfare Measures**

26.2.54. Safety of coal miners is the top priority area. As the production of coal increases, measures for producing the same with safety are implied. Coal companies as operators of mines are primarily responsible for conducting safe mining operations and improving safety and health of miners. Directorate General of Mines Safety under Ministry of Labour & Employment is the safety regulatory authority and enforces the safety legislation in mines. Over the years the safety performance in the coal mines of the country has improved significantly.

26.2.55. The fatality rate reported in CIL for the year 2008 was 0.16 per million tonne of coal output. Similarly the fatality rate in SCCL and NLC has been 0.30 per million tonnes of coal output and 0.10 per million tonnes of lignite output respectively. The overall housing satisfaction in the year 2008-09 was 100 percent in CIL, and 71 percent in SCCL. It is planned to reach 73 percent in SCCL in 2009-10. However, NLC has 100 percent housing satisfaction over the years.

26.2.56. A total population covered under water supply scheme in 2008-09 was 22.94 lakh in CIL, 6.5 lakh in SCCL and 2 lakh in NLC. As against this, it is planned to cover 22.97 lakh population in CIL during 2009-10 under this scheme. In case of SCCL and NLC, no change in the population covered under this scheme in 2009-10.

26.2.57. 85 hospitals with 5,970 beds in CIL, 8 hospitals with 1,058 beds in SCCL and 1 hospitals with 369 beds in NLC are in operation. In addition to this, 424 dispensaries in CIL, 28 dispensaries in SCCL and 5 dispensaries in NLC are also functioning.

### **Plan Outlay**

26.2.58. An outlay of Rs.6,897.00 crore (Rs.6,598 crore IEBR and Rs.250 crore GBS) was provided in BE 2008-09 for Ministry of Coal (MoC). The expenditure as reported by MoC is Rs 4,914.25 crore which is about 71.2 percent of the BE provision.

26.59. For Annual Plan 2009-10, MoC has been provided with an outlay of Rs.5,674.81 crore. It has been planned to finance the outlay through an IEBR of Rs.5,374.81 crore and a GBS of Rs.300 crore. There is no component of EAP (component routed through Budget) and the entire budgetary support is meant for Central Sector Schemes of MoC. The company-wise/scheme-wise details of Outlay/Expenditure are given in Table-26.2.1 below:

**Table-26.2.1 : Company-wise/Scheme-wise outlay/expenditure****(Rs. in crore)**

	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 BE	2009-10 RE	2011-12 Original Target	2011-12 As per MTA
<b>INVESTMENT BY PSUs (IEBR)</b>							
CIL	2059.69	2033.51	2507.17	2900.00	3100.00	17390.00	16090.68
SCCL	448.63	573.97	650.44	580.97	633.94	3340.00	3802.07
NLC (Mines)	669.18	578.54	400.05	524.09	386.40	2993.00	2334.39
NLC (Power)	454.47	1188.17	1159.10	1369.75	844.94	12051.00	6140.61
<b>TOTAL (IEBR)</b>	<b>3631.98</b>	<b>4374.19</b>	<b>4716.76</b>	<b>5374.81</b>	<b>4965.28</b>	<b>35774.00</b>	<b>28367.75</b>
<b>PLAN SCHEMES (GBS)</b>							
Information Technology	-	0.23	0.49	3.00	0.25	8.84	
Coal Controller Organisation	-	-		0.31	0.33	1.22	
Research & Development	-	12.86	10.00	20.00	11.00	75.35	
Regional / Promotional Exploration	40.00	34.99	30.00	30.39	30.39	164.02	
Detailed Drilling non-CIL blocks	20.98	40.00	15.00	60.00	60.00	472.94	
Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control \$	7.94	17.99	9.90	15.00	10.53	155.34	
Conservation & safety in coal mines #	-	150.38	132.00	135.00	135.00	170.67	
Development of transport infrastructure in coal fields #	-	23.58	0.00	22.00	0.01	277.63	
VRS	-	-	-	-	-	0	
NE Component	-	-	-	14.30	12.49	*	
Total (GBS)	<b>68.92</b>	<b>280.03</b>	<b>197.39</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>1326.01</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>TOTAL (IEBR+GBS)</b>	<b>3700.90</b>	<b>4654.22</b>	<b>4914.25</b>	<b>5674.81</b>	<b>5225.28</b>	<b>37100.08</b>	

\* Included in respective outlays.

\*\* Revised outlays for Central Sector Schemes(GBS) is under finalization.

\$ Rs.9700 crore Jharia – Raniganj action plan would be partly funded through this scheme during implementation. SED (Cess) is being collected for the purpose.

# CCDA funded Schemes. Expenditure reimbursed by the dedicated fund accrued through collection of Subsidence Excise Duty per tonne of coal produced and dispatched from collieries.

**ANNEXURE -26.1**

**Energy Generation in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Utilities)**

(MU)

Year	Type		R E G I O N					ALL
			Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	N-Eastern	INDIA
<b>2007-08</b>	: Hydro		50734.71	18340.76	39514.84	9835.73	4998.08	123424.12
	: Thermal	Actual	146846.64	187933.27	123224.99	96885.82	4099.33	558990.05
	: Nuclear		3154.28	9375.35	4247.28			16776.91
	Bhutan Imp.							5277.94
	: TOTAL		200735.63	215649.38	166987.11	106721.55	9097.41	704469.02
	: <b>Hydro</b>		<b>52067.00</b>	<b>18616.00</b>	<b>32345.00</b>	<b>10527.00</b>	<b>4998.08</b>	<b>118450.00</b>
	: <b>Thermal</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>154234.00</b>	<b>220424.00</b>	<b>130904.00</b>	<b>121642.00</b>	<b>4099.33</b>	<b>631270.00</b>
	: <b>Nuclear</b>		<b>4744.00</b>	<b>8266.00</b>	<b>5990.00</b>			<b>19000.00</b>
	<b>Bhutan Imp.</b>							<b>5624.00</b>
	: <b>TOTAL</b>		<b>211045.00</b>	<b>247306.00</b>	<b>169239.00</b>	<b>132169.00</b>	<b>9097.41</b>	<b>774344.00</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	: Hydro		53049.77	13184.54	32595.80	9656.37	4594.68	113081.16
	: Thermal	Actual	152725.72	202338.90	129770.25	100879.04	4386.86	590100.77
	: Nuclear		2995.84	7510.96	4205.79			14712.59
	Bhutan Imp.							5899.10
	: TOTAL		208771.33	223034.40	166571.84	110535.41	8981.54	723793.62
	: <b>Hydro</b>		<b>52289.00</b>	<b>16116.00</b>	<b>32324.00</b>	<b>10310.00</b>	<b>4429.00</b>	<b>115468.00</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	: <b>Thermal</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>156716.69</b>	<b>225131.81</b>	<b>141145.26</b>	<b>121328.72</b>	<b>4157.10</b>	<b>648479.58</b>
	: <b>Nuclear</b>		<b>6310.00</b>	<b>7750.00</b>	<b>4940.00</b>			<b>19000.00</b>
	<b>Bhutan Imp.</b>							<b>6564.00</b>
	: <b>TOTAL</b>		<b>215315.69</b>	<b>248997.81</b>	<b>178409.26</b>	<b>131638.72</b>	<b>8586.10</b>	<b>789511.58</b>

## Annexure – 26.2

## Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Plants during the year 2008-2009

(%)

Sl.No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
<b>State Sector</b>			
1	I.P.G.P.C.L. (Delhi)	53.06	54.68
2	H.P.G.C. (Haryana)	78.46	73.68
3	RRVUNL (Rajasthan)	85.98	88.86
4	P.S.E.B. (Punjab)	80.20	85.48
5	UPRVUNL (Uttar Pradesh)	62.41	61.69
6	GSECL (Gujarat)	74.85	76.18
7	G.M.D.C.L. (Gujarat)	60.00	50.49
8	MAHAGENCO (Maharashtra)	79.55	70.60
9	M.P.P.G.C.L. (Madhya Pradesh)	75.48	64.79
10	C.S.E.B. (Chhattisgarh)	80.32	85.91
11	APGENCO (Andhra Pradesh)	90.88	87.77
12	T.N.E.B. (Tamil Nadu)	84.56	80.80
13	K.P.C.L (Karnataka)	80.84	71.05
14	B.S.E.B. (Bihar)	20.62	3.67
15	J.S.E.B. (Jharkhand)	20.38	13.77
16	TVNL (Jharkhand)	46.34	60.40
17	O.P.G.C. (Orissa)	88.50	86.72
18	W.B.P.DEV.CORP (West Bengal)	71.19	57.53
19	D.P.L. (West Bengal)	57.83	50.64
20	APGPCL	53.64	47.62
21	VPGCL	29.99	11.71
	<b>Average : SEB's</b>	<b>75.31</b>	<b>71.20</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>			
1	NTPC	87.08	89.86
2	Neyveli	74.65	72.28
3	D.V.C.	70.46	57.15
	<b>Average : Central Sector</b>	<b>83.81</b>	<b>84.34</b>
<b>Private Sector (Utilities)</b>			
1	TOR.POW. (AECO)	92.82	98.74
2	BSES / Dhannu	95.89	100.99
3	TATA / Trombay	83.61	87.63
4	CESC / Titagarh	84.60	87.12
	<b>Average : Private Utilities</b>	<b>87.08</b>	<b>91.04</b>
	<b>Average : ALL INDIA</b>	<b>77.14</b>	<b>78.61</b>



## ANNEXURE -26.3

## Generating Units Commissioned/Rolled during the Year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Units Rolled / Commd.	
							Capacity (MW)	Date
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Guru Har Govind (Lehra Mohabat ) TPS-II	4	Thermal	State	Punjab	PSEB	250	31.07.08
2	Baglihar	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	150	19.09.08
3	Baglihar	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	150	26.10.08
4	Baglihar	3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	150	14.11.08
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	450	0	450		
		Thermal	0	250	0	250		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total(NR)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>		
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
1	Bhilai TPP	1	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL(JV)	250	20.04.08
2	Sipat STPS-II	5	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	500	13.08.08
3	Amarkantak TPS Extn.	5	Thermal	State	MP	MPPGCL	210	15.06.08
4	Ghatghar PSS	1	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	Maha. Irr.Dept.	125	13.05.08
5	Ghatghar PSS	2	Hydro	State	Maharashtra	Maha. Irr.Dept.	125	01.07.08
6	OP Jindal(Raigarh) TPP Ph. I&II	4	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250	17.06.08
7	Sugen CCPP	Block-1	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	382.5	04.02.09
8	Trombay Extn	8	Thermal	Private	Maharashtra	Tata Power Co.	250	26.03.09
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	250	0	250		
		Thermal	750	210	882.5	1842.5		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (WR)</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>882.5</b>	<b>2092.5</b>		

## Annexure – 26.3 (Contd.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sec tor	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Valuthur Ph.II GTPP	GT	Thermal	State	TN	TNEB	59.8	06.02.08
2	Valuthur Ph.II ST	ST	Thermal	State	TN	TNEB	32.4	17.02.09
3	Varahi Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Karnataka	KPCL	115	11.01.09
4	Varahi Extn.	2	Hydro	State	Karnataka	KPCL	115	09.02.09
5	Priyadarshini Jurala	2	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	31.08.08
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	269	0	269		
		Thermal	0	92.2	0	92.2		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (SR)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>361.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>361.2</b>		
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Sagardighi TPP	2	Thermal	State	WB	WBDCL	300	20.07.08
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	0	0	0		
		Thermal	0	300	0	300		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (ER)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>		
<b>ALL INDIA</b>								
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0.0	969.0	0.0	969.0		
		Thermal	750.0	852.2	882.5	2484.7		
		Nuclear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
		<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>1821.2</b>	<b>882.5</b>	<b>3453.7</b>		

## ANNEXURE – 26.4

## Generating Units Slipped from the Programme of 2008-2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
1	Barsingsar Lignite	1	Thermal	Central	Rajasthan	NLC	125.00
2	Barsingsar Lignite	2	Thermal	Central	Rajasthan	NLC	125.00
3	BhilaiTPP	2	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL(JV)	250.00
4	Sipat STPS-I	1	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	660.00
5	Kahalgaon STPS-II ( Ph-I&II )	7	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500.00
6	Chandrapura TPS Extn	7	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250.00
7	Chandrapura TPS Extn	8	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250.00
8	RAPP	5	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPC	220.00
9	RAPP	6	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPC	220.00
10	Kaiga APP	4	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPCIL	220.00
11	Giral Lignite-II	2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	125.00
12	Chhabra TPS	1	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250.00
13	Chhabra TPS	2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250.00
14	Kota TPP	7	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	195.00
15	Suratgarh TPP-IV	6	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250.00
16	Kutch Lignite Ext.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	75.00
17	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	3	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GIPCL	125.00
18	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GIPCL	125.00
19	Vijayawada TPP-IV	1	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	500.00
20	Bakreshwar TPS-II	5	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDC	210.00
21	Priyadarshni Jurala	3	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39.00
22	Priyadarshni Jurala	4	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39.00
23	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	50.00
24	Sugen CCPP	Blk-1	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376.00
25	Sugen CCPP	Blk-2	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376.00

Sl.	Name of the Project	Unit	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
26	Sugen CCPP	Blk-3	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376.00
27	Pathadi TPS Ph-I ( Lanco Amarkantak Mega TPP )	1	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt.Ltd	300.00
28	Gautiami CCPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145.00
29	Gautiami CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145.00
30	Gautiami CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	174.00
31	Konaseema CCPP	GT-I	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140.00
32	Konaseema CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140.00
33	Konaseema CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	165.00
34	Torangallu Extn.	1	Thermal	Private	Karnataka	JSW Energy ltd.	300.00
35	Torangallu Extn.	2	Thermal	Private	Karnataka	JSW Energy ltd.	300.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38 Units</b>		<b>38 Units</b>			<b>7990.00</b>

## ANNEXURE –26.5

## Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the year 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Barsingsar Lignin	1	Thermal	Central	Rajasthan	NLC	125	Oct,2009
2	Barsingsar Lignite	2	Thermal	Central	Rajasthan	NLC	125	Jan,2010
3	NCP Project St-II	5	Thermal	Central	U.P.	NTPC	490	Jan,2010
4	RAPP	5	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPCIL	220	Aug,2009
5	RAPP	6	Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan	NPCIL	220	Nov,2009
6	Sewa -II	1	Hydro	Central	J&K	NHPC	40	Jan,2010
7	Sewa -II	2	Hydro	Central	J&K	NHPC	40	Feb,2010
8	Sewa -II	3	Hydro	Central	J&K	NHPC	40	Mar,2010
9	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	1	Thermal	State	Haryana	HPGCL	600	Dec,2009
10	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	2	Thermal	State	Haryana	HPGCL	600	Mar,2010
11	Giral Lignite-II	2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	125	May,2009
12	Chhabra TPS	1	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250	Jul,2009
13	Chhabra TPS	2	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250	Mar,2010
14	Kota TPP	7	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	195	Jul,2009
15	Suratgarh TPP-IV	6	Thermal	State	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	250	Jul,2010
16	Rithala CCPP	GT+ST	Thermal	Private	Delhi	NDPL	108	Jan,2010
17	Rosa TPP Ph-I	1	Thermal	Private	UP	Rosa Power supply	300	Mar,2010
18	Allain Duhangan	1	Hydro	Private	HP	ADHPL	96	Nov,2009
19	Allain Duhangan	2	Hydro	Private	H.P	ADHPL	96	Dec,2009
20	Malana-II	1	Hydro	Private	H.P	Everest PC	50	Dec,2010
21	Malana-II	2	Hydro	Private	H.P	Everest PC	50	Jan,2010

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	120	0	292	412		
		Thermal	740	2270	408	3418		
		Nuclear	440	0	0	440		
		<b>Total(NR)</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>2270</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4270</b>		
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
1	Bhilai TPP	2	Thermal	Central	Chhattisgarh	NTPC/SAIL(JV)	250	Jun,2009
2	Kutch Lignite Ext.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	75	22.10.08 *
3	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	3	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GIPCL	125	Dec,2009
4	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	4	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GIPCL	125	Mar,2010
5	Utran CCPP Extn.	GT	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	228	Sept,2009
6	Utran CCPP Extn.	ST	Thermal	State	Gujarat	GSECL	146	Sept,2009
7	New Parli TPP	2	Thermal	State	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	250	Oct,2009
8	Paras TPS Extn.	2	Thermal	State	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	250	Jan,2010
9	Sugen CCPP	Block-2	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	382.5	May,2009
10	Sugen CCPP	Block-3	Thermal	Private	Gujarat	Torrent Power	382.5	Jun,2009
11	Pathadi TPS Ph-I (MegaTPP)	1	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Power	300	Jun,2009
12	Pathadi TPS Ph-I (MegaTPP)	2	Thermal	Private	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Power	300	Dec,2009
13	Mundra TPP Ph-I	1	Thermal	Private	Gujrat	Adani Power	330	Aug,2009
14	Mundra TPP Ph-I	2	Thermal	Private	Gujrat	Adani Power	330	Oct,2009
15	Jallippa-Kapurdi TPP	1	Thermal	Private	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	135	Jun,2009
16	Jallippa-Kapurdi TPP	2	Thermal	Private	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	135	Sep,2009

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
17	Jallippa-Kapurdi TPP	3	Thermal	Private	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	135	Nov,2009
18	Jallippa-Kapurdi TPP	4	Thermal	Private	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	135	Dec,2009
19	Jallippa-Kapurdi TPP	5	Thermal	Private	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	135	Feb,2010
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	0	0	0		
		Thermal	250	1199	2700	4149		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (WR)</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>4149</b>		
* Unit commissioned, yet to achieve operation.								

## Annexure -26.5(Contd.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
1	Kaiga APP	4	Nuclear	Central	Karnataka	NPCIL	220	Dec,2009
2	Vijayawada TPP-IV	1	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	500	Jun,2009
3	Kakatiya TPP	1	Thermal	State	AP	APGENCO	500	Mar,2010
4	Priyadarshini Jurala	3	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	May,2009
5	Priyadarshini Jurala	4	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	Oct,2009
6	Priyadarshini Jurala	5	Hydro	State	AP	APGENCO	39	Feb,2010
7	Kuttiyadi Adtl. Extn.	1	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	50	Jun,2009
8	Kuttiyadi Adtl. Extn.	2	Hydro	State	Kerala	KSEB	50	Jul,2009
9	Lanco Kondapalli Ext Ph I	GT	Thermal	Private	AP	Lanco Korapalli	233	Dec,2009
10	Lanco Kondapalli Ext Ph I	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Lanco Korapalli	133	Dec,2009
11	Gautami CCPP	GT-1	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145	Jun,2009
12	Gautami CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	145	Jun,2009
13	Gautami CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Gautami Power	174	Jun,2009
14	Konaseema CCPP	GT-1	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140	Jul,2009
15	Konaseema CCPP	GT-2	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	140	Jul,2009
16	Konaseema CCPP	ST	Thermal	Private	AP	Konaseema EPS	165	Jul,2009
17	Torangallu Extn.	1	Thermal	Private	Karnataka	JSW Energy	300	27-04-2009
18	Torangallu Extn.	2	Thermal	Private	Karnataka	JSW Energy	300	Dec,2009
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	217	0	217		
		Thermal	0	1000	1875	2875		
		Nuclear	220	0	0	220		
		<b>Total (SR)</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>3312</b>		
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Kahalgaoon STPS-II (Ph-I & II)	7	Thermal	Central	Bihar	NTPC	500	Jun,2009
2	Chandrapura TPS	7	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250	Jul,2009



Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit capacity (MW)	Likely Comm.Sch.
	Extn							
3	Chandrapura TPS Extn	8	Thermal	Central	Jharkhand	DVC	250	Oct,2009
4	Mejia Extn.	1	Thermal	Central	W.B.	DVC	500	Feb,2010
5	Teesta Low Dam III	1	Hydro	Central	W.B.	NHPC	33	Feb,2010
6	Teesta Low Dam III	2	Hydro	Central	W.B.	NHPC	33	Feb,2011
7	Teesta Low Dam III	3	Hydro	Central	W.B.	NHPC	33	Mar,2010
8	Teesta Low Dam III	4	Hydro	Central	W.B.	NHPC	33	Mar,2011
9	Bakreshwar TPS-II	5	Thermal	State	WB	WBPDCCL	210	Feb,2010
10	Sterlite TPP	1	Thermal	Private	Orissa	Sterlite Energy	600	Dec,2009
11	Budge-Budge-III	3	Thermal	Private	W.B	CESC	250	Aug,2009
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	132	0	0	132		
		Thermal	1500	210	850	2560		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (ER)</b>	<b>1632</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>2692</b>		
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>								
1	Myntdu(Leishka) St-I	1	Hydro	State	Meghalaya	MeSEB	42	Dec,2009
2	Myntdu(Leishka) St-I	2	Hydro	State	Meghalaya	MeSEB	42	Feb,2010
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	0	84	0	84		
		Thermal	0	0	0	0		
		Nuclear	0	0	0	0		
		<b>Total (NER)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>		
<b>ALL INDIA</b>								
			<b>Central</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>		
		Hydro	252.00	301.00	292.00	845		
		Thermal	2490.00	4679.00	5833.00	13002		
		Nuclear	660.00	0.00	0.00	660		
		<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>3402.00</b>	<b>4980.00</b>	<b>6125.00</b>	<b>14507.00</b>		

## Annexure – 26.6

## Outlays / Expenditure - Power Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
		(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Appd.)	(RE)	(Appd.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2167.96	2966.34	2094.92	55.37	56.97	44.54	389.72	28.50	170.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	72.77	84.81	119.65	122.65	106.72	115.68	255.51	279.36	218.30
3	Assam	82.77	73.09	290.48	255.60	245.30	430.26	416.97	394.35	172.64
4	Bihar	131.68	498.28	322.84	499.53	557.26	265.16	774.47	565.97	859.45
5	Chhattisgarh	13.75	43.81	104.65	248.20	36.55	91.10	50.42	50.42	196.60
6	Goa	58.53	59.84	98.05	112.03	114.22	129.83	142.21	142.21	156.52
7	Gujarat	571.39	1108.18	635.45	830.49	1925.17	197.17	813.67	813.67	888.67
8	Haryana	202.97	221.61	264.42	303.16	996.63	851.41	862.13	862.13	1392.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	363.79	169.90	67.91	90.61	76.29	106.52	322.80	322.80	350.50
10	Jammu & Kashmir	437.75	546.16	695.85	708.31	485.55	1017.26	1096.14	1096.14	517.05
11	Jharkhand	142.32	43.10	304.34	412.51	141.64	476.85	700.00	700.00	725.00
12	Karnataka	860.06	1273.75	1623.44	1372.76	2259.77	2047.78	2410.73	3258.73	3615.48
13	Kerala	728.92	328.90	453.01	559.73	637.01	543.75	914.35	914.35	975.06
14	Madhya Pradesh	1481.80	1145.03	1095.04	1002.25	1571.00	1145.31	1619.78	1619.78	1338.57
15	Maharashtra	2746.68	1334.94	759.81	1493.99	1324.08	1334.37	1431.00	1431.00	
16	Manipur	10.43	9.62	26.07	18.43	59.97	139.49	120.00	145.50	170.00
17	Meghalaya	55.81	78.51	94.39	129.27	172.33	232.93	425.93	384.65	550.00
18	Mizoram	38.98	56.41	55.60	90.26	68.34	67.00	67.50	67.06	68.50
19	Nagaland	24.31	41.59	31.49	72.63	31.91	41.74	104.28	98.20	74.00
20	Orissa	322.16	429.26	269.26	150.78	121.52	323.19	750.21	467.03	1874.17
21	Punjab	532.78	528.76	843.33	1445.67	1803.83	1535.26	2200.00	2200.00	2593.00
22	Rajasthan	1220.07	2102.88	1982.75	2199.28	2914.53	5686.63	6196.68	6209.01	7483.00
23	Sikkim	37.49	39.57	89.13	24.01	20.77	36.66	71.00	76.68	47.87
24	Tamil Nadu	1197.78	1002.61	1261.27	1544.47	1950.30	2291.28	2162.23	2497.55	2525.70
25	Tripura	29.63	31.65	21.32	42.13	53.07	59.53	98.05	51.17	26.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	925.81	1037.97	859.38	972.29	1928.72	4551.82	5370.70	5195.03	5627.11
27	Uttarakhand	210.21	118.74	285.38	396.18	264.99	382.64	499.81	499.81	
28	West Bengal	754.92	652.02	1560.20	1794.05	1868.60	1724.00	2048.73	2048.73	1881.40
	<b>Sub Total (States)</b>	<b>15423.52</b>	<b>16027.33</b>	<b>16309.43</b>	<b>16946.64</b>	<b>21793.04</b>	<b>25869.16</b>	<b>32315.02</b>	<b>32419.83</b>	
1	A & N Islands	20.78	23.03	27.90	23.38	22.49	26.80	30.00	30.00	40.00
2	Chandigarh	16.52	19.60	19.95	21.65	20.85	25.00	21.50	21.50	15.00
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.85	12.79	9.36	9.49	11.55	15.33	32.17	32.17	18.59
4	Daman & Diu	19.30	13.00	10.46	13.80	13.19	11.50	24.69	24.69	22.24

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
		(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Appd.)	(RE)	(Appd.)
5	Delhi	1575.86	1705.99	624.76	270.67	256.98	1243.62	1015.65	585.75	461.00
6	Lakshadweep	2.78	8.50	2.55	9.90	25.31	21.73	16.77	16.77	18.44
7	Pondicherry	24.97	26.65	30.87	34.54	44.32	43.86	38.08	42.74	148.59
	<b>Sub Total (U.T.s)</b>	<b>1679.06</b>	<b>1809.56</b>	<b>725.85</b>	<b>383.43</b>	<b>394.70</b>	<b>1387.84</b>	<b>1178.86</b>	<b>753.62</b>	<b>723.86</b>
	<b>Total (States &amp; UTs)</b>	<b>17102.58</b>	<b>17836.89</b>	<b>17035.28</b>	<b>17330.07</b>	<b>22187.74</b>	<b>27256.99</b>	<b>33493.88</b>	<b>33173.44</b>	
1	NTPC	2945.26	4549.85	5297.05	7187.92	7820.58	8621.00	13588.00	12686.45	17700.00
2	NHPC	1830.74	2087.11	2424.34	2040.54	2387.64	2568.00	4385.19	3677.85	4667.99
3	POWER GRID	2671.20	2351.26	3218.18	4110.93	6329.06	6615.00	8040.00	8095.00	11510.00
4	DVC	146.02	316.51	626.46	976.93	1542.42	2523.87	6612.65	3391.37	8313.34
5	THDC	339.68	560.05	1000.41	823.18	828.28	828.42	804.92	614.85	535.18
6	SJVN (NJPC)	10.06	504.00	84.65	45.72	108.64	219.23	556.84	561.87	580.06
7	NEEPCO	71.77	61.17	166.53	206.00	233.95	197.69	772.50	207.01	824.70
8	PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	REC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	RGGVY				1100.00	3000.00	3913.45	5500.00	5500.00	7000.00
11	MOP (Misc.)	634.49	311.35	694.14	356.32	598.14	161.21	200.00	497.04	1995.00
	<b>Sub Total(MOP)</b>	<b>8649.22</b>	<b>10741.30</b>	<b>13511.76</b>	<b>16847.54</b>	<b>22848.71</b>	<b>25647.87</b>	<b>40460.10</b>	<b>35231.44</b>	<b>53126.27</b>
	<b>DAE (Power)</b>	2141.50	3508.96	4006.94	3927.95	3938.98	2590.95	3433.00	3427.04	3382.72
	<b>NLC (Power)</b>	202.70	77.24	85.45	270.44	483.35	1188.17	1159.10	1159.10	1369.75
	<b>Total Central Sector</b>	<b>10993.42</b>	<b>14327.50</b>	<b>17604.15</b>	<b>21045.93</b>	<b>27271.04</b>	<b>29426.99</b>	<b>45052.20</b>	<b>39817.58</b>	<b>57878.74</b>
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>28096.00</b>	<b>32164.39</b>	<b>34639.43</b>	<b>38376.00</b>	<b>49458.78</b>	<b>56683.98</b>	<b>78546.08</b>	<b>72991.02</b>	

## ANNEXURE-26.7

**Renewable Energy Potential and Achievements under Various Programmes of  
Non-Conventional Energy Sources (As on 31.07.2009)**

S. No.	Source/System	Approximate Potential	Achievement (as on 31.10.2009)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Power from Renewables</b>		
1.	Solar Photovoltaic Power	20MW/sq.km	3.10 MW
2.	Wind Power	48,500 MW	10,891.00 MW
3.	Small Hydro Power (up to 25 MW)	15,000 MW	2519.00 MW
4.	Biomass/ Cogeneration Power	<u>Agro residue</u> 16,000 MW <u>Cogeneration -Bagasse</u> 5000MW	2057.50 MW
6.	Energy Recovery from wastes	<u>Municipal solid waste</u> 1,700 MW  Industrial waste 1,000 MW	67.41 MW
	<b>Power from Renewable (Total)</b>	<b>87,200 MW</b>	<b>15538.89 MW</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Off-grid/Distributed Renewable Power</b>		
7.	Biomass Power/Cogen (non-bagasse)		181.37 MW <sub>eq</sub>
8.	Biomass Gasifier	(included in S.No.4)	108.37 MW <sub>eq</sub>
9.	Waste- to-Energy	(included in S.No.6)	37.97 MW <sub>eq</sub>
10.	Solar PV Power Plants & Street Lights	(included in S.No.1)	2.39 MW <sub>p</sub>
11.	Aero-Generators/Hybrid Systems		0.89 MW
<b>C.</b>	<b>Remote Village Electrification</b>		4297 villages + 1257 hamlets
<b>D.</b>	<b>Decentralized Energy Systems</b>		
12.	Family Type Biogas Plants	120 lakh	41.42 lakh nos.
13.	Home Lighting Systems	-	5,10,87 nos.
14.	Solar Lantern	-	7,67,350 nos.
15.	SPV pumps	-	7,247 nos.
16.	Solar Water Heating – Collector Area	-	2.90 million sq.m.
17.	Solar Cookers	-	6.57 Lakh nos.
18.	Wind Pumps	-	1347 nos.
<b>E.</b>	<b>Other Programmes</b>		
19.	Energy Parks	-	511 nos.
20.	Akshay Urja Shops	-	284 nos.

Source: Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)

## CHAPTER-27

### URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING, BASIC SERVICES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION.

#### Background

27.1. The Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 envisaged empowerment of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at the grass-root level to undertake developmental functions and assuring them of functional autonomy through constitutional and legislative provisions so that they are able to generate adequate tax and non-tax revenue. The challenge is to assist elected urban bodies to grow organically to provide the residents with the quality of life in line with world standards.

29.2 Towns and cities act as nodal centers for providing services in health-care, water supply, sanitation and also in opening a window to the wider world. In the past, programmes such as Mega City projects, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), etc. has shown varying degrees of success in meeting some of the urban needs. The parastatals and development authorities are designed to play a supportive role to the elected bodies rather than taking over the functions which belong to the ULBs.

29.3 The transformation of Indian cities faces several structural constraints: weak or outdated urban management practices including planning systems and service delivery models, historic lack of focus on the urban poor, incomplete devolution of functions to the elected bodies as per 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, unwillingness to progress towards municipal autonomy, and an urban management and governance structure that is fragmented

between different state-level agencies and urban local bodies (ULBs).

#### JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION

29.4 In order to upgrade the quality of life in Indian cities and to promote inclusive growth to address the need for sustainable development of physical, financial and human infrastructure in cities, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a 7-year program was launched in December 2005, which provided for allocation of substantial central financial assistance to cities for infrastructure, housing development and capacity development. The assistance under the programme is provided after approval of City Development Plans (CDP) and Detail Project Reports (DPRs) and signing of Memorandum of Agreements for reforms. Therefore, there was a ramp-up period and sanction and implementation of projects got momentum mainly in 2007-08.

29.5.1. The programme has four components:

- Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG): UIG Component is for providing urban infrastructure projects relating to water supply, sewer, solid-waste management, roads etc in 65 Mission cities. The total allocation is Rs. 31,500 crore.
- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP): BSUP is for providing housing and slum development projects in 65

Mission cities. The total allocation is Rs. 16,332 crore.

- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): This component is for providing urban infrastructure projects relating to water supply, sewer, solid-waste management, roads etc in small and medium towns. The total allocation is Rs. 11,400 crore.
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP): This component is for providing housing and integrated slum development in Non-mission cities/towns. The total allocation is Rs. 6,811 crore.

29.5.2. Under Sub-Mission I, total committed Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for 461 projects is Rs. 23,411.09 crore and ACA released as on 27.03.2009 is Rs. 7,428.40 crore. Under Sub-Mission II, total committed ACA for 461 projects is Rs. 12,756.64 crore whereas total ACA released as on 24.03.2009 is Rs. 3,749.64 crore. Under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) total ACA for 828 projects is Rs. 5,603.94 crore and ACA released as on 31.03.2009 is Rs. 2,581.06 crore and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), total committed ACA for 747 projects is Rs. 12,777.81 crore and ACA released as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 is Rs. 5,820.70 crore.

29.5.3 Expected Outcomes of JNNURM:

- i) Financially sustainable cities for improved governance and service delivery.
- ii) Universal access to basic services in urban areas.
- iii) Transparency and accountability in governance.

- iv) Adoption of modern transparent budgeting, accounting and financial management systems.

29.5.4 Governance reforms are central to the successful implementation of JNNURM. Linked to the Government of India's support to States, they are based on an enabling strategy for improving urban governance. JNNURM envisages a series of reforms at the State and Urban Local Body levels to address the issues of urban management and urban poverty alleviation with the provision of basic amenities to the poor in a sustainable manner.

### Urban Transport

29.6.1. National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 seeks to promote integrated land use and transport planning and offers Central Government's financial support for investments in public transport and infrastructure. It encourages capacity building at institutional and individual levels.

29.6.2. Schemes for Supporting Urban Transport Planning: support preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Urban Transport Projects, the Government has enhanced Central Financial Assistance from 40 percent to 80 percent. The Schemes cover a wide gamut of urban transport matters including comprehensive and integrated land use and mobility plans, Intelligent Transport System (ITS), launching of awareness campaign in line with National Urban Transport Policy, 2006. Against the Eleventh Plan allocation of Rs 152 crore, the anticipated expenditure for the first three years is Rs 19.83 crore (13.04 percent) only. In addition, a new scheme for capacity building for sustainable urban transport at national, state and city level as well as Institutional level has been initiated in 2009-2010.

29.6.3. Financing of Buses for Urban Transport under JNNURM: To streamline city transport, financial assistance has been provided for purchase of buses for 65 Mission cities under JNNURM as a part of second economic stimulus package. 15,260 buses with admissible Central assistance of Rs.2,092 crore have been sanctioned. The assistance is tied to urban transport reforms to be taken at state and city level like setting up Dedicated Urban Transport Fund, Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority, Parking Policy, advertisement policy. More than 5,000 modern intelligent transport systems enabled low floor and semi-low floor buses have already been supplied to about 30 cities.

#### **Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)**

29.7.1 There is a growing demand from several states for setting up metro projects, which are highly capital intensive and wherein revenues from fares are not able to sustain the capital and operational costs. The metro projects sanctioned so far would alone need about Rs.70,000 crore. The allocation for metro projects for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 3,303 crore (including Rs. 1,203 crore for Pass Through Assistance).

29.7.2. The anticipated expenditure for the first 3 years of the Eleventh Plan is Rs 8,318 crore which includes Pass Through assistance of Rs. 5,027 crore from Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA). Steep rise in expenditure is due to the time bound completion of Delhi Metro Rail Project including extension to NOIDA and Gurgaon, in view of Common Wealth Games. Further Bangalore, Kolkata, and Chennai Rail Projects have been sanctioned and are under various stages of implementation.

29.7.3 It is worth noting that ways are being found for private sector participation in major urban projects and therefore the Mumbai and Hyderabad Metro Projects are being taken under PPP model with Viability Gap Funding from the Central Government.

29.7.4. The choice of appropriate technology for public transport would depend on city-specific land-use and transport needs. In general, cities having a population of three million and above may require Metro Rail systems on high demand corridors. On corridors having lesser demand, other options like Light Rail Transit (LRT), Mono Rail, and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), use of Intelligent Transport System (ITS), Traffic Management etc. need to be given preference.

#### **Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns/Counter Magnets of Million Plus Cities**

29.8. The scheme is being implemented with a view to develop urban infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management etc and satellite towns/counter magnets around the seven mega-cities so as to reduce pressure on the mega cities. Since the scheme was recently approved in July, 2009, only token allocation was provided during the first three years. CDPs and DPRs are being prepared by the state governments etc. An amount of Rs 5 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 2008-09 & 2009-10. However, no actual expenditure was reported during 2007-08, as the scheme was being given the formal shape.

#### **National Mission Mode Project for E-Governance in Municipalities (NMMP)**

29.9. The scheme, with Eleventh Plan outlay of Rs. 583 crore, aims at providing "Single Window" services to citizens on 'any time,

any where' basis, to increase the efficiency and productivity of ULBs and to provide timely and reliable information to the citizens. Full Planning Commission approved the scheme to be implemented as a part of JNNURM for 35 cities with population over 10 lakh and a new CSS Scheme for other cities and towns. However, the new CSS for cities and towns, other than 35 cities, would wait till the implementation is watched in 35 cities as a part of JNNURM. Only a small amount has been incurred during the first three years. The scheme has been extended to cover all 65 Mission cities. The funds for the scheme are provided under capacity building under JNNURM. An outlay of Rs.10 crore has been provided for Annual Plan 2008-09 and Rs.1 crore for Annual Plan 2009-10.

#### **National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)**

29.10. The NCR Planning Board is providing financial assistance to create civic amenities in the National Capital region (NCR). The assistance is in the form of soft long term loans to the participating State Governments and other parastatals for infrastructure development projects in the constituent NCR states and identified Counter Magnet Area (CMA) towns. Rs. 900 crore was approved for the NCRPB for the Eleventh Plan. Budgetary support of Rs 200 crore provided for the first three years has been fully utilized. The Board also generates external resources. NCRPB has financed 230 infrastructure projects involving total outlays exceeding Rs. 14,929 crore till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. It has sanctioned a total loan amount of Rs. 5,995 crore for projects and has disbursed loans of Rs. 4,057 crore as on 31-3-2009. An amount of Rs.50 crore was provided to NCRPB in the Annual Plan 2008-09 & 2009-10. Actual expenditure during 2007-08 was Rs.100 crore.

#### **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

29.11.1. SJSRY aims to encourage urban self-employment through subsidy and loan with a component of skill development training on a funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and States. An allocation of Rs 1,750 crore was made for the Eleventh Plan. Based on the independent evaluation of the scheme in 2006 and the feedback received from States, Urban local bodies and other stakeholders the scheme has been revamped and revised. An Expert Group is being constituted to recommend the methodology and guidelines for undertaking a comprehensive survey for identification of BPL families in urban areas.

30.11.2 Against the allocation of Rs. 1,750 crore, anticipated expenditure for the first three years of the plan is Rs 1,391 crore which is more than 80%. An amount of Rs.515 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 2008-09 & 2009-10. An amount of Rs.341 crore was incurred during 2007-08 and 1,81,000 urban poor were assisted and 2,48,264 urban poor were provided skill training.

#### **Commonwealth Games**

29.12 Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been assigned the task of development of Games Village, Competition Venues for Sports Events viz., Table Tennis, Badminton, Squash and Billiards & Snookers etc. for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010. An amount of Rs. 76.70 crore was incurred during 2007-08. To develop requisite facilities at sports complexes in Delhi, a provision of Rs. 125 crore has been made for 2009-10 and Rs.325 crore for the entire Eleventh Plan.

#### **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)**



29.13. The objective of the scheme is to convert/construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with super structures and appropriate variations to suit local conditions. Funding pattern is 75:15:10 between Centre, State and beneficiaries. The scheme has helped in construction/conversion of over 28 lakh latrines to liberate over 60,000 scavengers so far. 911 towns had been declared as scavenger free. Only four states viz., Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir have reported existence of dry latrines. An amount of Rs.200 crore was provided for the Eleventh Plan and the anticipated expenditure for the first three years is Rs. 174 crore (87 %). An amount of Rs. 70.97 crore was incurred during 2007-08. An amount of Rs.150 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 2008-09 & Rs.60 crore in 2009-10.

#### **10% Lump Sum Provision for the Benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim**

29.14.1 In October, 1996, the Prime Minister announced new initiatives for development of North Eastern Region envisaging earmarking of at least 10% of the Plan Budget of the Ministries/Departments for specific programmes in North Eastern Region. If the actual expenditure incurred in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim falls short of the earmarked 10%, the balance is required to be transferred to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The assistance released from the Pool is tied with the project and no diversion is permissible. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- To ensure speedy development of infrastructure in North Eastern Region including Sikkim;

- To increase flow of budgetary financing for specific critical infrastructure projects/ schemes in the urban area of north eastern region; and
- To take up appropriate projects to reduce gaps in basic minimum services and infrastructure in the States of North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

29.14.2 The scheme has helped in augmenting basic amenities in urban areas like development of shopping complex, community centres, roads, etc. The outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 150.00 crore which was revised to Rs.167.03 crore at RE stage. Due to huge committed liabilities for completion of on-going projects, new projects could not be sanctioned. Against allocation of Rs.180.00 crore, Rs.113.30 crore was released till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007. An amount of Rs. 50.00 crore was incurred during 2007-08. Since it is an ongoing Scheme, no targets are fixed. During 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs.150.00 crore for Ministry of Urban Development and Rs.50 crore for Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is made.

#### **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**

29.15.1 The President of India, through her address to both the Houses of Parliament on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2009, announced the Government's vision for inclusive urban growth and the track on which the policy for inclusion in cities and towns must be directed. The outlines of the programme with which this vision is to be achieved have been given as follows:-

29.15.2 President's Address to Parliament: "My Government proposes to introduce a Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor on the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana for the rural poor. The schemes for affordable housing through

partnership and the scheme for interest subsidy for urban housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Awas Yojana which would extend support under JNNURM to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. My Government's effort would be to create a slum free India in five years through the Rajiv Awas Yojana."

29.15.3 Prime Minister's Address to the Nation on 15th August 2009: "We had started the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for the urban areas. We will accelerate this programme also. Today, lakhs of our citizen live in slums which lack basic amenities. We wish to make our country slum free as early as possible. In the next five years, we will provide better housing facilities to slum dwellers through a new scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana".

29.15.4 Progress in Formulation of RAY: The Concept Paper on Rajiv Awas Yojana was prepared based on consultations with State Government and Municipal Officials, experts, civil society representatives, developers etc. and has received in-principle clearance from the Planning Commission recently. The process of further consultation before seeking approval of the scheme is in progress. Following would be the focus areas

- (i) Assignment of property rights to slum dwellers through legislation so that the property would be inheritable, mortgageable and eventually alienable.
- (ii) Provision of incentives to developers through local zoning and FSI relaxations for slum development in the PPP mode.
- (iii) Simplification of documentation, reduction of stamp duty/registration fees for units under RAY.

- (iv) For creating a long term viable system we need support of the three entities viz., (i) Group Housing Societies which are equivalent of SHGs at the ground level (ii) Local and last mile organizations such as NGOs and bank correspondents/agents and micro finance institutions to help in facilitation of the loans and (iii) Housing loan guarantee system for risk mitigation at the top level to cover bulk finance institutions.

### **Affordable Housing in Partnership**

29.16.1 The Government has also launched a new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crore for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG segments with at least 25% being earmarked for the EWS category. The scheme aims at partnerships between various agencies: Central and State Governments/Parastatals like Housing Boards and Development Authorities /Urban Local Bodies/ Developers for realizing the goal of Affordable Housing for All as envisaged under the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy.

29.16.2 This Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme is now a part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

### **Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)**

29.17 Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) was incorporated as a fully owned Government Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the main objectives of financing Housing and Urban development projects in the country, to finance Building Material Industries and setting up of new township.

For the year 2008-09, the Corporation proposes to sanction loans of Rs.13,340 crore and proposes to release an amount of Rs.6,200 crore. For the year 2008-09, HUDCO is committed to sanction 85% of its total sanctioned dwelling units for EWS and LIG categories. Internal and Extra

Budgetary Resources of HUDCO for 2008-09 is Rs.7,769.86 crore.

29.18 Scheme-wise allocation in respect of schemes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are at Annexure-II.

## Annexure-29.1

## Scheme-wise break-up of Outlays for Annual Plan (2009-10)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2007-08)	Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual Plan (2009-10)
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay (B.E.)	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>				
1	Contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
2	Research & Capacity Building in Urban Sector + Capacity Building in Urban Sector + training in PHE	3.72	47.00	45.52	40.50
3	Global Environment Facility Fund	0.03	0.50	1.50	1.00
4	National Mission Mode Project on e-Governance		10.00	10.00	1.00
5	Urban Transport				
	i) Kolkata Metro				
	ii) Bangalore MRTS	134.00			
	iii) Equity & Subordinate Debt for all Metros	663.00	900.00	1206.69	1002.00
	iv) Land Acquisition (DMRC)	152.50			
	v) Other-DMRC-Noida/Gurgaon	47.90			
	vi) Pass through Assistance for OECF				
	vii) Pass through Assistance from JBIC	1087.50	960.00	2781.51	1310.00
	viii) Capacity Building in Urban Transport – Assistance from World Bank/ADB	0.84	30.00	2.05	0.08
	ix) Others	3.73			
6	Computerization	1.97	1.00	1.21	1.00
7	Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management near Airport in few selected Cities				
8	General Pool Accommodation (Residential)	187.70	100.00	150.64	260.00
9	CPWD Training Institute	2.80	3.00	4.50	4.85
10	General Pool Accommodation (Non-Residential)	67.04	75.00	75.00	75.00
11	Computerization (CPWD)	3.65	6.00	5.21	5.00

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2007-08)	Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual Plan (2009-10)
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay (B.E.)	Revised Outlay	Approved Outlay (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Lump sum Provision for Projects/Schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim	270.00	150.00	167.03	160.00
13	Common Wealth Games	76.70	125.00	125.00	125.00
14	National Urban Infrastructure Fund (NUIF)				
15	Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies – Assistance from UNDP	2.96	1.00	2.48	0.00
16	Administrative Expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	5.82	15.00	15.00	15.00
17	Development of Satellite Cities/Counter Magnet Cities	0.02	5.00	5.00	5.00
18	North Eastern Region UD Project		1.00	1.00	1.00
19	Pilot Project on Solid Waste Disposal near airport in selected cities			0.01	12.56
	<b>Total - A</b>	<b>2812.38</b>	<b>2479.50</b>	<b>4649.35</b>	<b>3058.99</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>				
1	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	7.86	0.50	2.00	1.00
2	Extension of AUWSP to small towns	32.50			
3	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	5.66	20.00	0.01	0.01
	<b>Total - B</b>	<b>46.02</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>
	<b>Total (A + B) =</b>	<b>2858.40</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>4651.36</b>	<b>3060.00</b>

**Annexure-29.2****\*Scheme-wise break-up of Outlays for Annual Plan (2009-10)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Annual Plan (2007-08)	Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual Plan (2009-10)
		Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Outlay	Outlay
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Scheme</b>				
1	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)	7.00	7.00	7.66	7.00
2	Grants to National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
3	UNDP Assistance for National Strategy for Urban Poor	2.18	5.00	1.10	0.01
4	Computerization	0.13	1.60	0.60	1.00
5	Urban Statistics for HR & Assessment (USHA)	7.27	10.00	10.00	15.00
6	Building Centre Scheme	0.00	1.00	0.01	1.00
7	Administrative Expenses for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	14.00	15.00	13.60	20.00
8	Lump sum provision for North Eastern Region & Sikkim	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
9	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISSHU)	0.00	95.00	0.00	180.59
	<b>Total – A</b>	<b>80.98</b>	<b>185.00</b>	<b>114.77</b>	<b>275.00</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>				
1	Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	341.00	515.00	515.20	515.00
2	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	70.97	150.00	40.03	60.00
	<b>Total-B</b>	<b>411.97</b>	<b>665.00</b>	<b>555.23</b>	<b>575.00</b>
	<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>492.95</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>670.00</b>	<b>850.00</b>

## CHAPTER 28

## COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**Introduction**

28.1. In spite of the uncertain global outlook, the Indian Information Technology-Business Process Outsourcing (IT-BPO) industry was able to achieve sustainable growth in fiscal year 2008-09. The revenue aggregate of IT-BPO industry is expected to grow by over 12 per cent and reach US \$ 71.7 billion in 2008-09 as compared to US \$ 64 billion in 2007-08. The Indian software and services exports including ITES-BPO exports is estimated at US \$ 47 billion in 2008-09, as compared to US \$ 40.4 billion in 2007-08, an increase of 16.3 per cent. The IT services exports is estimated to be \$ 26.9 billion in 2008-09 as compared to US \$ 23.1 billion in 2007-08, showing a growth of 16.5 per cent in 2008-09. ITES-BPO exports is estimated to grow from US \$10.9 billion in 2007-08 to US \$ 12.8 billion in 2008-09, a year-on-year (Y-O-Y) growth of over 17.4 per cent.

**Review of Performance – Annual Plan 2008-09**

28.2. As against Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.1,680 crore, the revised estimate was Rs. 1,450 crore. However, the actual expenditure was only Rs.1,516.65 crore. The Annual Plan outlay and GBS for 2008-09, and Annual Plan outlay for 2009-10 in

respect of Department of Information Technology (DIT) are shown in Annexure I.

**Production Profile**

28.3. The software and services Industry which is export driven continues to dominate Electronics & IT Industry. The production and growth trend of the Indian Electronics and IT/ITeS industry since 2003-04 is given in Table 28.1.

28.4. The total IT Software and Services employment is expected to reach 2.23 million in 2008-09 (excluding employment in Hardware sector), a annual growth of 10.9 percent. The indirect employment attributed by the sector is estimated to about 8.0 million in the year 2008-09. The industry's contribution to the national GDP is estimated to increase from 5.5 per cent in 2007-08 to 5.58 per cent in 2008-09. During the year 2008-09, electronics and IT exports are estimated to be Rs.2,35,300 crore, as compared to Rs.1,77,600 crore in 2007-08, showing a growth of 32.5 per cent.

**National e-Governance Plan**

28.5. As of March 2009, 7 States/ UTs completed the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) implementation, while it is advanced stage of implementation in 12 State/ UTs. DIT approved the proposals for

**Table 28.1 : Production of the IT industry**

Item	(Rs. crore)						
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
IT Hardware	37,050	43,800	50,500	56,000	60,000	80,800	94,690
Computer Software	59,000	74,490	1,01,920	1,29,660	1,78,800	2,10,300	2,73,530
Total	96,950	1,18,290	1,52,420	1,85,660	2,45,600	2,91,100	3,68,220

establishment of State Data Centers (SDCs) in 31 State/ UTs at an outlay of Rs.1378.50 crore. As of March 2009, number of Common Service Centers (CSCs) rolled out is 36,485 in 20 States. A capacitybuilding Management Cell was set up in the department for overall coordination and implementation of Capacity Building Scheme. A pilot e-district project which is initiated in 2007 has been extended to 14 States covering 36 districts.

### **Electronics / IT Hardware manufacturing**

28.6. The Special Incentive Package Scheme that was announced on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2007 to encourage investments for setting up Semiconductor Fabrication and other micro and nano technology manufacture industries in India has received very positive response from prospective investors. Seventeen proposals involving an investment of the order of Rs.1,57,000 crore, over a period of next 10 years covering setting up of Semiconductor fabrication, LCD panel manufacturing and Solar photovoltaic including polysilicon, under the scheme were received.

### **Information Technology Investment Regions**

28.7. There is felt need to develop infrastructure facilities in tier II and tier III cities, as there is little scope of building additional commercial space in the five tier I cities, New Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chennai. A policy resolution for setting up of Information Technology Investment Regions was notified by the Central Government on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2008. This

transparent and investment friendly policy will help promote investment in IT-ITeS/ Electronic Hardware Manufacturing units.

### **The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008**

28.8. The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been published in the Gazette. The Act upgrades the existing legal framework to instill confidence in the users and investors in the area of Information Technology in the country. This Act inter-alia adds provisions to the existing Information Technology Act, 2000 to deal with new forms of cyber crimes like publicizing sexually explicit material in electronic form, video voyeurism, cyber terrorism, breach of confidentiality and leakage of data by intermediary and e-commerce frauds.

### **National Knowledge Network**

28.9 Government had decided to establish a National Knowledge Network (NKN) with scalable multi gigabit capabilities which will connect 1,000 nodes covering the universities, research institutions, libraries, laboratories, hospitals and agricultural institutions across the country. This will also act as a backbone for the e-governance. By facilitating the flow of information and knowledge, the network will address the critical issue of access, create a new paradigm of collaboration and enrich the research efforts in the country. The initial phase of the establishment of NKN has been started by upgrading 15 PoPs of NICNET at 2.5 gbps capacity. Six virtual classrooms over NKN have been established at six IITs.

### **Indian Languages Technologies**

28.10. Software tools and fonts for Gujarati, Sanskrit, Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Nepali were released in public domain for free mass usage. This is in addition to Software tools & fonts for 10 constitutionally recognized Indian Languages viz. Tamil, Hindi, Telugu, Marathi, Urdu, Punjabi, Oriya, Kannada,



Assamese & Malayalam which are already available in public domain for free mass usage.

### **Research & Development**

28.11. A scheme titled “Multiplier Grants Scheme” was launched to encourage collaborative R&D between industry and academics/R&D institutions for development of products and packages. Another scheme was launched for Technology incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics & ICT to strengthen the technology incubation centers at the institutions of higher learning. Under the scheme, 15 TIDE centers will be supported at an outlay of Rs.23.40 crore over a period of 4 years.

### **Nanotechnology Development**

28.12. In the field of Nanotechnology, the Department initiated a major project entitled “Indian Nanoelectronics Users Programme (INUP)” with an outlay of Rs. 24.89 crore at IIT Bombay and IISc Bangalore. This INUP programme aims to generate more than 750 trained students, professional scientists and engineers etc. at various levels. This project will also take up about 40 research projects in Nanoelectronics. A new R&D project on Synthesis & Characterization of Functional Nanostructures for MEMS & Optoelectronic Applications has been started with IIT Roorkee with a total outlay of Rs. 4.84 crore.

### **Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)**

28.13. A supercomputing system developed by C-DAC, named “PARAM Yuva”, ranked 68 in the Top 500 Supercomputing list, which was released in November, 2008. A

supercomputing facility at North Eastern Hill University, Shillong was inaugurated.

### **National Informatics Centre (NIC)**

28.14. A number of work flow based applications and services like Video Conferencing, e-mail, Web Portals, e-learning, Geomatics etc. were deployed in various sectors through NICNET infrastructure for facilitating the e-governance initiatives across the country. Over 500 additional portals relating to various Government agencies were hosted. Open Technology Center was set up to provide open technology solutions. Project for computerization of 14,000 courts across the country is being implemented. Expert Committees on e-Governance have formulated standards for Digital Signature, Biometric, Meta Data & Data Standards and Technology standards for interoperability.

### **Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing Services:**

28.15 National GIS in 1:50,000 scale have been enhanced with data from Survey of India (SOI) and satellite derived information and their updates like Transportation network, Water body Wetlands, Geology, Geomorphology etc. Village Level boundaries were verified for few districts along with SOI. Framework Digital Spatial Data in terms of accuracy of village locations and boundaries, gram panchayat boundaries, location based infrastructure such as schools, health facilities has been enriched further. In the case of high resolution mapping, the country coverage at 5 meters has been taken up with NRSA and the District Head Quarter/Town locations mapped with fine resolution (60 Cms to 2 Mtrs.) satellite derived products using Quick Bird Data.

## Utility Mapping

28.16. Under the Computer Aided Digital Mapping Project for Six Cities- Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai, the necessary spatial data infrastructure is in place. The training to the concerned NIC and utility agencies personnel was completed in all the cities except Bangalore. The system is functional in Kolkata and the utility data compilation process is in progress.

## Standardisation, Testing and QQuality Certification (STQC)

28.17. One of the major initiatives taken during the current financial year was to accelerate growth in STQC IT services keeping the Policies & Programs of the Department of IT. These services included certification & training in the area of Information Security Management System, Software Quality Assurance & IT Service Management. At the same time conventional STQC services like testing, calibration, certification and training were consolidated and expanded. Due to these initiatives, the growth in revenue earning was continued. This was possible due to increased productivity, introduction of additional services and up gradation of infrastructure and facilities. Established IT Centers at Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai are providing services in the area of IT Security, Software Testing, Software Quality Assurance Training and IT service Management (Training and Certification). Testing and audit of MCA 21 Project of Ministry of Company Affairs (e-Governance – MCA 21 Project) for quality and security aspects was completed. This is the first e-Governance service project where end-to-end assurance

## Annual Plan 2009-10

28.18. During Annual Plan 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.25,300.00crore has been allocated to DIT. The major thrust areas/ activities for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as follows:

### SAMEER

28.19. The Annual Plan of SAMEER continues to focus on the Core R&D through in-house technology development keeping abreast with technology in today's relevant global scenario. The major ongoing programmes are: Fabricating 6 Mev linear accelerator, Development of RF& Microwave dryer for various industrial applications, Technical services to industry on EMI & EMC, and Design of SODAR.

### Nano Technology

28.20. Three major projects in the field of Nano semiconductor infrastructure and process integration facility have been evolved and would be executed. The other important activity would be semiconductor IPR and raising the industrial base of the country.

### Technology Development Council

28.21. Major activities during the year are: Extension of TIDE scheme to support additional Technology Incubation centre, Extend outreach of R&D through Multiplier Grant scheme, Bioinformatics research, and Free & Open Source software

### Convergence Communications & Broadband technologies:

28.22. The focus areas are: Digital broadcast accessing devices, Wireless sensors networks, and Advanced robotics for defence /strategic applications etc.

## Components & Material Development Programme

28.23. The major thrust would be on Biophotonics and photonic Development programme and integrated optics and component Development technology.

### C-DAC

28.24. The major activities would be are the following:

- Next generation PARAM 10 TF Facility: Testing, Benchmarking & stabilization of PARAM 10TF System & showcasing of selected four scientific & Engineering Applications in areas of Computational Chemistry, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), Weather Modeling, and Bioinformatics,
- Grid computing,
- Professional Electronics including VLSI, Embedded systems and Real Time Systems
- Ubiquitous Computing

### IT for Masses

28.25. The scheme has been restructured to focus on projects related to Women Empowerment and SC/ST upliftment under the SCSP and TSP of Government of India. Several IT infrastructural facilities will be created in various schools in 2009-10.

### Standardization, Testing & Quality Certification (STQC)

28.26. STQC would continue to provide Testing, Calibration, Training and Certification service to the industry in the field of Electronics and IT. These services are provided through a nation wide network of 6 IT service centers, 14 Test & Calibration Laboratories, 5 CETEs, 4

Regional Certification Centers, Indian Institute of Quality Management (IIQM) at Jaipur and Centre for Reliability (CFR), Chennai. The major activities would be: Information Security Management System Certification and Training, Software Testing and Evaluation and Certification, and Quality Assurance and Conformity Assessment support for e-governance products and services.

### E-Governance

28.27. Anticipated achievements during 2009-10 include i) About 85,226 CSCs will be rolled out, ii) About 23 SWANs to be made operational by March, 2010, iii) About 5 State Data Centers to be made operational by March, 2010, iv) Initiation of National roll out of e-District Programme, and v) Recruitment and deployment of SeMT (State e-Mission Team) personnel to 19 States/UTs under Capacity Building Scheme. To support NeGP, Gol has been carrying out a dialogue with World Bank for possible programme management and financial support (called “e-Bharat project”). The proposed World Bank support is expected to finance and agreed-upon subset of those NeGP activities (MMPs and program Components) which are most directly related to the objectives of the Bank’s Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), after these have received Cabinet approval.

### Cyber Security

28.28. Nationwide efforts are being made to increase Cyber Security education, awareness and skills in the country. It is aimed at catering to the needs of critical sectors, law enforcement & judiciary and e-governance project owners.

## Manpower Development

31.29. The major activities would be i) Continuation of Faculty and Students Training programmes by CDAC Hyderabad, IIITM Gwalior, CDAC Pune, IIIT Hyderabad, IIIT-Bangalore, ii) Release of National Online Examination System for conducting the examination by CDAC-Noida, iii) Complete infrastructure for virtual class room at UPTU, NOIDA will be operational and iv) Refurbishment of DOEACC in Jammu & Kashmir.

## NIC

28.30. The major activities would be i) NICNET informatics Services to the Central State Governments for e-governance, ii) High Speed Terrestrial Circuits, and iii) Development and implementation of Geographic Information System.

## POSTS

28.31. India Post is amongst the largest networks in the world in terms of area covered and population served having more than 1.55 lakh post offices across the country in both urban and rural areas. On one hand, it provides personal services to the people and on the other it also provides service to private sector that is crucial for the growth of the economy. Apart from the basic services, various services like Retail-Post, e-post, Bill Mail Services, sale of passport application forms, pickup and delivery of Speed Post articles etc including banking and insurance services are also being provided by selected post offices. The department has also entered an agreement with some State governments for providing Social Security Services/Schemes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and old age pension payment through Savings Bank Accounts.

28.32. The challenge of providing cost effective and viable services to the customer is also a matter of constant concern. The total postal revenue during 2008-09 was Rs.5862.33 crore against net working expenses of Rs.9756.23 crore leaving a gap of Rs.3893.90 crore. The increase in postal revenue was to the extent of 6.68 percent where as there was a remarkable increase in the budgetary deficit of 119.03 percent over the previous year mainly due to payment of arrear on account of the implementations of the recommendations of the 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission.

## Review of Annual Plan 2008-09

28.33. An outlay of Rs.600.00 crore was approved for the department for 2008-09 and actual expenditure up to March 2009 reported to be Rs.318.83 crore. The Annual Plan outlay & GBS for 2008-09, and Annual Plan outlay for 2009-10 in respect of Department of Posts have been shown in Annexure-II.

28.34 Some of the major activities undertaken are the following:

- India Post designed a new mail paradigm whereby technology would be leveraged to create focal points for expedited processing and delivery of mails. Mail Business Centres and Automatic Mail Processing Centres are some of the important initiatives in this regard.
- Development of a nationwide strong IT-base has made it possible for India Post to offer a range of e-enabled services to customers like iMO an on-line domestic money transmission service, Electronic Clearance Service (ECS), electronic money order (eMO) and e-Payment a 'Many to One' service bills payment.
- The revenue from premium products has been growing consistently and various

premium services provided by the Department are Speed Post to cater to time sensitive mail; Bill Mail Service to meet the requirements of rapidly growing needs of financial and services sector; and Business Post to provide complete mailing solutions, including pre-mailing activities of printing, folding, addressing, inserting and franking.

- India Post has aggressively pursued Banking & Insurance Services to fulfill the objective of Government of India for financial inclusion of the rural masses through its vast network. The total number of accounts with the Post Office has increased from Rs.14.23 crore in 2003-04 to Rs.20.50 crore in 2008-09.
- The Department of Posts has been given the responsibility to disburse the wages to National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) beneficiaries. The payment of wages under NREGS is currently operational in 19 Postal Circles comprising of 21 States covering more than 90,000 Post Offices. Nearly 3.6 crore NREGS accounts have been opened up to August 2009 and approximately Rs.3,800.00crore has been disbursed during April - August 2009. The ease of access of Post Offices and transparency in the payment of wages has contributed to the rising popularity of the scheme and is expected to increase to five crore accounts in the remaining years of the Plan period.
- India Post has tied up with State Bank of India to sell its assets and liability products through identified Post Offices in the country on commission basis. Further, the department in collaboration with NABARD is providing micro-credit facility to Self Help Groups (SHGs) through identified Post Offices on agency basis. The pilot is in operation in

five districts involving seven divisions of Tamil Nadu Circle. So far, 800 SHGs have been provided with a loan of more than Rs.1.9 crore. Department of Posts has signed an Agreement on 17.9.08 with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd. to retail their products through select Post Offices on Referral Model. Till date, about 817 Head Offices across the country have started distributing these pension products of ICICI Prudential.

- An MOU was signed between India Post and Ministry of Railways for sale of railway tickets through the Post Offices. The scheme is presently operative at 77 locations, and will be extended to rural areas.
- Old Age Pension is being paid through 20 lakh Post Office Savings accounts in Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand and North East, and through Money Order in J&K, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
- In an effort to improve the mail delivery and transmission services in the North East, the Department inducted 3 freighter aircraft in hub and spoke manner for carriage of mails, parcels and logistics between major cities and North East. This has considerably ramped up the Department's operational efficiency in the delivery of mail to the common man. In addition, for better monitoring of mail transmission provision of GPS in Mail Motor Vehicles in the North Eastern Region has also been deployed.
- In order to make the Post Offices more customers friendly and excellent in delivery services, 'Project Arrow' scheme has been initiated. Project Arrow aims at modernizing the look and feel of selected Post Offices through

upgradation of infrastructure, human resources, and branding, Information Technology and core operations. Under the project already 1000 Post Offices have been modernized. Project Arrow has brought immense benefits to the customers as well as to the staff. It has been decided to bring additionally 4500 Post Offices under coverage of the scheme during the rest of the Plan period.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

28.36. During Annual Plan 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.620.00 crore has been allocated to Department of Posts (DOP). The major thrust areas/ activities for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as follows:

28.37. **Access to Postal Network:** Rapid growth in economic development has led to increasing demand for postal services. The Department of Posts has introduced Franchisee Outlets to cater to this demand where it is not possible to open Departmental Post Offices. So far, 850 franchised outlets have been opened. Infrastructural equipments are being provided to more than 1 lakh EDBOs.

28.38. **Mail operations:** With rapid economic growth and technological advancement, the mail profile in India Post has changed substantially with increase in volume of mail in Business-to-Customer (B2C) and Business-to-Business (B2B) segments. To be in line with this transformation, India Post has designed a new mail paradigm whereby technology would be leveraged to create focal points for expedited processing and delivery of mails.

28.39. **Transit Mail Office:** Creation of suitable infrastructure including building and mechanization components at Airport Transit Mail Office in Delhi, Mumbai,

Chennai, Kolkata, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

28.40. **Financial services:** A proposal has been made for setting up of Postal Bank of India (PBI) and establishing core banking solutions covering 4,000 Post Offices. 330 Postal Finance Marts have been proposed to be set-up during the year to improve the ambience in which all postal financial services are offered under one roof. Instant Money-Order (iMO) service facility would be extended to 5225 post offices. Digitization of all PLI/RPLI records and retrieval mechanism and sustained marketing and publicity programmes for achieving the goal of insuring 200 million lives by 2012. It has also been planned to cover all NREGA workers under PLI.

28.41. **Philately:** 15 philately exhibitions have been planned to be organized to access market requirements and to create conducive conditions for promotion of philately as a hobby and for revenue generation. Training for philately operations will be imparted to handle publicity, marketing, interaction with customers including PDA holders, technology management in a network system.

28.42. **Estate Management:** The implementation of Postal Estates Management scheme would need to be put on fast track to have better utilization of assets.

### Technology up gradation & modernization

28.43. In the area of technology upgradation & modernization there is a plan for computerization and networking of all 1,55,000 Post Offices including rural Post offices. There is also a plan for setting up data centre, Business Continuity centre and Disaster Recovery centre(s). Also extend the

Project Arrow to cover 4,500 additional post offices. Automated Mail Processing Centre (AMPCs) at Mumbai and Chennai shall be replaced and one Mixed Mail Sorter established at Kolkala. Also, setting up of small and medium sized AMPC at 10 other locations, technological upgradation of existing 20 Speed Post Centres.

28.44. **Support for NREGS:** Special arrangements are made for payment of wages under NREGA through Post Office Savings Bank. Efforts are being made to expand the initiative of payment of wages through Post Offices to 5 crore NREGS beneficiaries.

### **Telecommunications**

28.45. Telecommunications is one of the prime movers of modern economies. The Telecommunication sector continued to register significant success during the year and has emerged as one of the key sectors responsible for India's resurgent economic growth. India's telephone network is third largest in the world and continues to grow at a very rapid pace.

28.46. The present teledensity is about 36.98 percent in March, 2009 which in turn comprises of urban teledensity of 88.84 percent and rural teledensity of 15.11 percent. The issue of narrowing down the gap between urban and rural tele-densities is expected to be effectively addressed during the eleventh five year plan period. Performance in respect of major activities is in line with the targets fixed.

### **Review of Annual Plan 2008-2009**

28.47. An outlay of Rs.19,610.24crore including a budgetary support of Rs.375.00 crore was provided for telecom sector in the Annual Plan 2008-09. It was revised to Rs.19,960.24crore including budgetary

support of Rs.725.00 crore at RE stage. There were 4,297.25 lakh telephone connections as on March 2009 (with 37.9 millions fixed line subscribers and 391.7 million wireless lines). The share of private sector in the total number of telephones stood at around 79.16 percent. The Annual Plan outlay & GBS for 2008-09, and Annual Plan outlay for 2009-10 in respect of Department of Telecommunications (DOT) have been shown in Annexure II.

28.48. Improving rural connectivity by providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in remaining unconnected villages under 'Bharat Nirman' has been high on priority of Department of Telecommunications (DOT). Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been awarded the work for providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in all the remaining 66,822 uncovered villages by November 2007, with support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). As on 31 March 2009, 57,181 villages have been provided with VPTs.

28.49. The number of Internet and broadband subscribers increased from a meager 0.18 million as on March, 2005 to about 6.22 million upto March, 2009.

28.50. With the aim to provide e-governance and data services to the rural masses, a proposal is being considered to provide support of broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas of the country in a phased manner. Under this scheme, 5,000 blocks would be connected by wireless broadband and villages coming within a radius of 10 kms of the taluk/block would be covered by such connectivity.

28.51. Further, more than 700 cities have been provided with broadband connectivity by the public sector undertaking (viz. BSNL and MTNL). In order to encourage expansion of broadband connectivity at a

faster pace, both outdoor and indoor usage of low power Wi-fi and WIMAX system in 2.4 GHz – 2.4835 GHz band has been de-licensed. The use of low power indoor system in 5.15 - 5.35 GHz and 5.875 GHz has also been de-licensed. Extensive plan is being prepared for roll out of Broadband services in the country. An inter-Ministerial Group has been formed with representation from Ministries of Home, HRD, Health, Panchayati Raj and Department of Information Technology (DIT) for this purpose.

### **Annual Plan 2009-10**

28.52. Annual Plan 2009-10 was initially fixed at Rs.16,216.02crore with GBS of Rs. 431 crore and IEBR of Rs. 15,785.02 crore. The major thrust areas/ activities for Annual Plan 2009-10 are as follows:

#### **(i) BSNL**

28.53. In keeping pace with technology changes, BSNL is modernizing its equipment. As a part of this exercise, connectivity on WLL is being considered to provide fixed telephones in rural areas. Besides Cellular Mobile Telecom Services expansion has been taken up in a big way. 3G services were launched on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2009 in 10 selected cities. Thereafter services are being launched in more and more cities. BSNL plans to provide 3G services in 550 cities by March 2010. IP based backbone and New Generation Network (NGN) are also planned for introduction in the network.

28.54. The tariffs for telecom services are going down day by day. Consequently revenues are dropping in spite of provision of large number of new connection. BSNL is trying to increase the Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) by providing innovative value added services to its customers both on wire

line and wireless network. In order to increase its revenue, BSNL has taken several new initiatives like infrastructure Sharing, Commercial Utilization of Fixed Assets, Exploring International Business, Enterprise Business and Fixed Mobile Convergence.

28.55. The waiting list of wire line telephones as on 30.09.2009 is about 1.56 lakh out of which about 0.67 lakh is in the rural areas. Similarly, the waiting list of WLL telephones as on 30.9.2009 is about 0.33 lakh out of which about 0.30 lakh is in the rural areas.

28.56. The physical targets of BSNL proposed for the year 2009-10 as given below:

#### **(i) NE Region Plan**

28.57. It is targeted to provide 6.16 lakh lines of switching capacity & 41,105 ports of broadband capacity in NE region during 2009-10. It is also planned to have 1,395 Route Kms of OFC and 88 kilo Circuits of TAX capacity. The Tribal sub-plan 2009-10 envisages provision of 29.5 lakh lines of switching capacity, 2.25 lakh ports of broadband capacity 4,758 Route Kms of OFC & 170 Kilo Circuits of TAX capacity along with about 13,129 nos. of VPTs in tribal Areas.

#### **(ii) MTNL**

28.58. During the year 2008-09, MTNL provided a total of 8.46 lakh new connections at Delhi and Mumbai. The target for the year 2009-10 is given below

1. MTNL will be increasing its broadband and GSM capacity to cater to the demand for providing futuristic services like IPTV, VOIP, 3G services etc.



**Table-28.2: Target of MTNL for 2009-10**

Sl.No.	Item	Unit of measurement	Target	RE level
1	Telephone connections	In lakh	117	165
1(a)	GSM Mobile	In lakh	132	180
1(b)	Wireline + WLL	In lakh	-15	-15
2	Broadband connections	In lakh	16.50	25
3	TAX	Kilo Circuits	1000	1000
4	OFC	Route Kms	25000	25500

2. MTNL will boost the use of new technologies like GPON based FTTC/FTTH in the Access network and will further expand DWDM in the Backbone junction Network.
3. MTNL will expand its existing IP/MPLS core network to facilitate the convergence of voice, data and video multi media networks into a single unified packet based multi services platform capable of providing futuristic independent network which can facilitate rapid and economical introduction of new services.
4. Introduction of new technology switches to replace TDM switches with IP switches is also planned this year.
5. MTNL by adopting innovative marketing strategies shall increase its Cellular Mobile services and broadband Customer base in cities of Delhi and Mumbai.
6. Entering into National Long Distance & International Long Distance Service directly or through its subsidiaries/joint venture.
7. MTNL through its joint venture with BSNL, Millennium Telecom Ltd. (MTL) with 50 percent and 50 percent equity participation is planning to lay a Millennium Submarine Cable System

(MSCS) consisting of trunk and branch segments from East Coast of India to South East Asia and from West Coast of India to middle East with an aim for onward connectivity to the Europe and North America through existing and newly planned Submarine cables via both East and West routes.

**Table-31.3: (a) Physical Targets for 2009-10**

S. No.	Items	Physical Targets
1	Net new connections including WLL Cellular & broadband connections	1000 k
2	Net Switching capacity including capacity for WLL & GSM	1000K
3	TAX/Tandem /NGN	64K
4	Deployment of DSLAM/FTTH ports	500K
5	Optical Fibre Cable (in Fibre KM)	120K

**(iii) WMO**

28.59. To ensure the quality of the Spectrum for the existing and new services, Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO) strives hard to build and procure new hardware & software to carry out radio monitoring in the increasing hostile and challenging radio environment. Major schemes of the WMO

under the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan are (i) Establishment of 6 new Additional manned Monitoring Stations and (ii) Augmentation / up-gradation of SHF Microwave Terminals (MWTs) (I GHz-40 GHz). No land is available till date for establishment of 6 new Additional Manned monitoring Stations. Activities are in progress for acquiring land.

**(iv) Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC):**

28.60. The WorldBank 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, have almost been completed. However, some residual payments are required to be made.

**(v) Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC):**

28.61. It is engaged in the conformance and performance testing of all types of telecom products and services. Its major activity in 2008-09 will be towards upgrading its various laboratory infrastructures.

**(vi) Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT):**

28.62. 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):**

28.63. During 2009-10, it is expected to make major investments towards land acquisition from DDA for construction of its office building.

**(viii) Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT):**

28.64. The main activity will be up gradation and maintenance of its reference library/ website and study tours.

**(x) Undersea Cabling between Main Land and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UMA&N):**

28.65. Under sea submarine communication cable is proposed to be laid between the Main Land and Andaman & Nicobar Islands at a cost of Rs.522.06 crore. Rs. 61 crore is provided for the year 2009-10.

**(xi) Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based alternate network for Defence Services (DS):**

28.66. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based alternate network for Defence Services (DS) will be laid at a cost of Rs.1026.17 crore. The Air force component of the project is likely to be completed during 2009-10. 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. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the scheme is to provide an Alternate connectivity for Army and Navy at a cost of Rs.8893.00 crore. Of this 40 percent i.e. Rs.3500 crore is to be provided in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan only.

**INFORMATION & BROADCASTING**

28.67. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mandated for publicity of Government policies and programmes through its three wings, namely Information, Film and PrasarBharati. The innovative application of Technologies has culminated among the various operators stiff competitions for providing information in the printing, film or video media. It remains

a challenge for the various media units and Government to provide information and wholesome entertainment at a minimal affordable cost to the economically under developed segment of the population.

### Review of the Annual Plan 2008-09

28.68. In the annual plan 2008-09 a total of Rs.700.00 crore was allocated for the Ministry of I&B with sectoral distribution of Rs.49.48 crore for Information, Rs.67.00 crore for Film; Rs.195.00 crore for AIR and Rs.280.00 crore for Doordarshan. The sector has overall expenses of Rs 397.53 crore absorbing 56.79 percent. The sectoral expenditure upto 31.03.2009 for the Information, Film, AIR and Doordarshan are Rs.67.40 crore, Rs.36.92 crore, Rs.56.43 crore and Rs.221.77 crore respectively; in percentage terms as 136.20 percent, 55.10 percent, 28.94 percent and 79.20 percent over the BE respectively.

### Physical Performances:

28.69. **Information sector:** Most performed scheme of information sub-sector is DAVP's Developmental Publicity programmes which had over performed during the year bringing about the governmental activities, policies and programmes for the betterment of the life styles of the rural, backward section of the people through its audio visual spots and print media advertising. A special campaign on Bharat Nirman in audio and video spots on NREGA, Health, Water, Women and Children education, etc was broadcast through AIR and TV media. Song and Drama Division had undertaken (Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in 76 identified (by MHA) naxalite affected districts for awareness of the tribal people about the government developmental activities. Press Information Beaurau's

(PIB) Media Outreach Programmes has undertaken around 82 Public Information Campaigns, 100 success stories and 47 press tours for dissemination of the information at the doorstep of the beneficiaries. **Film Sector:** Digitalization of 8000 old films in Film Division is almost complete and waiting for web-casting. **National Film Archives of India** has undertaken to digitalize its acquisitioned films for preservation and exhibition of the heritage films for the benefit of students, researchers, and Film festival community. National Film Development Corporatin (NFDC), the public sector of the Ministry has undertaken production of films in various regional languages, which will promote the new upcoming first hand film makers for making of regional films. **Broadcasting sector:** PrasarBharati, with its twin public service broadcasting units namely All India Radio and Doordarshan continue to focus on the entertainment programmes, apart from its public obligatory services such as content enhancements on culture, education social services and economic issues etc. The most focused scheme of AIR is FM radio broadcasting and is progressing in full swing. AIR and Doordarshan has undertaken its priority scheme 'digitalization of their network'.

28.70. Under performance Area: National Press Centre of PIB, Indian Institute of Mass Communication and Construction of SoochanaBhawan under Information sub-sector and Museum of Moving Images of Film Division, Global Film School, Pune could not do much as the schemes are at different stage of approval. Similarly PrasarBharati is also not able to dig in the new schemes as the majority schemes are at various stage of approval only.

### Annual Plan 2009-10

28.71. Ministry of I&B was allocated Rs.800.00 crore for the Annual Plan 2009-10. Initially the plan outlay was fixed at Rs.700.00 crore and the Ministry of I&B later brought a new scheme for improvement of AIR & TV signals in the border area of J&K State for which a special provision was made in the budget for 2019-10. Budgetary provision for the various schemes of the ministry is given below: Inter departmental allocations are given in Annexure-1.

28.72. Public Information Campaign programmes under PIB adds a new dimension to the activities of the publicity of the Govt. flagship programmes targeting the people below poverty level in the backward, remote rural area. The target swbeneficiaries would be able to access the developmental programmes of government and thereby generate an wholesome awareness on the development of Rural housing, Rural road connectivity, drinking water, health, electrification, telephone connectivity, employments, education facilities, integrated child development scheme, women empowerment etc. The need of the time was also been felt for support of the DAVP's developmental publicity programmesto priority programmes, which demands a higher allocation in the plan of 2009-10.

28.73. The whole world has set forth time bound schedule to see off the analogue system which has made the public service broadcaster to go forward for Digitalization of Studios, and Transmitters for its broadcasting units, namely AIR and DD. A huge fund requirement is felt to move forward. Towards these AIR and Doordarshan have formulated schemes costing Rs.843.54 crore and Rs.620.12 crore respectively and the schemes are waiting for CCEA approval.

28.74. Another top priority area is Commonwealth Games – Commonwealth Youth Games 2008 at Pune is already completed and an amount of Rs.9 crore was spent which led to savings of Rs.40 crore. The Estimate for coverage of Commonwealth games has gone high to the tune of Rs 483 crore due to enhanced requirement of Air-conditioning and 24 hours back up of Power supply, which has led to higher cost of the ITPO and PIB components of the scheme. The competent authority has approved the revised cost Rs.483.00 crore.

### Outcome Budget 2009-10

28.75. The Outcome Budget for 2009-10 was prepared for all the wings of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry distributing Rs.800.00 crore. It was clearly laid out as what would be the desired outcome of the physical activities carried out with funds allocated for each scheme.

28.76. The information sector, with its nine media units of PIB, Publication Division, DAVP, IIMC, Photo Division, DFP, Song & Drama Division, RR&TD,

and RNI, has been provided of Rs.66.00 crore. Schemes of this sector aimed at building a modern press centre, creating awareness for national issues, disseminating, Govt. policies and programmes.

28.77. The Films sector, with its Film Division, National Film Archive, Central Board of Film Certification, SRFTI, Kolkata, FTII, Pune, Directorate of Film Festivals, Children Films Society, has various schemes aimed at web casting, modernization, establishing of specialized institutes for producing trained manpower in animation and gamming, and in film productions. An amount of Rs.60.00 crore

was provided for covering the activities during the annual plan 2009-10.

28.78. All India Radio had an outlay of Rs.144.00 crore for 2009-10. Its continuing schemes include expansion of FM Radio coverage and special schemes for J&K State as well as NE region. Its new schemes have emphasized Digital broadcasting, converting its analogue equipments to digital for transmission, production and satellite broadcasting.

28.68.79. Doordarshan had an outlay of Rs.162.79 crore to spend in the continuing as well as its new schemes. In the continuing schemes, it has to complete the J&K and NE package. In the new schemes, it has to take up Digitalization and HDTV scheme.

28.80. PrasarBharati has also to take up its content enrichment scheme for generation of new software for both AIR and Doordarshan to make the Public Broadcasting Organizations more competitive.

31.81. The challenge before Doordarshan is to showcase its technical excellence in covering the international events of the Commonwealth Games in High Definition TV (HDTV) broadcasting mode in October 2010. India will be exhibiting for the first time to the world community its broadcasting in HD format.

28.82. A special scheme for improving AIR & TV signals in the border area of J&K to mar the foreign propaganda signals has been approved and Rs.100.00 crore was allocated in the AP 2009-10.

## ANNEXURE -I

Department of Information Technology							Rs in Crore
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	11th plan GBS	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
			Approved GBS	Act. Exp.	Approved GBS	Act. Exp.	Approve d GBS
<b>Continuing Schemes</b>							
1	SAMEER	148.00	22.00	25.00	24.00	27.50	30.00
2	Microelectronics& Nanotech DevpProg	250.00	29.00	27.91	35.00	34.71	35.00
3	Technology Development Council	350.00	32.00	31.48	32.00	31.99	32.00
4	Convergence,Comm&Strateg icElelectronics	200.00	22.00	23.83	22.00	21.57	22.00
5	Components & Material Dev. Prog.	100.00	10.00	14.99	10.00	12.51	13.00
6	C-DAC	900.00	75.00	75.00	91.00	114.49	125.00
7	Electronics in Health & Telemedicine	100.00	18.00	18.00	13.33	14.20	13.33
8	Technology Dev. for Indian Languages	100.00	11.00	9.18	8.89	8.64	8.89
9	IT for Masses (Gender,SC/ST)	156.00	9.00	15.63	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Media Lab Asia	300.00	10.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
11	STQC	330.00	50.00	51.44	42.00	51.15	71.00
12	STPI & EHTP	45.00	0.50	1.52	0.00	0.00	2.51
13	Digital DNA Park	10.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
14	Electronic Governance	4992.00	800.00	551.06	800.00	576.01	900.00
15	Cyber Security (including CERT-In, IT Act)	600.00	33.00	22.73	33.00	30.61	33.00
16	ERNET	10.00	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01
17	Promotion of Electronics/IT Hardware Mfg.	1100.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.17	2.30
18	DOEACC	10.00	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.44	3.44
19	Manpower Development	335.00	43.00	49.98	45.00	44.44	45.00
20	Headquarter (Secretariat & Bldg.)	100.00	12.80	11.76	13.34	16.40	30.40
21	NIC	2300.00	320.00	321.04	400.00	462.82	550.00
<b>New Schemes</b>							
1	Facilitation of Setting-up of Integrated Townships	60.00	1.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
2	National Knowledge Network	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	60.00	600.00
3	Skill Development in IT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12496.0 0</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1252.05</b>	<b>1680.00</b>	<b>1516.65</b>	<b>2530.00</b>

## ANNEXURE -II

<b>DEPARTMENT OF POSTS.</b>							
Sl No	Name of the Scheme	11th Plan Approved Outlay	Rupees in Crore.				
			Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual Plan (2009-10)
			BE	Actual Exp.	BE	Actual Exp.	BE
1	Access to the Postal Network	55.11	7.45	3.17	8.00	5.61	5.00
2	Mail Operations	470.88	17.67	26.56	70.00	13.42	71.00
3	Banking and Money Transfer Operations	142.50	20.50	1.05	15.00	4.02	14.50
4	Philately Operations	15.00	4.00	1.21	3.00	0.34	3.00
5	Estates Management	126.81	34.75	20.01	14.00	14.99	20.00
6	IT Induction -Postal Operations	2700.00	174.10	65.36	360.00	208.71	360.00
7	Human Resource Management	100.45	29.77	10.33	15.00	12.01	18.00
8	Marketing, Research and Product Development	297.88	11.01	5.03	24.00	16.89	20.00
9	Insurance Operations	35.00	7.00	2.45	7.00	3.51	7.00
10	Materials Management	50.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	0.29	1.00
11	Quality Management	6.37	7.25	0.29	1.00	0.24	0.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4000.00</b>	<b>315.00</b>	<b>135.46</b>	<b>520.00</b>	<b>280.03</b>	<b>520.00</b>
	Support for payment of wages under NREGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	17.77	100.00
	Misc booking		0.00	1.35		2.06	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4000.00</b>	<b>315.00</b>	<b>136.81</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>299.86</b>	<b>620.00</b>

## ANNEXURE -III

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS													
S.N	Name of Organization / Scheme	11th Plan GBS	2007-08 BE/RE			2007-08 Actual Expenditure		2008-09 BE/RE		2008-09 BE/RE Expenditure based on RE		2009-10 BE	
			GBS	GBS	IEBR	GBS	IEBR	GBS	IEBR	GBS	IEBR	GBS	IEBR
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	BSNL	0.00	0.00	22881.00	0.00	7239.43	0.00	17891.00	0.00	10876.00	0.00	14015.00	
2	MTNL	0.00	0.00	2309.00	0.00	932.46	0.00	1304.28	0.00	871.12	0.00	1725.02	
3	ITI	105.87	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
4	WMO	124.42	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	4.15	0.00	15.00	0.00	
5	WPC	12.89	11.40	0.00	8.25	0.00	9.70	0.00	3.69	0.00	1.00	0.00	
6	TRAI	16.97	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	
7	TDSAT	9.05	1.25	0.00	1.15	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.00	0.00	
8	TEC	56.55	20.25	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	
9	C-DOT	740.84	129.10	31.97	96.00	21.96	121.82	29.96	109.00	29.96	300.00	45.00	
10	TETC (under CDOT)		6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	
11	UM A&N	204.72	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	
12	TAT/ TDIP	28.28	2.00	0.00	3.66	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	3.00	0.00	
13	DS	452.42	150.00	0.00	108.00	0.00	561.17	0.00	561.17	0.00	26.00	0.00	
	Alternate Connectivity for Army and Navy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1752.01</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>25221.97</b>	<b>220.19</b>	<b>8193.85</b>	<b>725.00</b>	<b>19235.24</b>	<b>686.91</b>	<b>11777.08</b>	<b>431.00</b>	<b>15785.02</b>	
N.B.-	Out of BE and RE figures, the greater is taken. For example, 2007-08 --> BE - 340, RE - 250; 2008-09 --> BE - 375, RE - 725; 2009-10 --> BE - 431 (all figures in Rs. Crore)												



## ANNEXURE -IV

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting							
Rs. in Crores							
S. No.	Name of the Media units	1th Plan GBS	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10
			Approved GBS	Acual Expenditure	Approved GBS	Acual Expenditure	
<b>I INFORMATION SECTOR</b>							
1	PIB	83.93	10.13	9.31	14.48	9.00	15.03
2	Publication Division	2.49	0.05	0.74	0.49	0.47	0.35
3	DAVP	56.93	26.01	18.41	21.78	48.19	26.88
4	IIMC	44.03	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.70
5	Photo Division	3.30	0.02	0.48	0.55	0.50	0.70
6	DFP	6.80	0.12	0.41	2.00	1.81	1.49
7	Song & Drama Division	22.40	4.00	3.96	4.00	3.32	4.50
8	RR&TD	7.50	0.02	0.15	0.23	0.15	1.18
9	RNI	1.54	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.17
10	Main Sectt. Schemes (Information Wing)	85.04	2.08	1.98	4.00	3.82	12.00
<b>Total (I) :</b>		<b>314.00</b>	<b>42.55</b>	<b>35.48</b>	<b>49.48</b>	<b>67.40</b>	<b>66.00</b>
<b>II FILM SECTOR</b>							
1	Films Division	70.85	9.64	7.84	16.00	6.12	19.26
2	NFAI	30.00	1.01	0.90	3.00	1.76	4.00
3	DFF	5.00	7.23	5.61	8.30	7.19	8.18
4	CFSI	20.77	2.71	2.46	4.00	3.86	4.00
5	CBFC	12.50	2.01	0.52	2.00	0.77	1.85
6	National Film Development Corporation	46.23	3.10	1.82	14.50	6.50	6.51
7	FTII, Pune	95.31	6.21	6.12	8.00	5.44	6.00
8	SRFTI,Kolkata	60.00	7.77	2.86	8.00	3.17	7.00
9	Main Sett.(Film Wing) Schemes	69.00	2.3	1.73	3.2	2.10	3.20
<b>Total (II) :</b>		<b>450.00</b>	<b>41.98</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>36.92</b>	<b>60.00</b>
<b>III BROADCASTING SECTOR</b>							
1	All India Radio	1618.00	78.95	65.34	195.00	56.43	161.00
2	Doordarshan	3032.00	306.64	258.33	280.00	221.77	251.00
3	Setting up of HPT(TV & FM) inborder areas and LPT(FM) in uncovered areas of J&K state						100.00
<b>Total: PrasarBharati</b>		<b>4650.00</b>	<b>385.59</b>	<b>323.67</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>278.20</b>	<b>512.00</b>
4	Main Sectt.(Broadcasting Wing) Schemes	25.00	4.88	3.90	9.00	5.96	7.00
<b>Total: Broadcasting Sector (III)</b>		<b>4675.00</b>	<b>390.47</b>	<b>327.67</b>	<b>484.00</b>	<b>284.16</b>	<b>519.00</b>
IV	COMMONWEALTH GAMES	0.00	0.01	0.00	99.00	9.05	155.00
<b>TOTAL M/o I &amp; B (GBS)</b>		<b>5439.00</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>392.92</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>397.53</b>	<b>800.00</b>
Approved cost for covering Commonwealth Games is Rs.483 crore.							